Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project

Addendum to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project

Prepared for:

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CHAPTER 1:
PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Clarita (City) has prepared this Addendum to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project (Haskell IS/MND) to address the potential site-specific environmental impacts associated with the addition of the proposed Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project (Revised Project). This Addendum is prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) (Cal. Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000, et seq., as amended) and its implementing guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Section 15000 et seq., 2016).

In 2025, the City prepared the Haskell IS/MND for the development of a bike park (Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project/Approved Project) with approximately 15 miles of trails interspersed throughout approximately 380 acres within the Haskell Canyon open space area located in the northern portion of the City of Santa Clarita and a portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County (Approved Project Site). The Haskell IS/MND was adopted by the City of Santa Clarita City Council on June 24, 2025.

The Revised Project would install approximately four inches of asphalt concrete over an existing approximately 1.4-mile long unpaved main access drive from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range, with two approximately 0.25-mile spur roads off of the unpaved main access drive to provide access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range. Two dip crossings over the Haskell Canyon Wash would also be constructed, one for each of the spur roads. The proposed improvements would provide all-weather access to the existing Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the existing City Archery Range, as well as to other existing uses, including the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest. No expansion of use or capacity of any of these existing uses is proposed. This Addendum addresses the environmental impacts of the Revised Project when compared to the Approved Project in accordance with the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and Section 15164.

1.1 Applicability and Use of an Addendum

Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an addendum to an adopted Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) may be prepared if none of the following conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, the City, as the lead agency, has prepared this Addendum to confirm that none of the conditions identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and Public Resources Code Section 21166(c) have been triggered. This Addendum to the previously adopted Haskell IS/MND demonstrates that the environmental analysis, impacts, and mitigation requirements identified for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project remain substantively unchanged despite project additions described herein, and supports the finding that the Revised Project does not raise any new issues and does not exceed the level of impacts identified in the Haskell IS/MND.

1.2 Format of this Addendum

The previously adopted Haskell IS/MND serves as the primary environmental compliance document for the Revised Project, and this Addendum provides minor changes and additions to the adopted Haskell IS/MND, utilizing a similar Environmental Checklist Form (Checklist) to explain the changes and additions. This Addendum should be considered with the full text of the previously adopted Haskell IS/MND. All applicable mitigation measures from the Haskell IS/MND would be applicable to the Revised Project and, therefore, are incorporated by reference into this Addendum. Per the CEQA Guidelines, an addendum does not need to be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the Haskell IS/MND prior to making a decision on the Revised Project.

1.3 Summary of Findings

Based upon the Checklist prepared for the Revised Project and supporting responses (see Chapter 3), adoption of the Revised Project would not result in substantial changes requiring major revisions to the previously adopted Haskell IS/MND. Further, the Revised Project would not result in any new significant environmental impacts that were not discussed in the Haskell IS/MND

or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts. No new mitigation measures are required for the Revised Project. Since only minor changes and additions are required to the Improvements IS/MND, and none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a-b) or Section 15164 requiring preparation of a subsequent MND have occurred, the City finds that the preparation of an addendum to the Haskell IS/MND is the appropriate CEQA documentation for the Revised Project and that the Revised Project is within the scope of the Haskell IS/MND.

1.4 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals

This Addendum and the previously adopted Haskell IS/MND are intended to serve as the environmental documentation for the changes being requested under the Revised Project. The City of Santa Clarita is the lead agency under CEQA and maintains authority to approve this Addendum for the Revised Project. Discretionary approvals being sought as part of the Revised Project include the following:

- Acknowledgement of this Addendum to the Haskell IS/MND, which demonstrates that no subsequent CEQA document is required;
- Contracts for the construction of the Revised Project and construction support services.

CHAPTER 2:
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

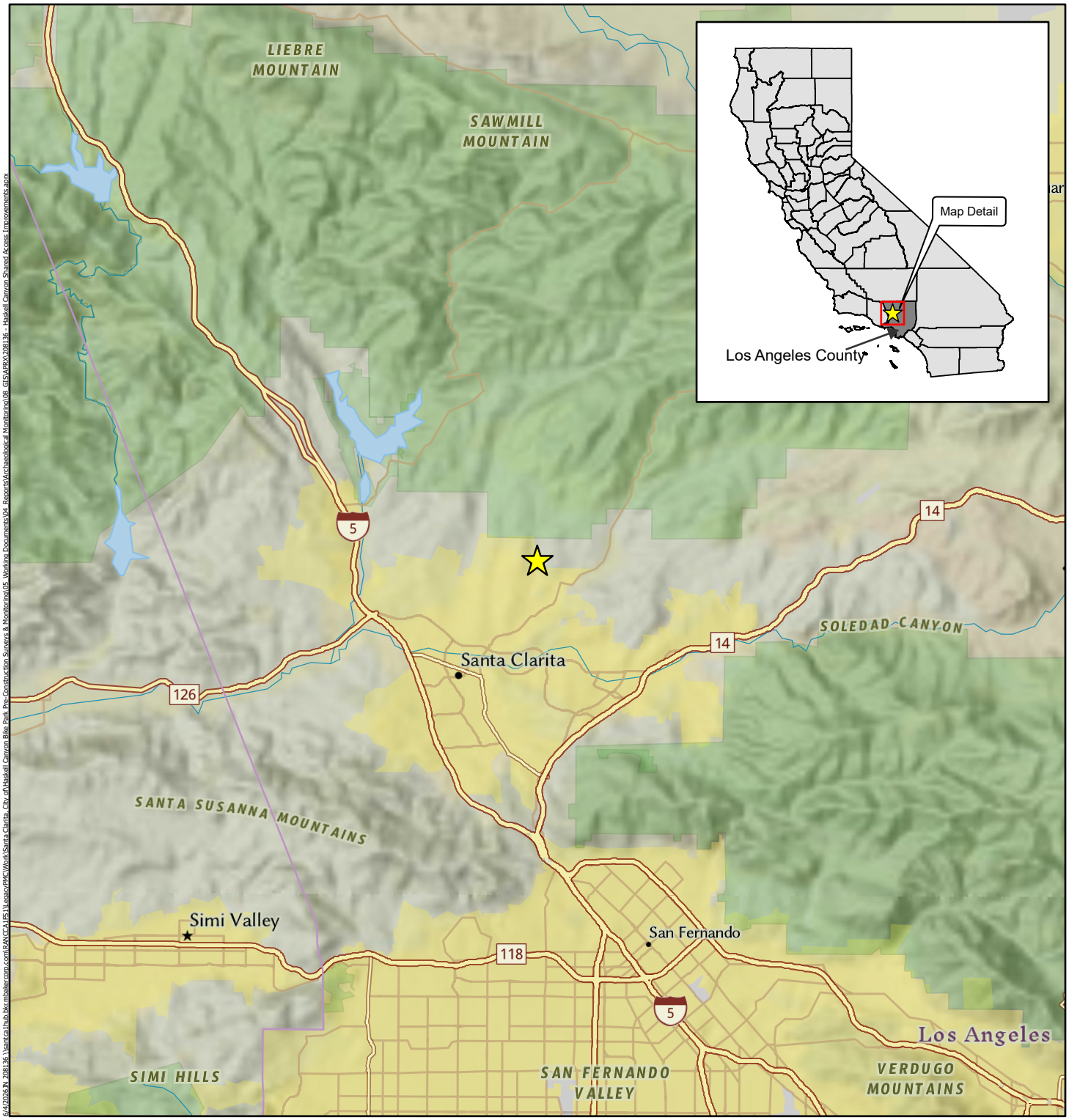
The Revised Project would be located in the northern portion of the City on portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 3244-034-271, 3244-031-272, and 3244-031-902 (Revised Project Site) as shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. The Revised Project Site is bounded by the Angeles National Forest to the north; open space, residential uses, and Copper Hill Drive to the south; City Archery Range, Haskell Canyon Bike Park, Haskell Canyon Open Space and a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) transmission corridor to the east; and open space and residential uses to the west. As shown in **Figure 2**, primary vehicular access to the Revised Project Site is from Copper Hill Drive.

2.2 Project Background

The Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, provides access to LADWP electrical transmission line towers and the Haskell Switching Station. The original facilities were installed circa 1916 and facilities were added between 1969 and 1978, which included new transmission towers, repurposing the existing corridor, and constructing the Haskell Canyon Switching Station. The access road and spur roads for inspections, maintenance, and repairs were added as the towers were constructed. Upgrades were also completed between 2013 and 2016 to accommodate the additional power being generated from alternative energy sources (wind and solar); however, those upgrades did not include the addition of transmission towers, only modifications to the existing facilities. These LADWP facilities supply approximately 15 to 22 percent of Los Angeles's electrical power. Therefore, establishing an all-weather access road is important for the continued operation and maintenance of the facilities.

In 2011 the City of Santa Clarita acquired the approximately 562-acre Haskell Canyon Open Space predominantly located on the east side of the Haskell Canyon Access Road and the utility corridor owned by LADWP. The Haskell Canyon Open Space includes hiking trails, the City Archery range, and the Haskell Canyon Bike Park. Primary access to the Haskell Canyon Open Space is via the Haskell Canyon Access Road.

Currently, the Haskell Canyon Access Road is unpaved and contains only small areas of asphalt concrete paving, although when and how much of the road was paved is not known. Gravel was also placed over the access road by LADWP over the years. Some portions of the access road cross drainages, which may now be considered jurisdictional to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and would require permits for any improvements to the access road. These drainage crossings have been in place for many decades; they appear much the same in aerial photography from 1952 and 1976 as they do today. The drainage crossing along the main access drive south of the spur road leading into Haskell Canyon Bike Park contains a reinforced concrete low-water crossing. It is not known when this crossing was constructed and no work is proposed on it. The spur roads have crossings that appear to have been improved to resist erosion but are not constructed of reinforced concrete. These existing crossings would be demolished to construct new crossings.



Legend

★ Project Location

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

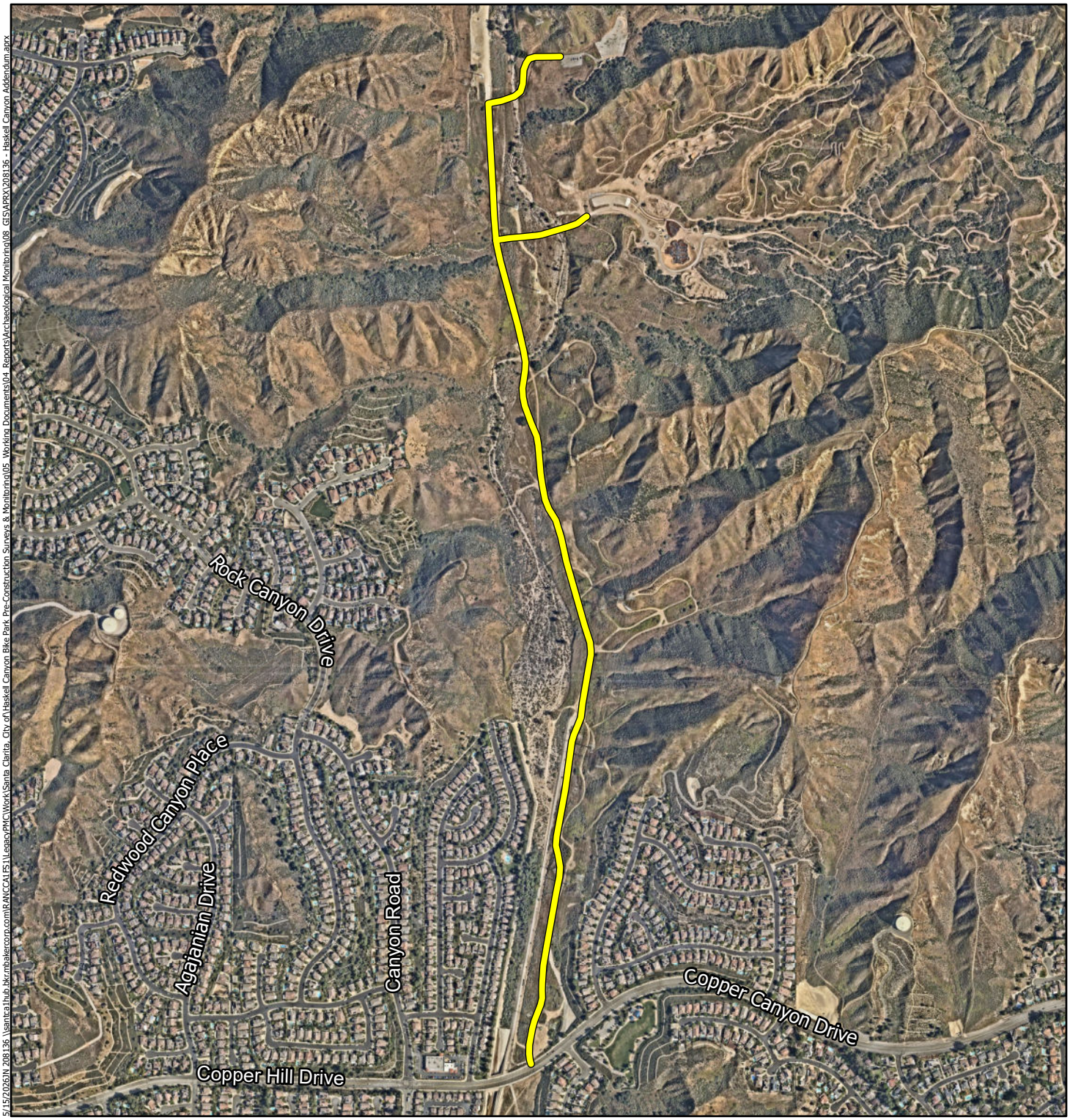
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Santa Clarita, California*

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



5/15/2026\N 208136 \\santca1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCAIFS1\Legacy\PMCW\Work\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

Project Site

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 500 1,000 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

Project Location

Figure 2

2.3 Project Characteristics

The Revised Project would install approximately four inches of asphalt concrete over an existing approximately 1.4-mile long dirt access road from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range. The Revised Project would also construct two low-water crossings (dip crossings) over the Haskell Canyon Wash, one for each of the approximately 0.25-mile spur roads to provide improved access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range. The dip crossings would be placed at the same elevation as the drainage channel, which would allow any flows to pass over them. Asphalt paving would also be installed on each side of the dip crossings. The proposed improvements would provide all-weather access to the existing Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the existing City Archery Range, as well as to other existing uses, including the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest. No expansion of use or capacity of any of these existing uses is proposed. The City's Parks Division would close the City Archery Range and the Haskell Canyon Bike Park during inclement weather, which would minimize vehicle traffic through the low-water crossings when flows are present.

2.4 Project Construction

Paving of the main access drive is anticipated to take approximately three weeks and would begin in the summer of 2026 and be completed by late summer of 2026. Construction of the dip crossings would require environmental permitting from CDFW and RWQCB and are anticipated to take approximately four weeks and would be completed during the late spring and summer of 2027. Construction activities for the main access drive include minor grading followed by placement of asphalt concrete paving. Construction of the dip-crossings would be completed outside of the rainy season and would include demolition and excavation of the existing crossings, placement of lumber forms, reinforcing steel, and Portland cement concrete.

CHAPTER 3:
EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section includes an assessment, by issue area, of the Revised Project's potential effects on the environment in relation to the analysis provided in the Haskell IS/MND. Determinations are made as to whether the Revised Project would result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe effects, which would trigger the need for a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR.

For each threshold identified below, the following questions are addressed and discussed in the narrative for each issue area:

- What is the impact conclusion of the Revised Project and the Approved Project analyzed in the Haskell IS/MND?

  For each impact identified below, a level of significance of the impact is provided. While the criteria for determining significant impacts are unique to each issue area, the environmental analysis applies a uniform classification of the impacts based on the following definitions consistent with CEQA and its implementing CEQA Guidelines:

  - No Impact (NI) – A designation of no impact is given when no changes in the environment would occur.
  - Less-than-Significant Impact (LTS) – A less-than-significant impact would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment.
  - Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation (LTSM) – A less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated avoids substantial adverse impacts on the environment with adherence to identified mitigation measures. For those issue areas where the impact of the Revised Project would be less than significant with the implementation of the mitigation measure(s) identified in the adopted IS/MND for the Approved Project, the impact is identified as LTSM (AP).
  - Significant and Unavoidable Impact (SU) – A significant unavoidable impact would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment, and no feasible mitigation measures would be available to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

- Does the Project involve new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND resulting from a substantial change in the project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance?

- Is there new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects?

3.1 Aesthetics

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Except as provided in Public Resources Code 21099, would the project:							
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.1.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts related to scenic vistas and the visual character and the quality of public views would be less than significant. The Approved Project Site would remain mostly undeveloped and views of and within the Approved Project Site would not substantially change as the Approved Project would only include small structures, which would preserve the existing visual character and quality of public views and scenic vistas of the site and its surroundings. Related to scenic highways, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not require removal of, or impact views of, any scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway as the Approved Project Site is not located along or within a designated state scenic highway. As identified in the Haskell IS/MND,

the nearest eligible state scenic highway is located approximately 5.5 miles to the northeast while the nearest officially designated state scenic highway approximately 22 miles to the southeast.

Regarding light and glare, the Approved Project Site is within an undeveloped area with no existing lighting, and the Approved Project does not propose any lighting. Additionally, the Approved Project would operate from dawn to dusk, and thus would not generate any additional light from vehicles traveling to and from the Project Site. Furthermore, the Approved Project does not include any buildings or materials that could generate glare in the area.

3.1.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project, views of the Revised Project Site would not substantially change as the Revised Project would pave the Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and construct two dip crossings, which would preserve the existing visual character and quality of public views and scenic vistas of the Revised Project Site and its surroundings. The Revised Project Site is located directly to the west of the Approved Project Site, and thus, would not require removal of, or impact views of, any scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway as the nearest eligible state scenic highway is located approximately 5.5 miles to the northeast while the nearest officially designated state scenic highway approximately 22 miles to the southeast. Regarding light and glare, similar to the Approved Project Site, the Revised Project Site is within an area with no existing lighting, and the Revised Project does not propose any lighting. Additionally, as the Revised Project consists of roadway paving, the Revised Project would not generate any additional light from vehicles traveling along the access road compared to existing conditions. Furthermore, the Revised Project would not use materials that could generate glare in the area. Therefore, the Revised Project would not result in any impacts related to aesthetics.

3.1.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.1.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
d) Result in the loss of forest land or Conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.2.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would result in no impacts to agricultural or forestry resources. The Approved Project Site would not be located on or near Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, and no agricultural uses or operations occur onsite or within the vicinity of the Project Site. A portion of the Approved Project Site within the City is zoned for Open Space (OS) uses, which allows for passive, natural and active open space uses, while the portion located within the County is zoned Heavy Agricultural (A-2-2). However, the Approved Project Site is not currently used for agriculture, and the Haskell IS/MND determined that the City is not required to comply with land use regulations adopted by the County because of intergovernmental immunity. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use.

In addition, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project Site is not part of a Williamson Act contract and does not contain any farmland. Thus, the Revised Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and would not result in the conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use.

Regarding forest land and timberland, the Approved Project Site is undeveloped and does not include any land zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production. Thus, the Approved Project Site would not conflict with existing zoning for forest land or timberland or result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

3.2.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project Site would not be located on or near Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, and no agricultural uses or operations occur within the Revised Project Site as it is an existing access road.[1] The Revised Project Site is zoned for Open Space (OS) uses, which allows for passive, natural and active open space uses, including drainage easements. As the Revised Project proposes to pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and construct two dip crossings, the Revised Project would not change or conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use. Moreover, similar to the Approved Project Site, the Revised Project Site is not part of a Williamson Act contract and does not contain any farmland.[2] Thus, the Revised Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and would not result in the conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use.

Regarding forest land and timberland, as the site functions as an existing access road, the Revised Project Site does not include any land zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production. Thus, the Revised Project Site would not conflict with existing zoning for forest land or timberland or result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, similar to the

[1] California Department of Conservation, California Important Farmland Finder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/app/, accessed June 5, 2026.
[2] California Department of Conservation, California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/, accessed June 5, 2026.

Approved Project, the Revised Project would result in no impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources.

3.2.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.2.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.3 Air Quality

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
e) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.3.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that impacts to air quality would be less than significant. The Approved Project Site is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which is governed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project is evaluated against the SCAQMD 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (2022 AQMP), and it was determined that the Approved Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan as short-term regional construction air emissions would not result in significant impacts, and the ongoing operation of the Approved Project would not generate significant air pollutant emissions on a regional basis. Moreover, the Approved Project would not increase population or housing, would generate a minimal number of employees to maintain the park, and thus, would not exceed the population, housing, or employment forecasts for the AQMP.

Regarding violations of air quality standards and a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment, the Haskell IS/MND calculated the construction-related emissions from the Approved Project and found that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds during construction of the Approved Project. Additionally, the Haskell IS/MND calculated operation-related emissions from vehicle trips generated by the Approved Project, onsite area source emissions created from the ongoing use of the Approved Project, and the use of off-road

equipment for maintenance and event days, and found that none of the criteria pollutants generated during operations would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds.

The Haskell IS/MND also evaluated localized impact to air quality for emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrous oxides (NO_X), and particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) by comparing the Approved Project's onsite emissions to the SCAQMD's applicable localized significance thresholds (LST) screening criteria. As evaluated in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not result in emissions that exceed the SCAQMD's LST screening criteria, and thus, would not be expected to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NO_x, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Moreover, no local CO Hotspots are anticipated to be created from the Approved Project since the nearby intersections to the Approved Project Site are much smaller and with far less traffic than the intersections analyzed by the SCAQMD and found to not cause a CO Hotspot. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Air Basin is in nonattainment, and would not be considered to have a significant adverse air quality impact.

Regarding other emissions, the Haskell IS/MND states that the Approved Project does not include any uses identified by the SCAQMD as being associated with odors, and any objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods of time beyond the Approved Project Site's boundaries. Moreover, as a bike park development, the Approved Project would not emit any known odors during operation.

3.3.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project Site, the Revised Project Site is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which is governed by the SCAQMD. The Revised Project is evaluated against the 2022 AQMP and considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. Specifically, the Revised Project would be considered consistent with the AQMP if it would not: 1) result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP, and 2) exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase. Regarding an increase in the frequency or severity of violations, construction of the Revised Project would be less intensive and would require a shorter duration of construction than the Approved Project. For example, the Approved Project resulted in approximately 20 acres of disturbance and required a six-month construction duration, while the paving of the roadways proposed by the Revised Project would disturb less than one acre and require a three-week construction duration. Construction of the dip crossings for the Revised Project would also disturb less than one acre and would require a four-week construction duration that would occur after the completion of the paving. Furthermore, the Approved Project has already been constructed, and thus, construction of the Revised Project would not overlap with construction for the Approved Project. Therefore, it can be reasonably inferred that the Revised Project would generate less construction-related emissions compared to the Approved Project, and such emissions would not exceed either the regional or local criteria pollutants emissions thresholds for construction.

Moreover, the Revised Project is an access improvement project and would not include any new uses that would generate new emissions during operation. Other users of the road, such as those using the road to access existing LADWP facilities, the existing City Archery Range, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest, would not generate net new vehicle miles traveled, and thus emissions, during operation as the Revised Project would serve only to provide all-weather access to the existing uses, and is not a new road. Regarding exceeding the assumptions in the AQMP, the Revised Project would pave an existing Haskell Canyon Access Road and construct crossings over existing drainages. The Revised Project would not increase population or housing, and thus, would not exceed the population, housing, or employment forecasts used in the AQMP. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding violations of air quality standards and a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment, as discussed above, it can be reasonably inferred that the Revised Project would generate less construction-related emissions than the Approved Project (both daily and total emissions), and would not exceed the regional emissions thresholds for construction. The LST screening criteria for the Revised Project would be different than for the Approved Project, as the Revised Project would disturb less than one acre and the nearest sensitive receptors to the Revised Project Site would be closer (i.e., residences located approximately 200 to the east and west of the Haskell Canyon Access Road). However, using the LST screening criteria from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for 1 acre in Air Monitoring Area 13, Santa Clarita Valley at a distance of 25 meters,[3] and the maximum daily onsite construction emissions from the Approved Project, the Revised Project would still not exceed local criteria pollutant emissions thresholds during construction. In addition, the Revised Project is an access improvement project and would not develop new uses or generate new users on the Revised Project Site that would generate new criteria pollutant emissions during operation. Therefore, the Revised Project would not generate emissions that would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds during operation. Moreover, since there are no new proposed uses on the Revised Project Site that could create a new residential or daytime population, the Revised Project would not generate any new daily trips. Thus, no local CO Hotspots are anticipated to be created from operation of the Revised Project.

The Revised Project would not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Air Basin is in nonattainment, and would not be considered to have a significant adverse air quality impact. As discussed above, the Revised Project would not generate emissions that would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds during construction or operation. According to SCAQMD, projects that do not generate operational or construction emissions that exceed the SCAQMD's recommended daily regional or local emissions thresholds. Therefore, the Revised Project's less-than-significant impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, similar to the Approved Project.

[3] South Coast Air Quality Management District. Localized Significance Thresholds, Appendix C – Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables, https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/appendix-c-mass-rate-lst-look-up-tables.pdf.

Regarding other emissions, any objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods as construction would occur on a rolling basis along the Haskell Canyon Access Road. Moreover, the Revised Project does not include any uses identified by the SCAQMD as being associated with objectionable odors and would not emit any new odors during operation. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not result in other emissions, such as odors, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.3.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.3.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.4 Biological Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
g) Affect a Significant Ecological Area (SEA) or Significant Natural Area (SNA) as identified on the City of Santa Clarita ESA Delineation Map?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.4.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would have a less-than-significant impact on candidate, sensitive, or special status species with mitigation incorporated. Permanent direct impacts to special-status plant species may occur during implementation of the Approved Project, which can occur through the loss of counted or estimated individuals, loss of occurrence, loss of occupied habitat, and/or loss of suitable habitat. Indirect impacts to special-status plants may be short-term construction-related impacts or long-term development-related impacts and could include the accumulation of construction-related dust on plants that may affect their ability to photosynthesize or the alteration of waterways that may affect plant species that require a source of surface or groundwater to survive. In addition, the introduction of invasive species, pollutants, or hazardous materials may occur during construction and have an indirect impact on any special-status plant species near any active construction zone. Therefore, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is included in the Haskell IS/MND to reduce impacts related to special-status plants to a less-than-significant level. Permanent direct impacts to special-status wildlife species may occur during implementation of the Approved Project, which include the loss of individuals, loss of important resources, and/or the loss of suitable habitat. Project construction could result in direct impacts to nesting birds, which are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and to reptiles, by causing injury or mortality. For special-status bird species with potential to nest in the project area, direct impacts could include the loss of nests, eggs, and fledglings if vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities occur during the nesting season (generally between February 15 and August 31). For special-status reptiles, impacts could include the loss of burrows,

eggs, and adult and juvenile individuals during vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities. Direct impacts to individuals of designated special-status species could occur during a critical period of these species' life cycles and could result in reduced reproductive success during the construction period. Indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species may also occur during implementation of the Approved Project. These impacts include construction noise that may temporarily affect a bird attempting to nest in the area, or with an active nest. Construction-related noise has been documented to cause birds to abandon their nests and young, ultimately having an impact on that species' survival. Reptilian species have the potential to nest and burrow underground and ground vibration from construction can cause premature emergence due to vibrations mimicking rain, or burrow abandonment. Increased lighting due to night work may also potentially affect nearby sensitive species or attract predators to that area. Therefore, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 through Mitigation Measure BIO-6 were included in the Haskell IS/MND to reduce impacts related to special-status wildlife to a less-than-significant level.

Although 11 potentially state or federal jurisdictional features were observed within the Approved Project Site, no associated riparian habitat was observed in association with any of these aquatic features. Additionally, none of the 13 special-status vegetation communities that have been reported in the California Natural Diversity Database in the general Approved Project area were identified within the Approved Project Site during the field surveys. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would have no impact on riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities. However, impacts on state or federally protected wetlands would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Approved Project. The 11 potentially state or federal jurisdictional features would not be considered subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction but would be evaluated by CDFW and the RWQCB to make the final determination of state jurisdictional limits. Upon determination of jurisdictional limits, any potential impacts to aquatic features that are under jurisdiction of RWQCB and CDFW may require a Waste Discharge Requirement and/or authorization from CDFW prior to construction. These potential impacts may include any permanent impacts made by the establishment of trails and/or the associated development, and any temporary impacts during construction, which would decrease the amount of jurisdictional waters within the Approved Project Site. Therefore, Mitigation Measures BIO-7 through BIO-9 were included in the Haskell IS/MND to reduce impacts related to state protected wetlands to a less-than-significant level.

With respect to wildlife movement and wildlife corridors, the Approved Project Site consists mostly of undeveloped land and open space with natural vegetation communities with a small portion that is devoid of vegetation or has current or historical development. The Approved Project Site is not identified as a wildlife corridor within any natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or subarea plan. Although the establishment of trails and recreational amenities under the Approved Project would decrease the amount of native vegetation within the Approved Project Site, the Approved Project is not anticipated to cause any impacts to wildlife movement or connectivity within the Approved Project Site or to the surrounding area since the proposed development of approximately 20 acres of the 380-acre Approved Project Site would not cause the existing open space area to become constrained or fragmented. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of native wildlife, the use of wildlife corridors, or the use of native wildlife nursery sites and impacts would be less than significant.

Additionally, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not remove any oak trees; is not located within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan; and is not located within any identified Significant Ecological Areas designated within Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan; or affect a Significant Ecological Area. As such, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that no impacts would occur related to local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources, habitat conservation plans, or significant ecological areas.

3.4.2 Revised Project Analysis

The analysis of impacts to biological resources for the Revised Project is based on the *Biological Resources Assessment for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project in Santa Clarita, Los Angelas County, California* (Biological Assessment) and the *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project* (ARDR) prepared by Michael Baker International, Inc. (Michael Baker), which are included as **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**, respectively, of this Addendum.

The Biological Assessment included a field survey of the Biological Survey Area (BSA), which is defined as the unpaved main access drive and spur roads, and the adjacent habitats occurring within 300-feet (see Figure 3 in **Appendix A**). According to the Biological Assessment, although the Revised Project Site consists of an unpaved main access drive and two unpaved spur roads, the BSA supports several vegetation communities and land cover types adjacent to the roadways, which are summarized in **Table 1** below. Non-native species were observed in the disturbed red willow woodland, disturbed California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub, Coast live oak woodland, and disturbed land cover types. A total of 38 plant species, including 21 native (55 percent) and 17 non-native (45 percent), were recorded within the BSA. In addition, a total of 22 wildlife species (20 birds, 1 mammal, and 1 reptile) were observed during the field survey, 20 native (91 percent) and 2 non-native (9 percent). The most commonly occurring birds during the field survey included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*). The complete list of observed plant and wildlife species is provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 1
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	BSA (Acres)
Big Sagebrush Scrub - A*rtemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance	5.48
Red Willow Woodland - *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance	1.46
Disturbed Red Willow Woodland – Disturbed *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance	1.15
Brittlebush Scrub – *Encelia farinosa* Shrubland Alliance	0.02
California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub - *Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance	18.53
Disturbed California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub – Disturbed *Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance	0.37
Thickleaf Yerba Santa Scrub - *Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance	1.33
Scrub Oak Woodland – *Quercus john-tuckeri* Shrubland Alliance	0.91
Disturbed Fourwing Saltbush Scrub – Disturbed *Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance	1.71
Coast Live Oak Woodland – *Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance	0.44
Ornamental	1.49
Disturbed	84.13
Developed	3.64
TOTAL	**117.02**

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed during the field survey. However, based on the results of the literature review and a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and elevation ranges, the short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1B.2) is expected to occur in the BSA and club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, CRPC 4.3), and slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis,* CRPR 1B.2), have a moderate potential to occur. In addition, two wildlife species are expected to occur in the BSA, including Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*, candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act [CESA]) and California legless lizard (*Anniella spp.*, CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]), while four wildlife species have moderate potential to occur including, coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*, federally listed as endangered and CDFW SSC), California glossy snake (Arizona *elegans occidentalis*, CDFW SSC), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*, CDFW SSC), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*, CDFW SSC).

All activities associated with the Revised Project would occur within the footprint of existing unpaved roadways, which do not provide habitat suitable for special-status plants or wildlife. Further no vegetation trimming or clearing would occur during paving or construction of the dip crossings. Therefore, direct impacts to any special-status plant species would be avoided and are not expected. Indirect impacts to special-status plants during construction related to dust and erosion and sedimentation may also occur. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-3**, **BIO-8**, and **BIO-9**, the potential for direct and indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Since the Revised Project would be confined to the footprint of the existing unpaved roadways and no vegetation removal would occur, direct impacts to special-status wildlife species are reduced. However, the potential for them to occur on unpaved roadways exists, which would make them susceptible to being run over by vehicles. In addition, indirect impacts to special-status wildlife could occur during construction related to noise, ground disturbance, and human presence that may temporarily affect a bird attempting to nest in the area or displace wildlife from areas where habitat and resources for their survival may exist, potentially leading to the loss of such individuals.

Although Crotch's bumblebees were not observed during the field survey, floral resources potentially suitable for the species occur within native vegetation adjacent to the Revised Project Site and the species has been recorded from within five miles of the Revised Project Site. While overwintering and nesting by the species is not expected in the Revised Project Site, due to the compacted nature of the unpaved road, noise, ground vibrations and human presence during the species active flight season (April-August) when the species is actively foraging, could displace the species from habitat and resources for their survival, potentially leading to the loss of such individuals. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-3** and **BIO-6**, the potential for impacts and take of Crotch's bumblebees would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Although special-status reptile species were not observed during the field survey, occurrences of the southern California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, and coastal whiptail have recently been recorded near the Revised Project Site. Therefore, there is potential for these species to occur on-site during development of the Revised Project. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-3**, **BIO-4**, and **BIO-6**, the potential for take of special-status reptile species would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Although the coastal California gnatcatchers were not observed during the field survey, potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitats for the species occur adjacent to the Revised Project Site. Indirect impacts from construction noise, ground vibration, and human presence may occur during construction causing nest abandonment or displacement from habitat and resources the species depend on. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-3** and **BIO-6**, the potential for take of coastal California gnatcatcher and its habitat would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Additionally, to maintain compliance with the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), pre-construction nesting bird surveys are typically required during the breeding season

(generally February 1 to August 31 but as early as January 1 for raptors) prior to any project activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts to nesting birds (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort), it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Although no nests were observed during the field survey, vegetation, utility poles, and the ground surface within the BSA provides suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species and indirect impacts from construction activities during the breeding season are considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-3**, **BIO-6**, and **BIO-8**, the potential for impacts to nesting birds and any special-status bird species would be reduced to less than significant.

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND RIPARIAN HABITAT

According to the Biological Assessment, the following ten natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW were reported in the California Natural Diversity Database within the U.S. Geological Survey *Whitaker Peak*, *Warm Springs Mountain*, *Green Valley*, *Val Verde*, *Newhall*, *Mint Canyon*, *Oat Mountain*, *San Fernando*, and *Santa Susana* 7.5-minute quadrangle maps from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map: California Walnut Woodland, Mainland Cherry Forest, Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Mixed Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, Southern Willow Scrub, Valley Oak Woodland. In addition, as shown in **Table 1** above, small portions of sensitive communities including coast live oak woodland, red willow woodland, and California buckwheat/purple sage/ California sagebrush scrub exist within the BSA. However, as discussed above, all activities associated with the Revised Project would occur within the footprint of existing unpaved man access drive and spur roads and no vegetation trimming or clearing would occur. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive natural communities are expected to occur as a result of the Revised Project.

The ARDR identified 0.06 acres of riparian vegetation under CDFW jurisdiction. However, no permanent impacts to the riparian vegetation would occur as a result of the Revised Project (see Table 2 in **Appendix B**). Therefore, no impacts to riparian habitat are expected to occur as a result of the Revised Project.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND WETLANDS

The ARDR was prepared to document all aquatic features within the Revised Project Site that are potentially subject to the jurisdiction of USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the RWQCB pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and/or Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), and the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600 et seq. of the CFGC. The ARDR included a field delineation to determine the jurisdictional limits of the waters of the U.S. (WoUS) and waters of the State (WoS), including potential wetlands, located within the boundaries of the Revised Project Site and to conduct a Streamflow Duration Assessment Method (SDAM) assessment for the Revised Project Site. Based on the results of the field delineation, it was determined that no wetland WoUS or WoS are located within the boundaries of the Revised Project Site.

According to the ARDR, three aquatic features are mapped within the Project Site. These aquatic features exhibit an ephemeral flow regime based on the results of the SDAM assessment and would not be considered subject to USACE jurisdiction. The three mapped aquatic features are subject to the jurisdiction of the RWQCB and total approximately 0.21 acres of non-wetland WoS. In addition, these aquatic features exhibited a bed and bank within the Haskell Canyon Wash and are considered CDFW jurisdictional streambed. A total of 0.29 acres of CDFW jurisdiction are located within the Revised Project Site in association with the Haskell Canyon Wash, comprised of 0.21 acres of unvegetated streambed, 0.02 acres of vegetated streambed, and 0.06 acres of associated riparian vegetation.

The Revised Project Site consists of unpaved roadways and does not contain any vegetation. No vegetation removal is anticipated as part of the Revised Project. However, impacts to aquatic resources regulated by the RWQCB and CDFW would occur during the paving of the spur roads and construction of the dip crossings. Permanent impacts to aquatic features that are under jurisdiction of RWQCB and CDFW, which include 0.04 acres of non-wetland WoS and 0.04 acres of unvegetated streambed, would require a Waste Discharge Requirement from RWQCB and authorization from CDFW prior to construction. With implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-7** through **BIO-9**, impacts to aquatic features would be reduced to less than significant.

LOCAL POLICIES OR ORDINANCES, CONSERVATION PLANS, AND SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS

As stated above, the Revised Project Site consists of unpaved roadways and does not contain any vegetation. Removal of vegetation adjacent to the Revised Project Site is not anticipated. Therefore, the Revised Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. In addition, as concluded in the Biological Assessment (**Appendix A**) the Revised Project Site is not within any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Furthermore, the Revised Project Site is not located within any identified Significant Ecological Areas designated within Los Angeles County. As such, no impacts related to local policies or ordinances, conservation plans, or Significant Ecological Areas would occur.

3.4.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.4.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures contained in the Haskell IS/MND are applicable to the Revised Project:

BIO-3: A qualified biologist shall be present during vegetation clearing and ground disturbance activities to conduct daily clearance surveys of work areas for special special-status reptile species. If any wildlife species are found, the project biologist shall relocate the animal(s) to appropriate habitat off-site. Daily monitoring logs will be prepared to document work activities and any relocations that were conducted.

Implementation Action**:** *In implementing BIO-3 for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, the City of Santa Clarita will ensure that a qualified biologist is present during ground disturbance activities to confirm all project activities remain within the footprint of the existing roadways and to conduct daily clearance surveys of work areas for special special-status reptile, bird, and insect species. In the event a state and/or federally listed or candidate species is detected, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around the species and the City will immediately notify CDFW and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species. Although it is anticipated that daily monitoring will be necessary, the biologist will coordinate with the City of Santa Clarita to confirm that monitoring is conducted at a frequency necessary to comply with BIO-3.*

BIO-4: All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored in the project area during construction for one or more overnight periods shall be either securely capped prior to storage or thoroughly inspected by the contractor and/or the biological monitor for special-status wildlife species or other animals before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way.

BIO-6: If vegetation removal is required during the migratory bird nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within one week prior to vegetation removal. A minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 500-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around any nesting raptor or California Endangered Species Act/Endangered Species Act listed species. A reduced buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the project biologist. The contractor shall immediately stop until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is inactive. In the unlikely event that a State and/or federally listed species is detected, the buffer shall not be reduced and CDFW and/or USFWS shall be notified immediately to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species. The project biologist shall monitor any known identified nest site(s) within or adjacent to the project site to confirm buffers are sufficient to avoid impacts to nesting birds and track nesting status.

Implementation Action: *In implementing BIO-6 for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, the City of Santa Clarita will apply BIO-6's requirements to construction activities that require ground disturbance. If such activities are required between February 15 and August 31, corresponding with the migratory bird nesting season and Crotch's bumble bee active flight period, a preconstruction nesting bird and Crotch's bumble bee survey will be conducted within one week prior to the start of construction activities. In the event that a state and/or federally listed or candidate species, such as coastal California gnatcatcher or Crotch's bumble bee, is detected, a 500-foot no-disturbance will be implemented and CDFW and/or USFWS will be notified immediately to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species.*

BIO-7: Temporary and/or permanent impacts to jurisdictional features resulting from the proposed Project shall require a Waste Discharge Requirement[4] from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act prior to impacts occurring within jurisdictional areas. Compensatory mitigation for impacts would be determined during the formal notification process and must be approved by RWQCB prior to work occurring. Mitigation is anticipated to include one or more of the following: restoration of impacted features and /or preservation of unaffected features onsite; payment of an in-lieu of off-site lands that contain similar jurisdictional features that would be held in a restrictive deed for perpetuity.

The CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, formal notification to and subsequent authorization from the CDFW shall be required prior to commencement of any construction activities within the CDFW jurisdictional areas. Compensatory mitigation for impacts would be determined during the formal notification process and must be approved by CDFW prior to work occurring. Mitigation is anticipated to include one or more of the following: restoration of impacted features and /or preservation of unaffected features onsite; payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency approved mitigation bank; or acquisition of off-site lands that contain similar jurisdictional features that would be held in a restrictive deed for perpetuity.

BIO-8: During construction and operation, project materials will not be cast from the project site into nearby habitats; further, project-related trash will be contained and removed to a proper disposal facility. Any excess soil unearthed during construction will be used to create the proposed trail alignments.

BIO-9: All construction equipment shall be cleaned prior to use in the project footprint and inspected by the project biologist to confirm it is free of non-native plant material in order to minimize the importation of such material into the project site. All mulch, topsoil, and seed mixes used during post-construction landscaping activities and erosion control BMPs will be free of invasive plant species propagules. A weed abatement program will be implemented should invasive plant species colonize the area within the project footprint post-construction.

[4] This was incorrectly referred to as a "Water Discharge Requirement" in the Haskell Canyon Bike Park MMRP.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.5 Cultural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No

3.5.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

According to the Haskell IS/MND, no historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) were identified within the Approved Project Site as a result of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search; pedestrian survey; and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) evaluations. Therefore, as determined in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would have no impact on historical resources.

As determined in the Haskell IS/MND, based on the archival research, soils, available resources, and pedestrian survey results, the archaeological sensitivity for potentially unknown prehistoric archaeological sites within the area of potential effect identified for the Approved Project is low, and the potential for significant buried historic period resources is also considered low. Nonetheless, the Haskell IS/MND included Mitigation Measure CUL-1 through Mitigation Measure CUL-3 to require the proper handling and disposition of archaeological resources in the unexpected event that such resources are inadvertently discovered during construction of the Approved Project. The Haskell IS/MND concluded that with implementation of these mitigation measures, any impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

With respect to human remains, the Haskell IS/MND determined that although no evidence of any prior human burials or use as a burial ground was identified for the Approved Project Site during the records search and background research conducted for the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment or during the Native American consultation process conducted for the Approved Project, the potential for uncovering human remains exists. Therefore, Mitigation Measure CUL-4 was included in the event that human remains are inadvertently discovered during Approved Project construction. The Haskell IS/MND concluded that any impact to human remains would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-4.

3.5.2 Revised Project Analysis

The analysis of impacts to cultural resources for the Revised Project is based on the *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California* (Cultural Assessment) prepared by Michael Baker, which is included as **Appendix C**, of this Addendum.

A records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) was conducted on May 18, 2026, for the Revised Project Site and a surrounding 0.5-mile radius as part of the Cultural Assessment. The SCCIC records search results indicated that seven previously recorded cultural resources have been identified and recorded within the half-mile radius of the Revised Project Site, one of which, P-19-003131, the remains of a twentieth century hog farm, intersects the Project Site. The features of this resource include a mid-20th century historic refuse dump, a refuse scatter, a corral, vegetation growing in linear patterns, a fence line, possible livestock pens, a concrete foundation, a wood platform, a house foundation, and a leveled trailer pad associated with hog farm. These features were located on either side of Haskell Canyon Access Road (main access drive). P-19-003131 was individually determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) by consensus through the Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register. In addition to the resources identified during the records search, one additional resource, a twentieth-century mining operation (Bluecloud-MBI-01H), was documented during the initial survey for the Approved Project. All of the resources identified within the search area were historic-aged resources and no prehistoric-aged sites were identified.

A pedestrian survey of the Revised Project Site was conducted on May 28, 2026 as part of the Cultural Assessment, which included the Haskell Canyon Access Road (main access drive and spur roads) and a 5-meter buffer. No historical or archaeological resources were identified or observed within the Revised Project Site and 5-meter buffer during the survey, including the part of the Revised Project Site that overlaps P-19-003131.

No built environment resources were identified in the records search or during the pedestrian survey conducted for the Revised Project. Bluecloud-MBI-01H, which was documented during the initial survey for the Approved Project, is not located within the Revised Project Site or 5-meter buffer and was determined to be ineligible for listing in the California Register and not a historical resource as defined by CEQA. Although P-19-003131 overlaps the Revised Project Site, is listed in the California Register, and is considered a historical resource under CEQA, no elements of the site have been identified within the Revised Project Site itself. Therefore, the Revised Project

would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and no impacts would occur.

Additionally, the Cultural Assessment included an archaeological sensitivity analysis of the Revised Project Site. Archaeological sensitivity is determined based on the general presence and/or absence of Native American occupation sites, isolated prehistoric Native American artifacts and burials, and historic archival and archaeological materials exposed during various construction projects. Roadways have been developed in the Haskell Canyon area since the nineteenth century, and the existing roadway topographic maps, aerial photographs, and archival records have indicated that historic-period homesteads and mining operations were established within or near the Revised Project area during the early to mid-twentieth century. One historic-period archaeological site eligible for the National Register and listed in the California Register (P-19-003131) was identified within the Revised Project area. P-19-003131, is mapped as overlapping the Project site. However, the resource represents the remnants of a hog farm that was established alongside Haskell Canyon Access Road and was deliberately placed to avoid being within the roadway. None of the features associated with the resource were mapped within the Revised Project Site, and the archaeological survey failed to identify any artifacts or features associated with the resource within the Revised Project Site. The site is eligible for the National Register and listed in the California Register because of its data potential. P-19-003131's data potential would not be impacted by the Revised Project. In addition, the soils of the Revised Project Site have been heavily impacted by the roadway's development from the surface to unknown but significant depths. Therefore, based on the archival research, soils, available resources, and pedestrian survey results, the archaeological sensitivity for potentially unknown prehistoric archaeological sites within the area of potential effect is low, and the potential for significant buried historic period resources is also considered low. Nonetheless, in the event of inadvertent discovery during the construction of the Revised Project, **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures CUL-1** through **CUL-3** would ensure that impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

With regard to human remains, no evidence of any prior human burials or use as a burial ground was identified for the Revised Project Site during the records search and pedestrian survey conducted for the Revised Project. The Revised Project would install approximately four inches of asphalt concrete over the Haskell Canyon Access Road and construct two dip crossings. The likelihood of encountering human remains within the Revised Project Site during construction is very low. Nonetheless, in the event that human remains are inadvertently discovered during construction of the Revised Project, implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measure CUL-4** would ensure that any impacts to human remains would be less than significant.

3.5.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would

substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.5.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures contained in the Haskell IS/MND are applicable to the Revised Project:

CUL-1: Archaeological monitoring shall occur in the area of potential effect during all soil-disturbing and grubbing/grading/excavation/trenching activities, which could impact archaeological resources. The monitor will observe construction activities to determine if cultural resources are present below the surface. The Principal Investigator (PI) will submit a request to the City during construction, requesting a modification to the monitoring program when field conditions occur that could reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. Such field conditions may include modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered. Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, geotechnical boring, trenching, grading, excavating, and the demolition of building foundations. Monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeological monitor who is working under the guidance of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). The archaeological monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities in all areas with the potential to contain significant cultural deposits. The archaeological monitor shall maintain and submit monitoring logs at the conclusion of monitoring. If discoveries are made during ground-disturbing activities, additional work may be required in accordance with the terms specified in the cultural resources monitoring and discovery plan.

At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a monitoring report shall be submitted to the City that documents monitoring activities conducted by the Project archaeologist within 60 days of completion of monitoring. This report shall document the daily archaeological monitoring results; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the qualified archaeologist. Final monitoring reports will be submitted to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center. Any unanticipated archaeological finds and subsequent evaluation or data recovery efforts will be documented in the report.

CUL-2: In the event an archaeological resource is unearthed during excavation, all excavations shall be halted within 50 feet of the find. Work shall stop immediately, and the discovery shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), pursuant to the procedures set forth at CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation

and execution of a Phase II Archaeological Testing Plan. As the lead agency, the City shall make a determination of significance on the basis of the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist.

If the resource is determined not to be significant, then resource-specific work shall be completed, and construction may proceed. If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible, then a resource-specific archaeological resources treatment plan shall be prepared and executed in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-3 prior to recommencing ground-disturbing activities that may impact the resource.

CUL-3: Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for historical resources, but avoidance is not always feasible. In the event that a historical resource is discovered and disturbance to such a resource cannot be avoided, one of the following treatments shall be implemented: avoidance, site capping, creation of conservation easements, or archaeological data recovery.

If avoidance, site capping, or creation of a conservation easement is determined infeasible, then a Phase III data recovery excavation will be required, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and Section 106 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.13, to document the resource's scientifically consequential information. The Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared in consultation with the consulting tribe(s) if the discovery is associated with a precontact or ethnohistoric context. The Phase III study shall consist of the recovery and analysis of a statistically significant sample of the site through archaeological excavation, radiocarbon dating of organic materials or other kinds of dating, cataloging, specialist analysis, and report writing designed to document the resource in perpetuity.

During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location onsite or at the offices of the qualified archaeologist. The removal of any artifacts from the area of potential effect for cataloging and analysis will need to be thoroughly inventoried with tribal monitor oversight of the process if the discovery is associated with a precontact or ethnohistoric context. The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains, as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the artifacts through one or more of the following methods and provide the City with evidence of final disposition of the cultural material collection:

- Accommodate the process for onsite reburial of the discovered items with the consulting tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.
- A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository in Los Angeles County that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79, and therefore will be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility in Los Angeles County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- If more than one Native American tribe is involved with the Project and the tribes cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at an appropriate qualified repository determined by the City.

CUL-4: If human skeletal remains are found during earth-moving activities, work shall be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be notified. Standard guidelines set by California law provide for the treatment of skeletal material of Native American origin (California Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.98 et seq.; Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5). If the remains are found to be archaeological in their disposition, then after the coroner releases the site, the qualified professional archaeologist, in consultation with the most likely descendant, shall prepare an archaeological treatment plan in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-3 that also incorporates the guidance in "A Professional Guide for the Preservation and Protection of Native American Remains and Associated Grave Goods," published by the California Native American Heritage Commission.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.6 Energy

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.6.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts related to energy would be less than significant. As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would utilize energy resources, including electricity and petroleum-based fuel supplies and distribution systems, during construction and operation. Electricity demand for the Approved Project would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Construction of the Approved Project would consume

approximately 2,623 gallons of gasoline and 43,512 gallons of diesel fuel, or 0.0001 percent of the gasoline and 0.01 percent of the diesel used annually in Los Angeles County. Thus, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction. During operation, other than the occasional use of generators for food trucks and music, the Approved Project would not require electricity or natural gas. It was determined that operation of the Approved Project would consume 652 gallons of diesel fuel and 18.458 gallons of gasoline per year, which equates to 0.0005 percent of the gasoline consumed annually in Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND determined that operation of the Approved Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, and impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding conflict with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, the Haskell IS/MND evaluated the Approved Project's consistency with the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Santa Clarita General Plan and determined that the Approved Project would be consistent with all applicable energy-related policies from the General Plan. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.6.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project would impact energy resources, including electricity and petroleum-based fuel supplies and distribution systems, during construction. Similar to the Approved Project, electricity consumption may be required for the conveyance of water that would be used during construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and to power any necessary lighting or electronic equipment. However, electricity use would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Construction of the Revised Project would also consume gasoline and diesel fuel related to construction worker vehicle trips and use of heavy equipment for paving and construction of the dip crossings. However, the intensity and duration of construction for the Revised Project would be less than estimated for construction of the Approved Project due to the size and nature of the construction activities. Thus, it is assumed that the Revised Project would consume less than 0.0001 percent of the gasoline and 0.01 percent of the diesel used annually in Los Angeles County, as estimated for the Approved Project, and would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant for the Revised Project. No permanent structures or uses would be developed on the Revised Project Site that would require the consumption of energy resources during operation of the Revised Project. Therefore, operation of the Revised Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and no impacts would occur.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project is evaluated against the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Santa Clarita General Plan to determine if it would conflict with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The Revised Project would pave approximately 7,500 feet of the Haskell Canyon Access Road, which consists of the main access drive and the spur roads to the existing archery range and bike park. As the Revised Project is an access improvement project and no permanent structures or uses would be

developed on the Revised Project Site, it would not require the consumption of electricity or natural gas, or generate any new vehicle trips that would increase energy consumption in the form of petroleum fuels. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.6.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.6.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.7 Geology and Soils

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:							
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
iv. Landslides?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
f) Result in a change in topography or ground surface relief features?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
g) Result in earth movement (cut and/or fill) of 10,000 cubic yards or more?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
h) Involve development and or/grading on a slope greater than 10% natural grade?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
i) Result in the destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical feature?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
j) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.7.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that impacts related to geology and soils would be less than significant. As stated in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site is located in a seismically active region in Southern California near several fault lines. However, the Approved Project Site is not mapped within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. In addition, the Approved Project Site is not located within any other known fault zones. As such, the Project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

The nearest fault is the Pelona Fault zone, which is located approximately one mile northeast of the Approved Project Site. Seismic activity along this fault or on any other of the numerous faults

in the Southern California area could cause seismic ground shaking in the City. Additionally, a portion of the Approved Project Site lies within a liquefaction zone; however, the impacts associated with potential seismic-induced liquefaction settlements related to the components of the Approved Project are considered low. The design and construction of Approved Project would be required to comply with existing seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code and Municipal Codes of the City and County, which would minimize risks pertaining to seismic ground shaking the event of an earthquake, and seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

Regarding landslides, the Approved Project Site is within a landslide zone, and the topography of the Approved Project Site is characterized by hills, mountains, valleys, and ridges. The Approved Project would be constructed to follow the existing grade of the area and any ridgelines, and thus, would not cause adverse effects involving landslides. Moreover, the Approved Project would not include the development of any habitable structures or other facilities that could experience substantial hazards during a landslide. As discussed, the design and construction of the Approved Project would comply with the existing seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code and Municipal Codes of the City and County, which would minimize risks pertaining to landslides. Additionally, as the Approved Project would follow the existing grade of the site, impacts related to a change in topography or ground surface relief features; earth movement of 10,000 cubic yards or more; and development and/or grading on a slope greater than 10 percent natural grade would be less than significant.

Regarding erosion, the Approved Project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements, including to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB); to develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to minimize the amount of sediment and other pollutants associated with construction sites from being discharged in stormwater runoff; and to implement best management practices (BMPs) pursuant to the Santa Clarita Municipal Code Chapter 10.04, Chapter 17.90, and Chapter 17.95 to ensure that discharges of pollutants are effectively prohibited during construction and operation. Therefore, the Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, and impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding unstable geologic units, the Haskell IS/MND states that no extraction of gas, oil, or geothermal energy is occurring at the Approved Project Site, and the Approved Project would not include any groundwater extraction which could result in subsidence. In addition, the risk of hydrocollapse of native soils at the Approved Project Site is considered low, and construction of the Approved Project would not result in excessive loading of the soils on site. Therefore, impacts related to an unstable geologic unit, including subsidence and collapsible soils, would be less than significant.

The Haskell IS/MND states that the distribution of potentially expansive soil is highly variable at the Approved Project Site. The design and construction of the Approved Project would be required to comply with existing seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code and Municipal Codes of the City and County, which would minimize risks pertaining to expansive soils. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant.

As stated in the Haskell IS/MND, no septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would be required, and thus, no related impact would occur.

Regarding unique geologic features, the Haskell IS/MND states that the Approved Project would not result in the destruction or covering of any unique geologic or physical feature. Additionally, the proposed trails would follow the existing grade of the area and any ridgelines, and thus, the Approved Project would not result in the modification of the ridgelines such that it would have a significant impact on any unique geologic features.

Regarding paleontological resources, while fossils have been discovered in nearby locations in the same sedimentary deposits as exist in the Approved Project area, the Approved Project would not require ground disturbance at depths greater than four feet and would take place within previously disturbed fill sediments or at the current topsoil surface, which would not require ground disturbance in undisturbed geologic contexts. Thus, the Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a paleontological resource, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.7.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project Site, the Revised Project Site is located in a seismically active region in Southern California near several fault lines, but is not mapped within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.[5] In addition, the Revised Project Site is not located within any other known fault zones. As such, the Revised Project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, and no impact would occur.

The nearest fault to the Revised Project Site is the Pelona Fault zone, which is located approximately two mile northeast of the Revised Project Site.[6] Similar to the Approved Project Site, seismic activity along this fault or on any other of the numerous faults in the Southern California area could cause seismic ground shaking in the City. Additionally, the Revised Project Site lies within a liquefaction zone.[7] The design and construction of Revised Project would be required to comply with existing seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code and Municipal Codes of the City and County, which would minimize risks pertaining to seismic ground shaking the event of an earthquake, and seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

Regarding landslides, portions of the Revised Project Site are within a landslide zone,[8] and the topography of the Revised Project area is characterized by hills and valleys. The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and construct two dip crossings, and thus, would not change the existing grade of the site or cause adverse effects involving landslides. As discussed, the design and construction of t

[5] California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, *Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation*, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/, accessed June 8, 2026

[6] California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, Fault Activity Map of California, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/, accessed June 8, 2026.

[7] California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, *Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation*, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/, accessed June 8, 2026.

[8] California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, *Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation*, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/, accessed June 8, 2026.

he Revised Project would comply with the existing seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code and Municipal Codes of the City and County, which would minimize risks pertaining to landslides. Additionally, as the Revised Project would follow the existing grade of the site and would not include the construction of any new structures on the Revised Project Site or require substantial grading, impacts related to a change in topography or ground surface relief features and development and/or grading on a slope greater than 10 percent natural grade would not occur. Lastly, the Revised Project would not result in earth movement of 10,000 cubic yards or more, and thus no impacts would occur in this regard.

Regarding erosion, as the Revised Project would not disturb more than one-acre, a SWPPP would not be required. However, the Revised Project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements, which include the implementation of BMPs pursuant to the Santa Clarita Municipal Code Chapter 10.04, Chapter 17.90, and Chapter 17.95 to ensure that discharges of pollutants are effectively prohibited during construction and operation. Compliance with regulatory requirements would minimize impacts related to erosion during construction. Additionally, paving the main access drive and spur roads would have beneficial impacts by minimizing erosion. Therefore, the Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, and impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding unstable geologic units, no extraction of gas, oil, or geothermal energy is occurring at the Revised Project Site, and the Revised Project would not include any groundwater extraction which could result in subsidence. In addition, although the Revised Project Site is comprised of soils with various expansion potential, implementation of the Revised Project would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property since the Revised Project would not construct any permanent structures or uses on the Revised Project Site.. Therefore, impacts related to an unstable geologic unit, including subsidence and collapsible or expansive soils, would be less than significant.

The Revised Project is an access improvement project and would not require septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Regarding unique geologic features, the Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road and construct two dip crossings. Thus, the Approved Project would not result in the modification of the ridgelines such that it would have a significant impact on any unique geologic features.

Regarding paleontological resources, the Cultural Assessment (**Appendix C**) prepared for the Revised Project included a record search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC). The results of the records search showed one previously identified fossil locality within the Revised Project Site. Additionally, fossil localities were recorded, either at the surface or at depth, near the Revised Project Site from geologic units similar to those underlying the Revised Project Site. Based on the Cultural Assessment, the sensitivity for paleontological resources within the Revised Project Site is low. Fossil shell has been documented within or near the Revised Project Site, and significant vertebrate fossil localities have been recovered from similar geologic units near the Revised Project Site. There is high potential to encounter paleontological resources within undisturbed geologic contexts (i.e., undisturbed bedrock or

subsurface geologic deposits in previously undisturbed areas) within the Revised Project vicinity. However, the field survey confirmed that the Revised Project Site is highly disturbed and, in many places, covered in imported gravel. The Revised Project, which would pave the main access drive and spur roads and construct two dip crossings, is not anticipated to impact undisturbed sensitive deposits. Thus, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a paleontological resource, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.7.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.7.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.8.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that impacts on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be less than significant. The Approved Project would consist of the development of a bike park and would generate approximately 204 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) of GHG emissions from area sources, mobile sources, waste disposal, water usage, off-road equipment and construction equipment, which would be well below the SCAQMD's draft threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not generate GHG that may have a significant impact on the environment, and impacts would be less than significant.

The Approved Project was also evaluated against the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) 2022 Scoping Plan, the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (Connect SoCal 2020), and the 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (Connect SoCal 2024). The Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.8.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project is an access improvement project and no permanent new uses would be developed on the Revised Project Site that would generate GHG emissions from area sources, mobile sources, energy usage, water transport, wastewater processing, or solid waste disposal. Therefore, the Revised Project would only generate GHG emissions during construction of the Revised Project. However, the intensity and construction duration for the Revised Project would be less than estimated for construction of the Approved Project due to the size and nature of the construction activities. Thus, it is inferred that construction of the Revised Project would generate fewer metric tons of CO_2e than was estimated for the construction of the Approved Project, and would be nominal compared to the 204 $MTCO_2e$ of total GHG emissions generated by the Approved Project. The GHG emissions generated by the Revised Project would also be well below the SCAQMD's draft threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year even when combined with the emissions from the Approved Project. Therefore, the Revised Project not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and impacts would be less than significant similar to the Approved Project.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project is evaluated against CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan, Connect SoCal 2020, and Connect SoCal 2024 to determine if it would conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. During construction, all construction equipment fleets utilized for the Revised Project are required to be registered with CARB and meet CARB's current emission reductions regulations, which are anticipated to be updated to meet Executive Order N-79-20 requirements. As such, the Revised Project would not conflict with CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan. Additionally, the Revised Project would be consistent with Goal 2 of Connect SoCal 2020, which aims to improve mobility, accessibility, reliability, and travel safety for people and goods. Moreover, the Revised Project would support the goals and strategies in Connect SoCal 2024 by improving travel along Haskell Canyon Access Road and providing all-weather access to the bike park constructed as part of the Approved Project, which would promote alternative transportation modes (i.e., bike

riding). Lastly, as discussed above, the Revised Project would not develop permanent structures or uses on the Project Site that would generate any new vehicle trips and corresponding GHG emissions during operation, which supports the goals to reduce GHG emissions in the Southern California region. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.8.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.8.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
i) Expose people to existing sources of potential health hazards (e.g., electrical transmission lines, gas lines, oil pipelines)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.9.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant with mitigation. Specifically, implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 would be required to reduce impacts related to wildland fires to a less-than-significant level. All other impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials were determined to be less than significant or have no impact.

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, construction activities for the Approved Project would require the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuel and oils associated with construction equipment. However, the Approved Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use, storage, and management of hazardous materials, thereby reducing the risk of hazardous materials use. During operations, the Approved Project would involve the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuels and oils for equipment, and would similarly comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use, storage, and management of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Approved Project operations would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

As stated in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, nor are there any underground storage tanks or no oil/gas wells within the Approved Project Site. Therefore, the Approved Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, and impacts were determined to be less than significant. Additionally, the Approved Project would have no impacts related to listed hazardous material sites.

The Haskell IS/MND determined that there are no schools located within 0.25 miles of the Approved Project Site, and as such, the Approved Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 miles of an existing or proposed school. Similarly, the Approved Project Site is not located within an airport land use plan area, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in impacts related to airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise.

Regarding emergency access, the Haskell IS/MND determined that construction activities associated with the Approved Project would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation as emergency access to the Approved Project Site would be maintained. The City's existing emergency response procedures would not change with implementation of the Approved Project and would be sufficient to address emergency evacuation scenarios in the event of natural or man-made incidents in the Approved Project area that result in a need to evacuate some or all of the future Approved Project visitors and employees. Therefore, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

According to the Haskell IS/MND, the hills and mountainous areas of Santa Clarita are considered to be wildland urban interface areas, and approximately 80 to 90 percent of the Santa Clarita Valley is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), including the Approved Project Site. As the Approved Project would require construction and operation within a VHFHSZ, the Approved Project could expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fire. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND determined that Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 would be required to reduce impacts related to wildland fires to a less-than-significant level.

Regarding exposing people to existing sources of potential health hazards, such as electrical transmission lines, gas lines, oil pipelines, the Haskell IS/MND states that there are several overhead electrical transmission lines and transmission towers in the Approved Project Site. However, the Approved Project would not construct any habitable structures on the Approved Project Site that would result in prolonged exposure of visitors to electrical magnetic fields, live wires, or flashovers from the transmission towers. Recreational users of the mountain bike park also would not be exposed to overhead transmission lines for long periods of time. Moreover, the risk of hazards from live wires and flashovers is similar to other transmission towers and power lines in urbanized areas of the City. Therefore, the Approved Project would not increase the risk of exposure to electrical transmission lines to visitors of the bike park. Additionally, there is no

natural gas infrastructure located within the Approved Project Site. Therefore, the Approved Project would not expose people to existing sources of potential health hazards.

3.9.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project, construction activities for the Revised Project would require the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuel and oils associated with construction equipment. The Revised Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use and management of hazardous materials during construction, thereby reducing the risk of hazardous materials use, and no hazardous materials would be stored on-site. The Revised Project is an access improvement project and would not include any permanent structures or uses on the Revised Project Site that would require the use or storage of hazardous materials during operation. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, and impacts would be less than significant.

The Revised Project Site is not included on any of the following list of facilities and sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code: DTSC EnviroStor database of hazardous waste clean-up sites; SWRCB list of solid waste disposal sites with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit; SWRCB GeoTracker database of leaking underground storage tanks sites and cleanup program sites; and SWRCB list of sites with active cease and desist orders (CDO) and cleanup or abatement orders (CAO).[9] The Revised Project Site has one former oil well (dry hole) located along the edge of the spur road to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park, which was plugged and abandoned in 1952.[10,11] The well abandonment was formally approved in 1959.[12] The City would notify the California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM), regarding paving near the well and acquire a permit for the Revised Project, if required, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 3208.1 and 3224. With the notification and approval of any required permits, the Revised Project would minimize the risk of foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving hazardous materials. As stated above, the Revised Project would comply with all applicable fede

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[9] California Environmental Protection Agency, Cortese List Background and History, https://calepa. ca.gov/site cleanup/corteselist/background/, accessed June 5, 2026.
California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor database, https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, accessed June 5, 2026.
California Environmental Protection Agency, Sites Identified with Waste Constituents Above Hazardous Waste Levels Outside the Waste Management Unit, https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2016/10/SiteCleanup-CorteseList-CurrentList.pdf, accessed June 5, 2026.
State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker, List of Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites, https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/#, accessed June 5, 2026.
California Environmental Protection Agency, Cortese List: Section 65962.5(c), List of "active" and CDO and CAO, https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/section-65962-5c/, accessed June 5, 2026.

[10] California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division, Wellfinder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/calgem/findwells/#data_s=id%3AdataSource_2-Well-0%3A3182, accessed June 5, 2026.

[11] California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division, WellSTAR, https://wellstar-public.conservation.ca.gov/Well/Well/Detail?api=0403706209#, accessed June 5, 2026.

[12] California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division, Wellfinder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/calgem/findwells/#data_s=id%3AdataSource_2-Well-0%3A3182, accessed June 5, 2026.

ral, state, and local requirements concerning the use and management of hazardous materials during construction, and would not require the use of hazardous materials during operation. Therefore, the Revised Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, and impacts would be less than significant. Additionally, the Approved Project would have no impacts related to listed hazardous material sites.

Similar to the Approved Project, there are no schools located within 0.25 miles of the Revised Project Site, and as such, the Revised Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 miles of an existing or proposed school. Additionally, the Revised Project Site is not located within an airport land use plan area, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest airport is the Agua Dulce Airpark, located approximately 11 miles to the northeast.[13] Therefore, the Revised Project would not result in impacts related to airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise.

Regarding emergency access, construction activities would involve paving the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and constructing two dip crossings, which would require a partial-rolling closure of the Haskell Canyon Access Road during the maximum six-week construction period. However, as with the Approved Project, access for emergency response or evacuation would be maintained at all times. Moreover, once completed, the City's existing emergency response procedures would not change with implementation of the Revised Project and would be sufficient to address emergency evacuation scenarios in the event of natural or man-made incidents in the Revised Project area, including for the bike park constructed as part of the Approved Project. Therefore, the Revised Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant.

The Revised Project Site is in a VHFHSZ.[14] Construction of the Revised Project would bring workers and construction equipment to the Revised Project Site for approximately three weeks to pave the main access drive and spur roads, and approximately four weeks to construct the dip crossings. Construction equipment would be equipped with a spark arrester as required by the Los Angeles Fire Code Section 326.12.1; however, as with the Approved Project, construction activities for the Revised Project could still accidentally spark a fire. Therefore, the Revised Project would implement **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** which would require the preparation and implementation of a Construction Fire Prevention Plan to reduce construction-related impacts to wildland fires to a less-than-significant level. Once operational, the Revised P

[13] Google, Google Maps (measure distance between Haskell Canyon Access Road and Agua Dulce Airpark), https://www.google.com/maps, accessed June 8, 2025.

[14] California Department of Fire and Forestry Protection, Fire Hazard Severity Zones, https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones, accessed June 8, 2026.

roject would function similar to existing conditions, as an improved access road, and would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Regarding exposing people to existing sources of potential health hazards, such as electrical transmission lines, gas lines, oil pipelines, the Revised Project Site is located with a transmission line easement. However, the Revised Project would not construct any habitable structures on the Revised Project Site that would result in exposure of visitors to electrical magnetic fields, live wires, or flashovers from the transmission towers. Additionally, the risk of hazards from live wires and flashovers is similar to existing conditions as the Revised Project is a an access improvement project for the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road. Therefore, the Revised Project would not expose people to existing sources of potential health hazards. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant.

3.9.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.9.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measure contained in the Haskell IS/MND is applicable to the Revised Project:

HAZ-1: Prior to commencement of construction activities, a Construction Fire Prevention Plan shall be prepared for the Project to specify the construction phase restrictions and fire safety requirements that would be implemented to reduce risk of ignitions and pre-plans for responding to an unlikely ignition. Prior to bringing lumber or combustible materials onto the Project Site, improvements within the active development area shall be in place, including an approved, temporary roadway surface and fuel modification zones established. These improvements shall also be included in the Construction Fire Prevention Plan, which shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) for review and approval.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
j) [Result in] inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
k) Result in changes in the rate of flow, currents, or the course and direction of surface water and/or groundwater?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
l) [Result in] other modification of a wash, channel creek, or river?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
m) Impact stormwater management in any of the following ways?							
i. Potential impact of project construction and project post-construction activity on stormwater runoff?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
ii. Potential discharges from areas for materials storage, vehicle or equipment fueling, vehicle or equipment maintenance (including washing), waste handling, hazardous materials handling or storage, delivery areas or loading docks, or other outdoor work areas?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
iii. Significant environmentally harmful increase in the flow velocity or volume of stormwater runoff?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
iv. Significant and environmentally harmful increases in erosion of the Project Site or surrounding areas?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
v. Stormwater discharges that would significantly impair or contribute to the impairment of the beneficial uses of receiving waters or areas that provide water quality benefits (e.g., riparian corridors, wetlands, etc.)?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
vi. Cause harm to the biological integrity of drainage systems, watersheds, and/or water bodies?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
vii. Does the Proposed Project include provisions for the separation, recycling, and reuse of materials both during construction and after project occupancy?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.10.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND determined that impacts related to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant with mitigation. Specifically, implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-9 would be required to reduce impacts related to modification of a wash, channel creek, or river; stormwater discharges that would significantly impair or contribute to the impairment of the beneficial uses of receiving waters; and stormwater management that could cause harm to the biological integrity of drainage systems, watersheds, and/or water bodies to a less-than-significant level. All other impacts related to hydrology and water quality were determined to be less than significant or have no impact.

The Approved Project Site is located within the Los Angeles RWQCB's region and drains into the Santa Clara River Watershed. Since the Approved Project would disturb approximately 20 acres of land, the Approved Project would be required to develop and implement a SWPPP. Moreover, all construction and grading activities would be required to comply with applicable laws and regulatory documents, including all applicable City ordinances and the City's permit regulating discharges into and from the storm drain system. During operation, drainage within the Approved Project Site would generally follow the same pattern as the existing conditions, and the Approved Project's infiltration basins would retain onsite a specified volume of stormwater runoff from a storm event to control stormwater quality. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in discharge that would violate any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

As stated in the Haskell IS/MND, there are no active groundwater wells within the Approved Project Site, and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered due to the shallow depth of excavation needed for construction. Therefore, impacts related to groundwater quality would be less than significant.

Regarding groundwater supplies and flows, the Approved Project would introduce minimal paved (i.e., impervious) surfaces to the Approved Project Site. Thus, groundwater recharge within the Project Site would generally be the same as existing conditions. For the same reason, the rate of flow, currents, and the course and direction of groundwater within the Approved Project Site would generally be the same as existing conditions. Therefore, impacts related to groundwater supplies and the flow of groundwater would be less than significant.

Regarding erosion, drainage patterns and stormwater quality, the Approved Project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements, including to obtain a NPDES Construction General Permit; to develop a SWPPP to minimize the amount of sediment and other pollutants associated with construction sites from being discharged in stormwater runoff; and to implement BMPs pursuant to the Santa Clarita Municipal Code Chapter 10.04, Chapter 17.90, and Chapter 17.95 to ensure that discharges of pollutants are effectively prohibited during construction and operation. Additionally, the Approved Project would install culverts and a ditch, which would convey flows directly into the Haskell Canyon creek, similar to the existing condition drainage pattern. Thus, the Approved Project's drainage devices would mitigate the increased velocity of drainage and include dissipaters consisting of riprap, as necessary, to prevent erosion and control stormwater quality. Therefore, the Approved Project would not substantially alter the existing

drainage pattern of the site or area which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, or cause harmful increases in erosion of the Approved Project Site or surrounding area. Additionally, the Approved Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed, the Approved Project would introduce minimal paved (i.e., impervious) surfaces to the Approved Project Site, would follow the existing grade of the area, and would not substantially change the drainage of the site. Thus, drainage and runoff within the Approved Project Site would generally follow the same pattern as the existing conditions. Therefore, the Approved Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site; change the rate of flow, currents, or the course and direction of surface water; impact stormwater management during construction and post-construction; or increase in the flow velocity or volume of stormwater runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding stormwater drainage facilities, the Approved Project Site is not currently served by any stormwater drainage facilities and would not construct any structures that would require connections to stormwater drainage facilities. Thus, the Approved Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

Regarding flooding, the Approved Project Site occurs within Zones X and D, which has at least a 0.2 percent annual chance of flooding and is an area of undetermined flood hazard, respectively. The Approved Project would not place housing or structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. The Project Site is not located within the Castaic Dam Inundation Zone or any other inundation zones, and thus would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding.

Regarding inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, the Approved Project Site is not located in an area that is susceptible to seiche or tsunami. While the Approved Project Site is located in an area characterized by hills, mountains, valleys, and ridges, the Approved Project Site would not result in inundation by mudflow as a result of post-fire slope instability. Moreover, the Approved Project would not substantially alter or redirect flood flows as the Approved Project would involve minimal development and would generally follow the existing contours of the slopes for areas at higher elevations. Therefore, impacts related to mudflow would be less than significant.

As discussed in Subsection 3.4.1, the Approved Project may potentially result in impacts to aquatic features that are under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB and CDFW. Impacts may include any permanent impacts made by the establishment of trails and/or the associated development, and any temporary impacts during construction. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-7 through BIO-9 would be required to reduce impacts related to the modification of a wash, channel creek, or river to a less than significant level.

Regarding potential stormwater discharges associated with hazardous materials and maintenance areas, construction activities for the Approved Project would require the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuel and oils associated with construction equipment. The

Approved Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use, storage, and management of hazardous materials, including for vehicle or equipment fueling and maintenance. Additionally, the Approved Project would implement a site-specific SWPPP that sets forth BMPs for stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. During operation, the Approved Project would involve the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuels and oils for equipment, and would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use, storage, and management of hazardous materials. No vehicle or equipment fueling or maintenance would occur onsite. Therefore, the Approved Project would result in less than significant impacts related to stormwater management from potential discharges.

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, any stormwater discharges that would significantly impair or contribute to the impairment of the beneficial uses of receiving waters or areas that provide water quality benefits and that could cause harm to the biological integrity of drainage systems, watersheds, and/or water bodies would be mitigated to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-7 through BIO-9.

Regarding impacts to stormwater management from solid waste, the Approved Project would generate a small amount of waste from construction activities, and a nominal amount of waste from users of the park, workers, and volunteers, with additional waste during event days, during operation. Adequate space would be set aside to allow for the collection and storage of recyclable materials on the Approved Project Site. All non-hazardous solid waste generated from the Approved Project Site would be recycled per local and state regulations, and non-recyclable solid waste would be disposed of at one of the nearby landfills. Accordingly, the Approved Project would comply with adopted programs and regulations pertaining to solid waste and City waste diversion goals. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in stormwater management impacts related to solid waste provisions, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.10.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project Site, the Revised Project Site is located within the Los Angeles RWQCB's region and drains into the Santa Clara River Watershed. All construction and grading activities would be required to comply with applicable laws and regulatory documents, including all applicable City ordinances and the City's permit regulating discharges into and from the storm drain system. As part of the Revised Project, two dip crossings would be constructed at the same elevation as the existing drainage channels and would allow any flows to pass over them. Additionally, paving the main access drive and spur roads would have beneficial impacts by minimizing erosion. Therefore, the Revised Project would not substantially change the drainage conditions, amount of stormwater runoff, or stormwater quality from the Revised Project Site. Accordingly, the Revised Project would not result in discharge that would violate any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

There are no active groundwater wells within the Approved Project Site,[15] and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered during construction activities. Therefore, impacts related to groundwater quality would be less than significant. Regarding groundwater supplies and flows, the Revised Project would introduce minimal additional paved (i.e., impervious) surfaces compared to the Approved Project. Thus, groundwater recharge within the Revised Project vicinity would generally be the same as existing conditions and the Revised Project would not affect the groundwater recharge potential for the watershed. For the same reason, the rate of flow, currents, and the course and direction of groundwater within the Revised Project vicinity would generally be the same as existing conditions. Therefore, impacts related to groundwater supplies and the flow of groundwater would be less than significant.

Regarding erosion, drainage patterns and stormwater quality, the Revised Project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements, including to implement BMPs pursuant to the Santa Clarita Municipal Code Chapter 10.04, Chapter 17.90, and Chapter 17.95 to ensure that discharges of pollutants are effectively prohibited during construction and operation. Additionally, the Revised Project would construct the two dip crossings at the same elevation as the existing drainage channels, which would allow any flows to pass over them, and convey flows directly into the Haskell Canyon creek, similar to the existing condition drainage pattern. Additionally, paving the main access road and spurs would have beneficial impacts by minimizing erosion. Thus, the Approved Revised Project would not change the velocity of drainage, erosion from the Revised Project Site, or stormwater quality. Therefore, the Revised Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, or cause harmful increases in erosion of the Revised Project Site or surrounding area. Additionally, the Revised Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed, the Revised Project would introduce minimal additional paved (i.e., impervious) surfaces compared to the Approved Project, would follow the existing grade of the area, and would not substantially change the drainage of the Revised Project Site. Thus, drainage and runoff within the Revised Project Site would generally follow the same pattern as the existing conditions. Therefore, the Revised Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site; change the rate of flow, currents, or the course and direction of surface water; impact stormwater management during construction and post-construction; or increase in the flow velocity or volume of stormwater runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

Regarding stormwater drainage facilities, the Revised Project Site is not currently served by any stormwater drainage facilities and would not construct any structures that would require connections to stormwater drainage facilities. Thus, the Revised Project would not create or

[15] California Department of Water Resources, Well Completion Report Map Application, https://dwr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=181078580a214c0986e2da28f8623b37, accessed June 8, 2026.

contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. Similar to the Approved Project, no impact would occur.

Regarding flooding, the Revised Project Site occurs within Zone X, which has at least a 0.2 percent annual chance of flooding.[16] The Revised Project would not place housing or structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. Moreover, the Revised Project Site is not located within the Castaic Dam Inundation Zone or any other inundation zones,[17] and thus would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding.

Regarding inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, the Revised Project Site is not located in an area that is susceptible to seiche or tsunami. While the Revised Project Site is located in an area characterized by hills and valleys, the Revised Project Site would not result in inundation by mudflow as a result of post-fire slope instability as the last wildfire near the Revised Project Site was the Buckweed Fire in 2007. Moreover, the Revised Project would not substantially alter or redirect flood flows as it would involve paving the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road. Therefore, impacts related to mudflow would be less than significant.

As discussed in Subsection 3.4.2 above, the Revised Project would result in permanent impacts to aquatic features that are under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB and CDFW, which include 0.04 acres of non-wetland WoS and 0.04 acres of unvegetated streambed, due to the construction of the dip crossings. Implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-7** through **BIO-9** would reduce impacts related to the modification of a wash, channel creek, or river to a less than significant level.

Regarding potential stormwater discharges associated with hazardous materials and maintenance areas, construction activities for the Revised Project would require the limited use of hazardous materials such as fuel and oils associated with construction equipment. The Revised Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the use, and management of hazardous materials, including for vehicle or equipment fueling and maintenance, and no fuels would be stored within the Revised Project Site during construction. Additionally, the Revised Project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements, which include the implementation of BMPs pursuant to the Santa Clarita Municipal Code Chapter 10.04, Chapter 17.90, and Chapter 17.95 to ensure that discharges of pollutants are effectively prohibited during construction and operation. During operation, the Revised Project would not require the use of hazardous materials and would not include vehicle or equipment fueling or maintenance. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would result in less than significant impacts related to stormwater management from potential discharges.

Any stormwater discharges that could potentially significantly impair or contribute to the impairment of the beneficial uses of receiving waters or areas that provide water quality benefits and that could cause harm to the biological integrity of drainage systems, watersheds, and/or

[16] Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer, https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd&extent=-118.54152868832648,34.458702063383775,-118.53114317502083,34.46312509252125, accessed June 8, 2026.

[17] City of Santa Clarita, May 2022, City of Santa Clarita Safety Element.

water bodies would be mitigated to a less than significant level with implementation of **Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-7** through **BIO-9**, similar to the Approved Project.

Regarding impacts to stormwater management from solid waste, the Revised Project would generate a small amount of waste from the demolition of the existing crossings on the spur roads and the construction of the new dip crossings. No solid waste would be generated during operation of the Revised Project. In addition, the Revised Project would comply with the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) requirement to recycle and/or salvage for reuse at least 65 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. All non-hazardous solid waste generated from construction of the Revised Project would be recycled per local and state regulations, and disposed of at one of the nearby landfills, if necessary. Accordingly, the Revised Project would comply with adopted programs and regulations pertaining to solid waste and City waste diversion goals. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not result in stormwater management impacts related to solid waste provisions, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.10.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.10.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures BIO-6 through **BIO-9** contained in the Haskell IS/MND are applicable to the Revised Project to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. See Subsection 3.4.4 above for the full text of the mitigation measures.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Physically divide an established community?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, and/or policies by agencies with jurisdiction over the project?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.11.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would result in no impacts to land use and planning. The Approved Project Site is undeveloped with dirt access paths/trails, LADWP transmission towers, and vegetation, and the Approved Project would develop a bike park that would create new trails and connect to existing trails in the area, which would improve connectivity within the Approved Project Site. Thus, the Approved Project would not physically divide an established community.

A portion of the Approved Project Site within the City is zoned for Open Space (OS) uses, which allows for passive, natural and active open space uses, while the portion located within the County is zoned Heavy Agricultural (A-2-2). However, the Approved Project Site is not currently used for agriculture, and the Haskell IS/MND determined that the City is not required to comply with land use regulations adopted by the County because of intergovernmental immunity. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

In addition, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project Site is not located within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan, and thus, would not conflict with such plans and policies.

3.11.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and construct two dip crossings for drainages that have been in place for many decades. Therefore, the Revised Project would not change connectivity in and around the Revised Project Site and would not physically divide an established community. Similar to the Approved Project, no impact would occur.

The Revised Project Site is zoned for Open Space (OS) uses, which allows for passive, natural and active open space uses, including drainage easements. As the Revised Project is a roadway improvement project, the Revised Project would not change the zoning of the site, or conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Similar to the Approved Project, no impact would occur.

In addition, as discussed above in Subsection 3.4.2, the Revised Project Site is not located within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan, and thus, would not conflict with such plans and policies. Similar to the Approved Project, no impact would occur.

3.11.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.11.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.12 Mineral Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Would the project use nonrenewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.12.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

The Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not result in the loss of mineral resources and no impacts would occur. The Approved Project Site is not located within an existing Mineral Extraction Area or a Mineral Resource Zone, as identified on the City of Santa Clarita General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element's Exhibit CO-2 (Mineral Resources). According to the City's General Plan, as well as the CalGEM Well Finder database, there are no producing, idle, or abandoned oil or natural gas wells, or any other types of mineral extraction activities within the Approved Project Site. Furthermore, the Approved Project Site is governed by the provisions of the OS zone within the City, which does not permit mineral recovery uses. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource recovery site.

The Haskell IS/MND also determined that the Approved Project would not require any unique construction methods or materials that would consume nonrenewable resources in an unusually intensive manner. During operation, the Approved Project Site would not be connected to any utilities and would not be supplied with electricity and water. All electricity used onsite would be provided by a generator and water would be delivered to the Approved Project Site by water trucks. In addition, the consumption of petroleum-based fuels during operation of the Approved Project would be typical of similar mountain bike projects and would not constitute a wasteful or inefficient method of

consuming energy. Therefore, the Approved Project would not use nonrenewable resources during construction or operation in a wasteful or inefficient manner, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.12.2 Revised Project Analysis

Similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project is not located within an existing Mineral Extraction Area or a Mineral Resource Zone, as identified on the City of Santa Clarita General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element's Exhibit CO-2 (Mineral Resources).[18]According to the CalGEM Well Finder database, there is a former oil well located adjacent to the spur road leading to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park. However, this oil well was abandoned in 1952 and the well abandonment was formally approved in 1959.[19] Therefore, as with the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource recovery site.

The Revised Project would primarily use asphalt concrete for the road paving and Portland cement concrete and reinforcing steel to construct the dip crossings. The Revised Project would also consume energy in the form of petroleum based fuel during construction for construction equipment and vehicles. Many of the resources utilized for construction are nonrenewable, including gravel and soils, along with petroleum-based fuels to power construction machinery and vehicles. A highly competitive construction economy encourages the efficient use of materials and manpower during construction, to be cost effective and meet financial goals. As with the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not require any unique construction methods or materials that would consume nonrenewable resources in an unusually intensive manner. During operation, the Revised Project would utilize energy in the form of electricity and petroleum-based fuels for roadway maintenance. All electricity used would be provided by a generator the consumption of petroleum-based fuels would be typical for road maintenance and would not constitute a wasteful or inefficient method of consuming energy. Therefore, based on the above, the Revised Project would not use nonrenewable resources in a wasteful or inefficient manner during construction and operation, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.12.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would

[18] City of Santa Clarita, June 2011, City of Santa Clarita General Plan – Conservation and Open Space Element, Exhibit CO-2 (Mineral Resources)

[19] California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division, Well Finder, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/calgem/findwells/, accessed June 5, 2026.

substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.12.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.13 Noise

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project result in:							
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project result in:							
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
f) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.13.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, construction activities for the Approved Project would not create a significant substantial temporary noise increase that would exceed the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) construction noise criteria thresholds. Therefore, with adherence to allowable construction times provided in Section 11.44.080 of the Santa Clarita Municipal Code, the construction of the Approved Project would not create a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels that are in excess of the FTA construction noise criteria thresholds and impacts would be less than significant. Potential noise impacts associated with the operations of the Approved Project would be from vehicular traffic generated by the Approved Project on the nearby roadways and from onsite noise sources to the nearby sensitive receptors. The maximum of 100 daily vehicle trips generated by the Approved Project would be negligible and would only contribute up to 0.3 percent of the daily trips on Copper Hill Drive. Therefore, during operation of the Approved Project, roadway noise impacts to the nearby sensitive receptors would be less than significant. In addition, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project's worst-case operational noise from the simultaneous operation of all noise sources on the Approved Project Site would not exceed the City's daytime and nighttime noise standards provided in Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 11.44.040. Therefore, operation of the Approved Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels from onsite noise sources and impacts would be less than significant.

In addition, as analyzed in the Haskell IS/MND, the primary source of vibration during construction of the Approved Project would be from the operation of a dozer, which would create a vibration

level of 0.089 inch per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet. Thus, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the vibration level at the nearest offsite structure (800 feet away) during construction of the Approved Project would be below the 0.25 inch per second PPV threshold and the ongoing operation of the Approved Project would not include the operation of any known vibration sources. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that a less vibration impacts during the construction and operation of the Approved Project would be less than significant.

Lastly, as discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site is not located within an airport land use plan area, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest airport is the Agua Dulce Airpark, approximately 12.2 miles to the northeast. Therefore, the Project would not result in impacts related to airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise.

3.13.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and two spur roads, and construct two dip crossings. As with the Approved Project, the Revised Project would comply with Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 11.44.080, which permits construction activities to occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays, with no work allowed on Sundays and holidays. Since the Revised Project consists only of access improvements to a much smaller site, construction of the Revised Project would be less intensive than the Approved Project and the number and types of construction required would be similar or less than that of the Approved Project. Moreover, construction of the Approved Project is complete and there would be no overlap of construction activities with the Revised Project. Therefore, like the Approved Project, construction of the Revised Project would not create a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels that are in excess of the FTA construction noise criteria thresholds and impacts would be less than significant. Moreover, as an access improvement project, the Revised Project would not generate vehicle trips or contain onsite noise sources. Therefore, operation of the Revised Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels and impacts would be less than significant.

As determined in the Haskell IS/MND, the primary source of vibration during construction of the Approved Project would be from the operation of a dozer, which would create a vibration level of 0.089 inch per second PPV at 25 feet. As previously stated, the number and types of construction equipment required for the Revised Project would be similar or less than that of the Approved Project. In addition, the nearest sensitive receptors would be the residences located approximately 200 feet east and west of Haskell Canyon Access Road. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, the vibration level at the nearest offsite structure during construction of the Revised Project would be below the 0.25 inch per second PPV threshold. In addition, similar to the Approved Project, operation of the Revised Project would not include any known vibration sources. Therefore, vibration impacts during the construction and operation of the Revised Project would be less than significant.

Furthermore, the Revised Project Site is not located within an airport land use plan area, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest

airport is the Agua Dulce Airpark, approximately 11 miles to the northeast.[20] Therefore, the Revised Project would not result in impacts related to airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise.

3.13.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.13.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures apply.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.14 Population and Housing

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

[20] Google, Google Maps (measure distance between Haskell Canyon Access Road and Agua Dulce Airpark), https://www.google.com/maps, accessed June 8, 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere (especially affordable housing)?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.14.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As analyzed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not develop any housing or businesses on the Project Site that would generate residents or a substantial number of employment opportunities. Thus, the Approved Project would not directly result in population growth. In addition, the Approved Project is not anticipated to increase the population of the Approved Project area as the bike park would generally serve the local community and would not require any utility infrastructure. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in indirect population growth due to the extension of roads or other infrastructure. Furthermore, the Approved Project would not construct any housing or displace any people or housing. Thus, the Approved Project would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. As such, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that no impacts related to population and housing would occur as a result of the Approved Project.

3.14.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and two spur roads, and construct two dip crossings. The Revised Project Site does not contain dwelling units or other occupiable structures and no new homes or structures are proposed for the Revised Project. In addition, although the Revised Project would construct access improvements, no extension of roadways or other infrastructure is proposed. The proposed access improvements would serve existing uses and would not provide access to land that is available for private development. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not result in indirect population growth due to the extension of roads or other infrastructure. In addition, the Revised Project would not displace any housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, as with the

Approved Project, no impacts related to population and housing would occur under the Revised Project.

3.14.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.14.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures apply.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.15 Public Services

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:							
a) Fire protection?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Police protection?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) Schools?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
d) Parks?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
e) Other public facilities?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

3.15.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not develop or residential or commercial uses or any habitable structures that would result in the establishment of a permanent residential population on the Approved Project Site or increase the population in the City. During operation, the Approved Project would bring more individuals to the Project Site than under

existing conditions, which has the potential to result in a minor increase in demand for wildland fire protection services, fire prevention services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials services, emergency response, search and rescue, and other fire protection and sheriff services. Given the nominal potential increase in demand, the Approved Project is not anticipated to affect fire and police protection demands to the extent that new or physically altered fire and police facilities would be required. Furthermore, in *City of Hayward v. Board of Trustees of California State University Ruling* (2015) 242 Cal. App. 4th 833, the court found that Section 35 of Article XIII of the California Constitution requires local agencies to provide public safety services, including fire and police protection, and that it is reasonable to conclude that the City would comply with that provision to ensure that public safety services are provided. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts on fire and police protection services would be less than significant.

The Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not result in the establishment of a permanent residential population on the Approved Project Site that would generate a demand for schools. Therefore, no new or altered school facilities would be required and no impact would occur.

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project is a mountain bike park development that would provide two activity/programming areas and approximately 15 miles of trails interspersed throughout the approximately 380-acre Project Site. In addition, the Approved Project would maintain approximately 1.6 miles of existing multi-use trails. Thus, the Approved Project would improve the City's parkland to resident ratio. Although the Approved Project would require construction and operation that would result in impacts discussed throughout the Haskell IS/MND, there would be minimal physical alteration of the majority of the Approved Project Site. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks and impacts would be less than significant.

Lastly, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would not generate a demand for other public facilities. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in the need for new or physically altered public facilities and no impact would occur.

3.15.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project is a roadway improvement project and would not develop residential or commercial uses that could generate a permanent or daytime population on the Revised Project Site. Rather, the Revised Project would provide all-weather access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range, as well as to LADWP facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest that could improve fire and police protection services to the surrounding area. Therefore, the Revised Project would not generate a demand for fire and police protection services on the Revised Project Site and no new or physically altered fire and police facilities would be required. In addition, since the Revised Project would not generate a permanent residential population on the Revised Project Site, the Revised Project would not generate a demand for new or altered school, park or other public services that would require the construction of new or physically altered school, park or other public facilities.

Therefore, no impacts related to new or physically altered facilities for fire, police, schools, parks or public services would occur.

3.15.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.15.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.16 Recreation

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	LTS	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No

3.16.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project has the potential to increase the use of open space within Haskell Canyon through the operation of the proposed bike park as it is anticipated that more users would visit the area than under existing conditions. However, the bike park and existing and new trails would be maintained daily and monthly by staff, such that substantial physical deterioration of the Approved Project Site would not occur or be accelerated. Moreover, the proposed bike park could decrease the use of other parks in the region with similar features. Thus, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of facilities would occur or be accelerated and impacts would be less than significant.

In addition, the Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project would involve the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that may have the potential to result in an adverse physical effect on the environment. However, the Approved Project has been evaluated in the Haskell IS/MND to determine whether physical impacts to the environment would occur, and mitigation measures have been identified, as appropriate, to reduce any such impacts to a less than significant level. Specifically, the Approved Project involves mitigation measures associated with reducing impacts to the environment, as identified in: Section IV. Biological Resources; Section V. Cultural Resources; Section IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Noise; Section X. Hydrology and Water Quality; and Section XX. Wildfire. Implementation of the mitigation measures included in the Haskell IS/MND would reduce any potential environmental impacts to less than significant levels.

3.16.2 Revised Project Analysis

As previously described, the Revised Project is an access improvement project that would provide all-weather access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range, as well as to LADWP facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest. Although the Revised Project does not include recreational facilities, development of the Revised Project would improve access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and other recreational facilities in the vicinity of the Revised Project Site. However, the Revised Project is not expected to increase the number of users to the area more than what was anticipated under the Approved Project. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, the Revised Project would not increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of facilities would occur or be accelerated and impacts would be less than significant. Moreover, the Revised Project would not include the development of recreation facilities or generate a residential population on the Revised Project Site that would result in the need to construct or expand recreational facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.16.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible

mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.16.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.17 Transportation

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.17.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

According to the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site does not include any transit stops or designated pedestrian or commuter bicycle paths, and would not intersect any highways, freeways, or conflict with any intersections or streets. The Approved Project Site has existing multi-use trails and would propose additional multi-use trails, which would provide for more connectivity in the area. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system, and impacts would be less than significant.

In addition, the Approved Project would generate an average of 108.6 daily trips on a worst-case week. As such, the Approved Project would generate less than 110 daily trips and is screened from conducting a VMT analysis. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project impacts related to VMT would be less than significant.

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would be designed to maximize safety by adhering to established design and engineering standards for the proposed programming areas and for the multi-use trails. The Approved Project would also designate trails with appropriate signage to protect private properties and park visitors. Moreover, public parks and trails are permitted uses for the Approved Project Site. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses, and impacts would be less than significant.

Furthermore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that construction activities associated with the Approved Project would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation as emergency access to the Project Site would be maintained. The Approved Project would be required to comply with Los Angeles County Fire Code Section 326.7 for the provision of adequate access roads and parking facilities to prevent congestion of public roads, to permit adequate means of egress for evacuation of the public in event of emergency, and to permit movement of fire apparatus and equipment. The proposed parking lot for the Haskell Core programming area would include space for emergency turnaround for fire trucks. Moreover, existing fire roads within the Approved Project Site could be used for emergency access. Therefore, the Approved Project would not result in inadequate emergency access, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.17.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project Site consists of an unpaved main access drive and two unpaved spur roads. There are no transit stops or designated pedestrian or bicycle paths within the Revised Project Site and the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road is not a classified roadway within the City's General Plan. The Revised Project would pave the Haskell Canyon Access Road and construct two dip crossings to provide all-weather access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range, as well as to LADWP facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest. Therefore, the Revised Project would improve connectivity within the Haskell Canyon area and would not conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system. As with the Approved Project, impacts under the Revised Project would be less than significant.

The Revised Project is an access improvement project and would not generate any new daily trips or increase the amount of trips generated by the Approved Project. Therefore, the Revised Project would not require a VMT analysis and would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 (b). Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed above, the Revised Project Site consists of an unpaved main access drive and two unpaved spur roads. Implementation of the Revised Project would improve the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road and provide all-weather access to the surrounding area, including the Haskell Canyon Bike Park, the City Archery Range, LADWP facilities, the Haskell Canyon Open Space, the Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and the Angeles National Forest. Therefore, the Revised Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses, and impacts would be less than significant.

Additionally, as previously discussed, construction of the Revised Project would require a partial-rolling closure of those access roads during the construction period. However, as with the Approved Project, access for emergency response or evacuation would be maintained at all times. Moreover, once completed, the City's existing emergency response procedures would not change with implementation of the Revised Project and would be sufficient to address emergency evacuation scenarios in the event of natural or man-made incidents in the Revised Project area, including for the bike park constructed as part of the Approved Project. Therefore, the Revised Project would not result in inadequate emergency access and impacts would be less than significant.

3.17.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.17.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:							
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No

3.18.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As determined in the Haskell IS/MND, the two cultural resources sites identified for the Approved Project are not associated with a California Native American tribe and do not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register. Thus, neither site is considered a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074. Additionally, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was completed for the Approved Project area with negative results. In compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires tribal consultation as part of the CEQA process, the City initiated consultation in April 2024 with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI). Based on consultation with the FTBMI, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through Mitigation Measure TCR-5 were incorporated to reduce the Approved Project's impacts related to tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant-level.

3.18.2 Revised Project Analysis

The analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources for the Revised Project is based on the *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California* (Cultural Assessment) prepared by Michael Baker, which is included as **Appendix C**, of this Addendum, along with the results of the tribal consultation for the Approved Project.

No resources of Native American origin were identified within the Revised Project Site as a result of the records search, archival research, and the pedestrian survey conducted for the Cultural Assessment. The results of the Sacred Lands File search for the Revised Project vicinity provided by the NAHC on June 3, 2026 was positive, and the FTBMI were identified as potentially having information about resources of Native American significance in the vicinity of the Revised Project Site. The FTBMI were consulted during the preparation of the Haskell IS/MND and, given their knowledge of the potential tribal cultural resources in the Approved Project area, provided mitigation measures which were adopted for the Approved Project. The result of the Sacred Lands File search for the Revised Project is consistent with the sensitivity of the Approved Project area considered in the Haskell IS/MND. Therefore, like for the Approved Project, implementation of Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-5 would reduce impacts to unknown tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

3.18.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.18.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures contained in the Haskell IS/MND are applicable to the Revised Project:

TCR-1: **Document Release**. Any and all archaeological documents created as a part of the Project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, and monitoring reports) shall be provided to the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

TCR-2: **Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.** In the event of an inadvertent discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources, its importance will be determined by the Tribal Monitor, the Project archaeologist, and the City. If determined to be important, a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP) shall be prepared, in consultation with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. The CRMMP will provide details regarding the process for in-field treatment of inadvertent discoveries and the disposition of inadvertently discovered non-funerary resources.

TCR-3: Full Time Monitoring, Initial Pass, (1) Monitor. The Project applicant shall retain a professional Tribal Monitor procured by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians to observe all ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, grading, excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, leveling, driving posts, auguring, blasting, stripping topsoil or similar activity during the initial pass (the first disturbance of all soil to the total depth of which it will be disturbed). If cultural resources are not encountered after observing the initial pass of all ground-disturbance, additional Tribal Monitoring is not required. If cultural resources are encountered during the initial pass, they shall be assessed by the Tribal Monitor, the Project archaeologist, and the City. If determined to be important, the Tribal Monitor(s) shall continue observing ground disturbing activities to the satisfaction of the Tribal Monitor, Project archaeologist, and the City to ensure important Tribal Cultural Resources are identified. Tribal Monitoring Services will continue until confirmation is received from the Project applicant, in writing, that all scheduled activities pertaining to Tribal Monitoring are complete, be it initial pass or all disturbance, dependent upon inadvertent discovery. If the Project's scheduled activities require the Tribal Monitor(s) to leave the Project for a period of time and return, confirmation shall be submitted to the Tribe by Client, in writing, upon completion of each set of scheduled activities and 5 days notice (if possible) shall be submitted to the Tribe by Project applicant, in writing, prior to the start of each set of scheduled activities. If cultural resources are encountered, the Tribal Monitor will have the authority to request that ground-disturbing activities cease within 60 feet of discovery and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards retained by the Project applicant as well as the Tribal Monitor shall assess the find.

TCR-4: In the Event of an Inadvertent Discovery. If cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards retained by the Project applicant shall assess the find. Work on the portions of the Project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. The Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians shall be contacted about any pre-contact and/or post-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes their initial assessment of the nature of the find, to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

TCR-5: Human Remains. In the inadvertent discovery of human remains or funerary objects during any activities associated with the Project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code shall be enforced for the duration of the Project.

Inadvertent discoveries of human remains and/or funerary object(s) are subject to California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and the subsequent disposition of those discoveries shall be decided by the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), should those findings be determined as Native American in origin.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
b) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
Would the project:							
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	NI	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	NI	NI	No	No	No	No	No
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
g) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.19.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, it is anticipated that the waste collected from the three vault restrooms proposed for the Approved Project would be disposed of at the Saugus or Valencia Water Reclamation Plants, which would have adequate capacity to serve the Approved Project. Additionally, the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District must comply with the wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles RWQCB. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts related to wastewater treatment requirements and facilities would be less than significant.

According to the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not construct any structures that would require connections to storm water drainage facilities. Additionally, the Approved Project would not require connections to water, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Moreover, the Approved Project would not interfere with the existing LADWP transmission towers, and thus, would not require relocation of any electrical facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Based on the analysis in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site is not currently served by any stormwater drainage facilities and the Approved Project would not construct any structures that would require connections to stormwater drainage facilities. Thus, the Approved Project would not require the construction of new stormwater drainage stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, and no impact would occur.

As determined in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not require connections to water distribution facilities. Additionally, due to the nominal amount of water required for maintenance, it is expected that the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency would have sufficient supplies to serve the Approved Project and that water could be purchased for maintenance purposes. Therefore, there would be sufficient water supplies available to serve the Approved Project from existing entitlements and resources, and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. As such, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts related to water supply would be less than significant.

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project would not require any demolition and would only generate a small amount of waste from construction activities, such as vegetation from site clearing. During operation, the Approved Project would generate a nominal amount of waste and it is anticipated that the landfills that currently receive the City's municipal solid wastes would have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's construction and operational waste disposal needs. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts related to landfill capacity and solid waste disposal would be less than significant. In addition, all non-hazardous solid waste generated from the Approved Project Site (e.g., plastic and glass bottles and jars, paper, newspaper, metal containers, cardboard) would be recycled per local and state regulations, with a diversion goal of 75 percent, in compliance with the Integrated Waste Management Act. The City would also review building plans and ensure that adequate space is set aside to allow for the collection and storage of recyclable materials on the Approved Project Site prior to the issuance of building permits. Therefore, the Approved Project would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid waste, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.19.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and two spur roads, and construct two dip crossings. No habitable structures would be constructed on the Revised Project Site that would require connections to water, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Therefore, no impacts related to water, wastewater, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities would occur as a result of the Revised Project.

Similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project Site is not currently served by any stormwater drainage facilities and no structures that would require connections to stormwater drainage facilities would be required as part of the Revised Project. Thus, the Revised Project would not require the construction of new stormwater drainage stormwater facilities or expansion of facilities, and no impact would occur.

The Revised Project would only generate a small amount of waste from the demolition of the existing crossings on the spur roads and the construction of new dip crossings, which is anticipated to be less than the amount generated during the construction of the Approved Project. In addition, the Revised Project would comply with the CALGreen requirement to recycle and/or salvage for reuse at least 65 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. Furthermore, no solid waste would be generated during operation of the Revised Project. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, it is anticipated that the landfills that currently receive the City's municipal solid waste would have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the minimal amount of construction waste generated by the Revised Project. As such, impacts related to landfill capacity and compliance with solid waste statues and regulations would be less than significant under the Revised Project.

3.19.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.19.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

No Haskell IS/MND mitigation measures are required.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.20 Wildfire

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:							
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	IMPACT CONCLUSION		ANY NEW SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OR SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SEVERE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM:			FOR MITIGATION MEASURES (MM), NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE SHOWS THAT:	
	REVISED PROJECT	ADOPTED IS/MND	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE PROJECT?	SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCE?	NEW INFORMATION OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTANCE?	EFFECTIVE BUT PREVIOUSLY INFEASIBLE MM ARE NOW FEASIBLE?	NEW OR DIFFERENT MM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT(S)?
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:							
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire?	LTSM (AP)	LTSM	No	No	No	No	No
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	LTS	LTS	No	No	No	No	No

3.20.1 Haskell IS/MND Findings

As discussed in the Haskell IS/MND, the eastern portion of the Approved Project Site outside of the City's boundaries has been designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) as a VHFHSZ within a State Responsibility Area (SRA). The western portion of the Approved Project Site within the City's boundaries is also within a VHFHSZ but in a Local Responsibility Area. The emergency response and evacuation for the Approved Project Site is governed by the City's Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan Safety Element, and 2021 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Haskell IS/MND determined that construction activities associated with the Approved Project would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation as emergency access to the Project Site would be maintained. The City has established an emergency response protocol to ensure public safety in the event of a wildfire or other emergency at the Project Site. Additionally, the Approved Project would be required to comply with Los Angeles County Fire Code Section 326.7 for the provision of adequate access roads and parking

facilities to prevent congestion of public roads, to permit adequate means of egress for evacuation of the public in event of emergency, and to permit movement of fire apparatus and equipment. The proposed parking lot for the Haskell Core would also include space for emergency turnaround for fire trucks. Thus, the Approved Project would not preclude the City from implementing the Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan Safety Element, and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, or LACoFD from implementing their latest Strategic Plan. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that the Approved Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

According to the Haskell IS/MND, the Approved Project Site is located in an area that is susceptible to wildland fires because of its hilly terrain, dry weather conditions, and vegetation. Construction activities for the Approved Project could accidentally spark a fire and exacerbate wildfire risks. Additionally, operation of the Approved Project would bring more visitors to the Approved Project Site while a nearby wildfire is happening compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the Approved Project could expose visitors to wildfire risks due to the location and condition of the Approved Project Site, as well as to pollutant concentrations from a nearby wildfire. Implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, which include the implementation of a Construction Fire Prevention Plan, establishment of fuel modification zones, and park closure protocols, would reduce impacts related to wildfire risks to a less-than-significant level.

The Approved Project would not require the installation or maintenance of emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities. Additionally, the City would submit 90 percent project plans to the Fuel Modification Unit of LACoFD for review in accordance with Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.51.020. With approval from the Fuel Modification Unit, impacts related to the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk would be minimized. Furthermore, the Approved Project would not interfere with existing LADWP transmission towers or require the relocation of any electrical facilities. Therefore, the Haskell IS/MND concluded that impacts would be less than significant.

The Haskell IS/MND determined that the Approved Project Site would not expose people or structures to risks involving flooding or landslides as a result of post-fire slope instability. Additionally, the Approved Project would not result in substantial changes related to drainage and would not substantially alter or redirect flood flows as the Approved Project would involve minimal development and would generally follow the existing contours of the slopes for areas at higher elevations. Therefore, the Approved Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.20.2 Revised Project Analysis

The Revised Project Site is in a VHFHSZ zone and in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA).[21] As previously discussed, construction activities would involve paving the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road, which includes the main access drive and spur roads, and constructing two dip crossings, which would require a partial-rolling closure of the Haskell Canyon Access Road during the maximum six-week construction period. However, as with the Approved Project, access for emergency response or evacuation would be maintained at all times. Moreover, once completed, the City's existing emergency response procedures would not change with implementation of the Revised Project and would be sufficient to address emergency evacuation scenarios in the event of natural or man-made incidents in the Revised Project area, including for the bike park constructed as part of the Approved Project. Therefore, the Revised Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Similar to the Approved Project, impacts would be less than significant.

The Revised Project would follow the existing grade of the site and would not include the construction of any new structures on the Revised Project Site or require substantial grading. However, similar to the Approved Project, the Revised Project Site is located in an area that is susceptible to wildland fires because of the surrounding hilly terrain, dry weather conditions, and vegetation. Thus, like the Approved Project, construction activities for the Revised Project could accidentally spark a fire and exacerbate wildfire risks. Implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, which includes the implementation of a Construction Fire Prevention Plan and establishment of fuel modification zones, would reduce impacts related to wildfire risks to a less-than-significant level.

The Revised Project would pave the existing Haskell Canyon Access Road and improve access to LADWP facilities. However, implementation of the Revised Project would not interfere with existing LADWP transmission towers or require the relocation of any electrical facilities. No installation or maintenance of emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities would be required as part of the Revised Project. Therefore, the impacts related to the installation or maintenance of infrastructure associated with the Revised Project would be less than significant.

As discussed above, the Revised Project would introduce minimal additional paved (i.e., impervious) surfaces, would follow the existing grade of the area, and would not substantially change the drainage of the Revised Project Site. Thus, drainage and runoff within the Revised Project Site would generally follow the same pattern as the existing conditions and would not cause flooding on-or off-site. Although portions of the Revised Project Site are within a landslide zone, the Revised Project would not develop new habitable structures or uses on the Revised Project Site. Therefore, the Revised Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability and impacts would be less than significant.

[21] California Department of Fire and Forestry Protection, Fire Hazard Severity Zones, https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones, accessed June 8, 2026.

3.20.3 Conclusion

Based on the above, no new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than those previously identified in the Haskell IS/MND would occur as a result of a substantial change proposed by the Revised Project, a substantial change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance associated with the Revised Project. Likewise, there is no new information of substantial importance that shows that effective but previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible or that new or different mitigation measures would substantially reduce significant effects of the Revised Project. Therefore, no new or different mitigation measures are required.

3.20.4 Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE HASKELL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

Haskell IS/MND Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 contained in the Haskell IS/MND is applicable to the Revised Project to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. See Subsection 3.9.4 above for the full text of the mitigation measures.

NEW MITIGATION MEASURES

No new or different mitigation measures are required.

CHAPTER 4:
ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Based upon the evidence in light of the whole record documented in the attached environmental checklist explanation, cited references, and attachments, the City finds that the Revised Project:

☐ **Has previously been analyzed** as part of an earlier CEQA document adopted/certified pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. The proposed project is a component of the whole action analyzed in the previously adopted/certified CEQA document.

☒ **Has previously been analyzed** as part of an earlier CEQA document adopted/certified pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. Changes and additions to the earlier CEQA document are needed to make the previous documentation adequate to cover the project which are documented in this addendum (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164). None of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 that would require the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

☐ **Has previously been analyzed** as part of an earlier CEQA document adopted/certified pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. However, there is important new information and/or substantial changes have occurred requiring the preparation of subsequent CEQA documentation (subsequent or supplemental EIR or negative declaration) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15163.

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APPENDIX A: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

June 23, 2026 JN 208136

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA
Dan Duncan, Environmental Administrator
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 300
Santa Clarita, California 91355

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project in Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Dan Duncan,

Michael Baker International is pleased to submit this technical letter report documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements project (Project) located in Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. The Project proposes paving roads and improving access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and City Archery Range. This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 1.4-mile-long Project is located roughly 6 miles east of Interstate 5 and roughly 7 miles north of state Route 14 along Haskell Canyon Wash in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity Map*). The Project site is depicted in Section 01, Township 04 North, Range 16 West and Section 36, Township 05 North, Range 16 West of the Newhall, CA 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Attachment A, Figure 2, *Project Site Vicinity Map*). Specifically, the project site is located within Haskell Canyon south of the Angeles National Forest, north of Copper Hill Drive, east of Old Spanish Trail, and west of North Deer Springs Road.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project would install approximately four inches of asphalt concrete over an approximately 1.4-mile long dirt access road from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range, with two approximately 0.25-mile spur roads off of the main dirt road to provide access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range. Two dip crossings over the Haskell Canyon Wash would also be constructed, one for each of the spur roads.

Project activities to install asphalt concrete on the main roadway and spur roads are anticipated to remain within the existing footprint of the unpaved roadways. No tree or other vegetation removal would occur and the roadway would not be widened from its current footprint.

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3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within Haskell Canyon in the foothills of the Sierra Pelona Mountains and Angeles National Forest. The Project site includes a north-south aligned unpaved road that generally runs parallel to Haskell Canyon Wash, providing access to the aforementioned Haskell Canyon Bike Park and City Archery Range as well as to other existing uses, including the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power facilities, Haskell Canyon Open Space, Santa Clarita Movie Ranch, and Angeles National Forest. Two unpaved spur roads off the main road are included in the project site. The main unpaved roadway ranges roughly between 25 and 30 feet wide and supports two-way vehicular traffic. The two spur roads are somewhat narrower, generally around 20 feet wide. Native and non-native vegetation communities occur along both sides of the roadway and areas adjacent to the roads are generally undeveloped. The southern portion of the Project site, in the vicinity of Copper Hill Drive is surrounded by residential development, while most of the alignment is surrounded by undeveloped open space.

Elevations along the roadway range from approximately 1350 feet at the southern end of the roadway at Copper Hill Drive, to 1,470 feet at the spur road to the archery range. Refer to Attachment B for representative photographs taken throughout the Project site.

Soils on-site consist of the following types (USDA NRCS 2026) and are depicted in Attachment A, Figure 4 *USDA Soils*:

- CmF2: Castaic-Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
- CyC: Cortina sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- HcC: Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- ScF2: Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
- SsB: Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- YoC: Yolo loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field survey, Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and records search to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status[1] biological resources to occur that might pose a constraint to Project implementation. A query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CNDDB 2026) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2026) was conducted to obtain a list of special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Whitaker Peak, Warm Springs Mountain, Green Valley, Val Verde, Newhall, Mint Canyon, Oat Mountain, San Fernando, and Santa Susana 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) online database was also

[1] Special-status refers to plant and wildlife species that are federal or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank 1, 2, or 4 by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern; Watch List; and other state or locally rare vegetation communities.

reviewed to identify special-status species and other resources known or expected to occur in the Project region (USFWS 2026a). Other sources of information reviewed about the Project site and surrounding area include the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2026b), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2026) and the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2026c). All the information obtained informed our understanding of the Project site and assisted with the field survey and subsequent analysis. The results presented in this report provide an assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive natural resources.

4.2 Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Michael Baker biologists Stephen Anderson and Luke Willett conducted a field survey on May 13, 2026 between 0800 and 1100 hours to document existing conditions and conduct a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive natural communities. The area surveyed included the unpaved roadways and adjacent habitats occurring within 300-feet of the alignment of the roadways, the Biological Survey Area (BSA) (Attachment A, Figure 3 *Biological Study Area*). Weather conditions were overcast to partial cloud cover and temperatures ranging from 65 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit with wind speeds ranging from 1 to 2 miles per hour.

Classification of vegetation communities and other land covers occurring within the BSA is based on the descriptions of terrestrial vegetation classification systems described in A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features were noted. A formal aquatic resources delineation was also conducted by Michael Baker, with the methods and results of that investigation provided under separate cover. Michael Baker used geographic information systems (GIS) software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and overlayed the data onto an aerial photograph to further analyze existing conditions and quantify the acreages of each vegetation community on-site.

All plant and wildlife species observed during the field survey were recorded in a field notebook. Plant species observed were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomic guides. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al. 2012) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the field survey included The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley 2014) for birds, A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006) for mammals. Wildlife species taxonomy follows the North American Butterfly Association (NABA, NABA 2024) for butterflies, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Nicholson et al. 2025) for herpetofauna, the American Ornithological Society for birds

(Chesser et al. 2023), and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals. Scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species (first reference only).

The potential for special-status species to occur in the BSA was evaluated based on each species' known geographic distribution and elevation range; species-specific habitat requirements (e.g., vegetation communities/land covers, soils, hydrology, slope/aspect, and other requirements); life history traits (e.g., disturbance tolerance); and Michael Baker biologists' expertise, knowledge, and best professional judgement. Current and historic records of species identified during the literature review were also considered during the analysis; however, a species' potential to occur determination was not solely based on the age or location of these previously documented records. The potential to occur categories used in this analysis are defined as follows:

- **Present**: The species was observed or detected within the study area during 2026 surveys.
- **Expected**: The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is high quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is present, and there is viable landscape connectivity to a local, known extant population(s) or sighting(s) within the study area.
- **Moderate**: The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is moderate to low quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors), and there is limited or no landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population.
- **Not Expected**: The study area is outside the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is marginal to no suitable habitat, and there is no connectivity to known, extant populations.
- **Absent**: The species was not detected during focused or agency-approved protocol surveys.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

While the Project site consists of unpaved roadway, the surrounding BSA supports several native vegetation communities and land cover types, including: big sagebrush scrub, red willow woodland, disturbed red willow woodland, brittlebush scrub, California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub, disturbed California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub, thickleaf yerba santa scrub, scrub oak woodland, disturbed fourwing saltbush scrub, coast live oak woodland, ornamental, disturbed, and developed land. These communities and land cover types are summarized in Table 1 and depicted in Attachment A, Figure 5, *Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types*. Areas surrounding the BSA consist of mixed-use suburban development and native wilderness areas including Haskell Canyon and Angeles National Forest. A total of 38 plant species, including 21 native (55 percent) and 17 non-native (45 percent), were recorded on-site. Attachment C, Species Compendiums, contains a list of observed plant species.

TABLE 1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Acreage in the BSA
Big Sagebrush Scrub - A*rtemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance	5.48
Red Willow Woodland - *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance	1.46
Disturbed Red Willow Woodland – Disturbed *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance	1.15
Brittlebush Scrub – *Encelia farinosa* Shrubland Alliance	0.02
California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub - *Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance	18.53
Disturbed California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub – Disturbed *Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance	0.37
Thickleaf Yerba Santa Scrub - *Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance	1.33
Scrub Oak Woodland – *Quercus john-tuckeri* Shrubland Alliance	0.91
Disturbed Fourwing Saltbush Scrub – Disturbed *Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance	1.71
Coast Live Oak Woodland – *Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance	0.44
Ornamental	1.49
Disturbed	84.13
Developed	3.64
TOTAL	**117.02**

Big Sagebrush Scrub (*Artemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance)

Big sagebrush scrub is present across the length of the BSA and is dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) occurring in lesser quantities.

Red Willow Woodland (*Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Red willow woodland is present within a portion of Haskell Canyon Wash at the southern end of the BSA and is dominated by red willow (*Salix laevigata*) with mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*),

Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*) occurring in lesser quantities.

Disturbed Red Willow Woodland (Disturbed *Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Disturbed red willow woodland is located just north of the red willow woodland within the BSA and consists of the same species, but in addition to being dominated by red willow it's also dominated by non-native and highly invasive salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). Mulefat, Fremont cottonwood, and sandbar willow also occurs in lesser quantities.

Brittlebush Scrub (*Encelia farinosa* Shrubland Alliance)

Brittlebush scrub is only present within a small area along the eastern border within the southern portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is entirely dominated by a small stand of brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*).

California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/ California Sagebrush Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance)

California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub is present across the length of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), purple sage (*Salvia dorrii*), and California sagebrush. This vegetation community varies throughout the site, with some areas of this community consisting of a higher concentration of either California buckwheat, purple sage, or California sagebrush.

Disturbed California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub (Disturbed *Eriogonum fasciculatum – Salvia dorrii – Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance)

Disturbed California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub is present across the length of the BSA. This vegetation community is similar in composition to the California buckwheat/purple sage/California sagebrush scrub within the BSA but also includes non-native species including red brome (*Bromus rubens*) and short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

Thickleaf Yerba Santa Scrub (*Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance)

Thickleaf yerba santa scrub is present within a small area within the central portion of the BSA near the main channel wash. This vegetation community is entirely dominated by thickleaf yerba santa (Eriodictyon crassifolium) with big sagebrush occurring in lesser quantities.

Scrub Oak Woodland (*Quercus john-tuckeri* Shrubland Alliance)

A small area of scrub oak woodland is present within the northern portion of the BSA near the new Haskell Canyon Bike Park. This vegetation community is entirely dominated by a stand of Tucker's oak (*Quercus john-tuckeri*).

Disturbed Fourwing Saltbush Scrub (Disturbed *Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance)

A small area of disturbed fourwing saltbush scrub is present within the northern portion of the BSA. This includes an area that is dominated by fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) along with non-natives including ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*) and short podded mustard.

Coast Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance)

Coast live oak woodland is present within the central and northern portions of the BSA. This includes areas with small stands of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), with some non-natives present within the understory, including short podded mustard, ripgut, and red brome.

Ornamental

Landscaped/ornamental land covers are present within the southern portion of the BSA and are associated with residential development. This land cover consists mostly of large areas of bank catclaw (*Acacia redolens*), with some Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*) and Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) present.

Disturbed

Disturbed/ruderal land cover present within the BSA includes areas that have experienced anthropogenic disturbances and where native vegetation is generally no longer present. Such areas may lack any vegetation, such as the unpaved dirt roadways that constitute most of the Project Site, or are dominated by non-native plant species that have colonized the area. Non-native plant species dominant within this land cover type include short-podded mustard, ripgut, red brome, and wild oat.

Developed

Developed land cover within the BSA includes the roadways outside of the project site and any developed land cover associated with the surrounding development.

5.2 General Floral Inventory

A total of 38 floral species were observed during the field survey, 21 native (55 percent) and 17 non-native (45 percent). Attachment C contains a full list of plant species detected within the BSA.

5.3 General Wildlife Inventory

A total of 22 wildlife species (20 birds, 1 mammal, and 1 reptile) were observed during the field survey, 20 native (91 percent) and 2 non-native (9 percent). The most commonly occurring birds during the field survey included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*). Attachment C contains a full list of wildlife species detected within the BSA.

5.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

Ten natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW were reported in the CNDDB from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region surrounding and including the Newhall map. These include:

- California Walnut Woodland
- Mainland Cherry Forest
- Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest
- Southern Mixed Riparian Forest
- Southern Riparian Scrub
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
- Southern Willow Scrub
- Valley Oak Woodland

The site consists of disturbed/ruderal land cover types and natural vegetation communities. There are small portions of sensitive communities including coast live oak woodland, red willow woodland, and California buckwheat/purple sage/ California sagebrush scrub.

Special-Status Plant Species

A total of 38 special-status plant species were identified during reviews of the CNDDB, CNPS Inventory, and IPaC. No special-status plant species were observed during the field survey. After a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and elevation ranges, short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1B.2) is expected to occur in the BSA and club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, CRPC 4.3), and slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis,* CRPR 1B.2), have a moderate potential to occur. A list of the special-status plant species identified during reviews of the CNDDB, CNPS inventory, and IPaC, their conservation status, preferred habitats, and potential to occur within the BSA are provided in Table A in Attachment D.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

A total of 41 special-status wildlife species were identified during reviews of the CNDDB and IPaC. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the survey. After a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and occurrence records, 2 species are expected to occur in the BSA including Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*, candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act [CESA]) and California legless lizard (*Anniella spp.*, CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]), while 4 have moderate potential to occur including, coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*, federally listed as endangered and CDFW SSC), California glossy snake (Arizona *elegans occidentalis*, CDFW SSC), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*, CDFW SSC), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*,

CDFW SSC). A list of the special-status wildlife species identified during reviews of the CNDDB and IPaC, their conservation status, preferred habitats, and potential to occur within the BSA are provided in Table B in Attachment D.

Critical Habitat

Under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), Critical Habitat may be established for species listed as threatened or endangered. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species and that may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated Critical Habitat if they contain one or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the other areas that are occupied are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery.

No USFWS-designated Critical Habitat coincides with the BSA. The nearest occurs just over 3 miles east of the BSA for spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*) (Attachment A, Figure 6 *USFWS Critical Habitat*).

State and Federal Jurisdictional Aquatic Features

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges to waters of the State, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State; and the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and associated riparian habitat pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC.

Based on a review of aerial photographs, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, USFWS National Wetland Inventory maps, and observations made during the field survey, a drainage feature, Haskell Canyon Wash, occurs within the BSA. The wash intersects the main road at one location, where there is an existing dip crossing, and both spur roads at one location. A review of the USFWS NWI (USFWS 2026c) indicates the wash as Riverine habitat.

Michael Baker regulatory specialists conducted a jurisdictional delineation to identify the extent of Haskell Canyon Wash that occurs in the project site, focusing on areas where the wash intersects the two spur roads where dip crossings are proposed. A total of 0.21 acres of non-wetland waters under RWQCB jurisdiction and 0.21 acres of unvegetated streambed, 0.02 acres of vegetated streambed, and 0.06 acres of associated riparian habitat falling under CDFW jurisdiction was identified (Michael Baker 2026).

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by areas of non-suitable habitat such as rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Wildlife corridors are essential to the regional ecology of a species because they provide avenues of genetic exchange and allow animals to access alternative territories as dictated by fluctuating population densities. Fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates "islands" of wildlife habitat that are more or less isolated from each other. Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) that could lead to local extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and shelter. Wildlife corridors are usually bounded 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 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. Although it is commonly used as a synonym for wildlife corridor, a habitat linkage refers to a more substantial, or wider, land connection between two habitat areas. Habitat linkages allow for the periodic exchange of animals between habitat areas, which is essential to maintain adequate gene pools.

The Project site falls within the foothills of the Sierra Pelona Mountains and is just south of vast open space in the Angeles National Forest. While Haskell Canyon Wash, which is in the BSA, likely provides a travel route for many wildlife species in the area; however, disturbances associated with roadways that occupy the Project site limit its ability to provide suitable conditions for wildlife movement. The BSA is primarily mapped as having "1-Limited Connectivity Opportunity" in CDFW's Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity Viewer (CDFW 2026), reflecting the surrounding area's limited suitability to support wildlife movement; however, the far northern portion of the BSA is mapped as "3-Connections with Implementation Flexibility," reflecting more suitable conditions for wildlife movement and connectivity. In this on-line tool, an area's ability to support wildlife movement is based on a rating scored from 1 to 5, with 1 representing an area with "Limited Connectivity Opportunity" and 5 as an area considered "Irreplaceable and Essential Corridors." A formal wildlife corridor was not identified across the BSA during review of CDFW on-line viewer. Haskell Canyon Wash and associated vegetation likely provide a corridor for localized wildlife movement between suitable foothill habitats and the larger Sierra Pelona Mountains in the Angeles National Forest, but do not serve as a corridor for regional movement or by large populations of wildlife. Terrestrial mammals and bird species may follow the creek bed and associated vegetation to seek localized cover, nesting/rearing, and foraging habitats.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion examines the impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the proposed project. The determination of impacts is based on both the features of the proposed project and the biological values of the habitat and sensitivity of plant and wildlife

species potentially affected. A project description was supplied by the City of Santa Clarita. Michael Baker interpreted the project description and hand-digitized the study area into GIS.

Impacts to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which mirror the policy statement contained in the CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. The questions below model those included in the checklist of questions listed in Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines. These guidelines are evaluated to determine if the project would have significant impacts on biological resources. For those impacts determined significant, Biological Resources Mitigation Measures identified in the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan (MMRP) (City of Santa Clarita 2025) are carried forward as applicable.

6.1 Impacts to Special-Status Species

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. No special-status plants or wildlife were observed during the field survey; however, it was determined that 3 plant species and 6 wildlife species are expected to occur or have moderate potential to occur in the BSA and may be impacted during Project construction. The following provides an evaluation of potential impacts to those species that are expected to occur or have moderate potential to occur within the BSA and mitigation measures that shall be implemented to reduce impacts to special-status species to less than significant.

Special-Status Plants

Project activities would be conducted within the footprint of an existing unpaved roadway, which does not provide habitat suitable for special-status plants. Further no vegetation trimming or clearing will occur during paving or construction of the two dip crossings, and as a result direct impacts to any special-status plant species would be avoided and are not expected. However, indirect impacts to special-status plants during construction related to dust and erosion and sedimentation may occur. With implementation of **BIO-3, BIO-8, and BIO-9** provided below in Section 7.0, the potential for direct and indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be reduced to less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife

Project activities would be conducted within the footprint of an existing unpaved roadway, which does not provide habitat suitable for special-status wildlife. Further no vegetation trimming or clearing will occur during paving and as a result direct impacts to special-status wildlife species are inherently reduced. Special-status reptile species could occur on unpaved roadways, making them susceptible to being run over by project equipment. Indirect impacts to special-status wildlife could also occur during construction related to noise, ground disturbance, and human presence that may temporarily affect a bird attempting to nest in the area, or displace wildlife from areas

where habitat and resources for their survival may exist, potentially leading to the loss of such individuals.

No Crotch's bumblebees were observed during the field survey; however, floral resources potentially suitable for the species occur within native vegetation adjacent to the Project site and the species has been recorded from within five miles of the project site. While overwintering and nesting by the species is not expected in the Project site, due to the compacted nature of the unpaved road, noise, ground vibrations and human presence during the species active flight season (April-August) when the species is actively foraging, could displace the species from habitat and resources for their survival, potentially leading to the loss of such individuals. With implementation of **BIO-3 and BIO-6** provided below in Section 7.0, the potential for impacts and take of this species would be reduced to less than significant.

While no special-status reptile species were observed during the field survey, occurrences of southern California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, and coastal whiptail have recently been recorded near the Project site in the CNDDB, giving them potential to occur during project work. With implementation of **BIO-3, BIO-4, and BIO-6** provided below in Section 7.0, the potential for take of special-status reptile species would be reduced to less than significant.

While no coastal California gnatcatchers were observed during the field survey, potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitats for the species occur adjacent to the Project site. No direct impacts to the species or its habitat are anticipated; however, indirect impacts from construction noise, ground vibration, and human presence may occur during construction causing nest abandonment or displacement from habitat and resources the species depend on. With implementation of **BIO-3 and BIO-6** provided below in Section 7.0, the potential for take of coastal California gnatcatcher and its habitat would be reduced to less than significant.

Additionally, nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)[2] and the CFGC.[3] To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, pre-construction nesting bird surveys are typically required during the breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31 but as early as January 1 for raptors) prior to any project activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts to nesting birds (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort), it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Although no nests were observed during the field survey, vegetation, utility poles, and the ground surface within the BSA provides suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species. Indirect impacts from project activities during the breeding season are considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of **BIO-3, BIO-6, and BIO-8** provided in

[2] The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Refer to: https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918

[3] Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the California Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et seq.*).

Section 7.0, the potential for impacts to nesting birds and any special-status bird species would be reduced to less than significant.

6.2 Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. The Project site consists of unpaved roadways and no vegetation removal is anticipated. A total of 0.06 acres of riparian vegetation under CDFW jurisdiction occurs on-site; however, as determined by Michael Baker (2026), no permanent impacts to riparian vegetation would occur as a result of the project since all activities would occur within the existing footprint of the unpaved roadways where no riparian habitat exists.

6.3 Impacts to State or Federal Wetlands

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The Project site consists of unpaved roadway and no state or federally protected wetlands were identified by Michael Baker (2026). However, impacts to aquatic resources in the form of non-wetland waters of the State regulated by the RWQCB and vegetated and unvegetated streambed regulated by CDFW would occur during improvements to the spur roads. With implementation of **BIO-7** through **BIO-9** in Section 7.0 below, impacts to aquatic resources regulated by the state would be reduced to less than significant.

6.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than significant. While the Project site likely provides opportunities for localized wildlife movement between resources, it does not serve as a formal wildlife movement corridor. Project implementation is not anticipated to significantly impact wildlife movement. Wildlife may temporarily avoid the area during Project implementation; however, paving the roadways is not expected to significantly reduce or change existing conditions related to wildlife movement and the Project is not anticipated to increase vehicular use of the roadways from current usage. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement and wildlife corridors would be less than significant. Moreover, implementation of the **BIO** measures included in Section 7.0, would ensure that impacts to wildlife movement would be further avoided and minimized.

6.5 Conflicts with Local Policies or Ordinances

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. The proposed project is not anticipated to conflict with any local policies or ordinances.

6.6 Conflicts with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact. The project site is not within any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. In addition, the project site is not located within any identified Significant Ecological Areas designated within Los Angeles County.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

As indicated in Section 6.0, Biological Resource Mitigation Measures (BIO) are carried forth as applicable from the Haskell Canyon Bike Park MMRP to reduce Project impacts to biological resources to less than significant. BIO numbering follows those identified in the MMRP.

BIO-3: A qualified biologist shall be present during vegetation clearing and ground disturbance activities to conduct daily clearance surveys of work areas for special special-status reptile species. If any wildlife species are found, the project biologist shall relocate the animal(s) to appropriate habitat off-site. Daily monitoring logs will be prepared to document work activities and any relocations that were conducted.

Implementation Action: *In implementing BIO-3 for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, the City of Santa Clarita will ensure that a qualified biologist is present during ground disturbance activities to confirm all project activities remain within the footprint of the existing roadways and to conduct daily clearance surveys of work areas for special special-status reptile, bird, and insect species. In the event a State and/or federally listed or candidate species is detected, a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around the species and the City will immediately notify CDFW and/or USFWS to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species. Although it is anticipated that daily monitoring will be necessary, the biologist will coordinate with the City of Santa Clarita to confirm that monitoring is conducted at a frequency necessary to comply with BIO-3.*

BIO-4: All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored in the project area during construction for one or more overnight periods shall be either securely capped prior to storage or thoroughly inspected by the contractor and/or the biological monitor for

special-status wildlife species or other animals before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way.

BIO-6: If vegetation removal is required during the migratory bird nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within one week prior to vegetation removal. A minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 500-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around any nesting raptor or California Endangered Species Act/Endangered Species Act listed species. A reduced buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the project biologist. The contractor shall immediately stop until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is inactive. In the unlikely event that a State and/or federally listed species is detected, the buffer shall not be reduced and CDFW and/or USFWS shall be notified immediately to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species. The project biologist shall monitor any known identified nest site(s) within or adjacent to the project site to confirm buffers are sufficient to avoid impacts to nesting birds and track nesting status.

Implementation Action: *In implementing BIO-6 for the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, the City of Santa Clarita will apply the measure's requirements to construction activities that require ground disturbance. If such activities are required between February 15 and August 31, corresponding with the migratory bird nesting season and Crotch's bumble bee active flight period, a preconstruction nesting bird and Crotch's bumble bee survey will be conducted within one week prior to the start of construction activities. In the event that a State and/or federally listed or candidate species, such as coastal California gnatcatcher or Crotch's bumble bee, is detected, a 500-foot no-disturbance will be implemented and CDFW and/or USFWS will be notified immediately to coordinate any further measures to avoid impacts to a listed species.*

BIO-7: Temporary and/or permanent impacts to jurisdictional features resulting from the proposed Project shall require a Waste Discharge Requirement[4] from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act prior to impacts occurring within jurisdictional areas. Compensatory mitigation for impacts would be determined during the formal notification process and must be approved by RWQCB prior to work occurring. Mitigation is anticipated to include one or more of the following: restoration of impacted features and /or preservation of unaffected features onsite; payment of an in-lieu of off-site lands that contain similar jurisdictional features that would be held in a restrictive deed for perpetuity.

The CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, formal notification to and subsequent authorization from the CDFW shall be required prior to commencement of any construction activities within the CDFW jurisdictional areas. Compensatory mitigation for impacts would be determined during the formal notification process and must

[4] This was incorrectly referred to as a "Water Discharge Requirement" in the Haskell Canyon Bike Park MMRP.

be approved by CDFW prior to work occurring. Mitigation is anticipated to include one or more of the following: restoration of impacted features and /or preservation of unaffected features onsite; payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency approved mitigation bank; or acquisition of off-site lands that contain similar jurisdictional features that would be held in a restrictive deed for perpetuity.

BIO-8: During construction and operation, project materials will not be cast from the project site into nearby habitats; further, project-related trash will be contained and removed to a proper disposal facility. Any excess soil unearthed during construction will be used to create the proposed trail alignments.

BIO-9: All construction equipment shall be cleaned prior to use in the project footprint and inspected by the project biologist to confirm it is free of non-native plant material in order to minimize the importation of such material into the project site. All mulch, topsoil, and seed mixes used during post-construction landscaping activities and erosion control BMPs will be free of invasive plant species propagules. A weed abatement program will be implemented should invasive plant species colonize the area within the project footprint post-construction.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project, inclusive of the mitigation measures outlined above, will mitigate potentially significant adverse impacts to biological resources. Please feel free to contact me at (949) 330-4147 or at stephen.anderson@mbakerintl.com with any questions you may have regarding the results and/or conclusions of this report.

Sincerely,

Stephen Anderson

Stephen Anderson
Senior Biologist

Attachments

A. *Figures*
B. *Site Photographs*
C. *Species Compendium*
D. *Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables*

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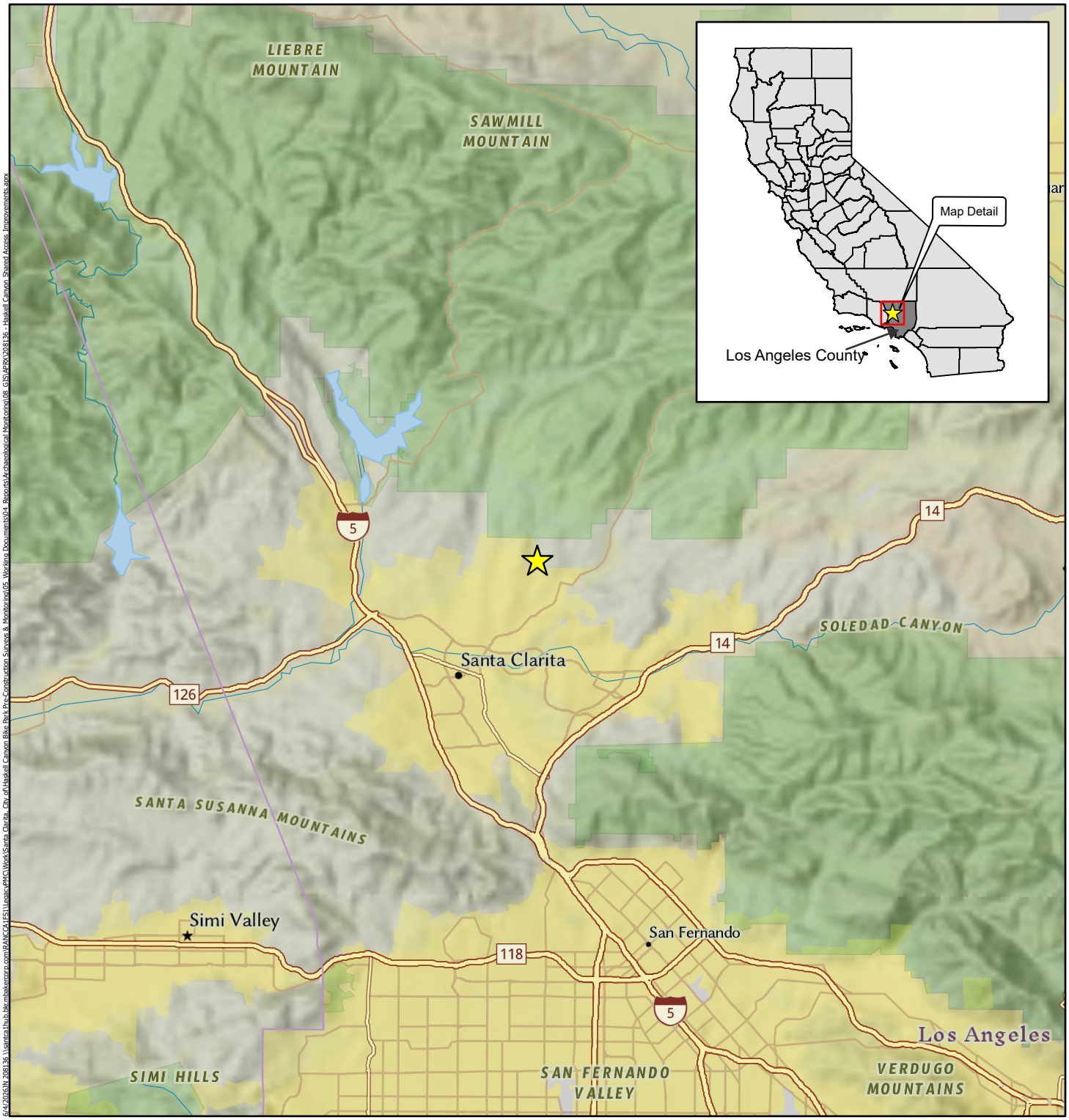
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



Legend

★ Project Location

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

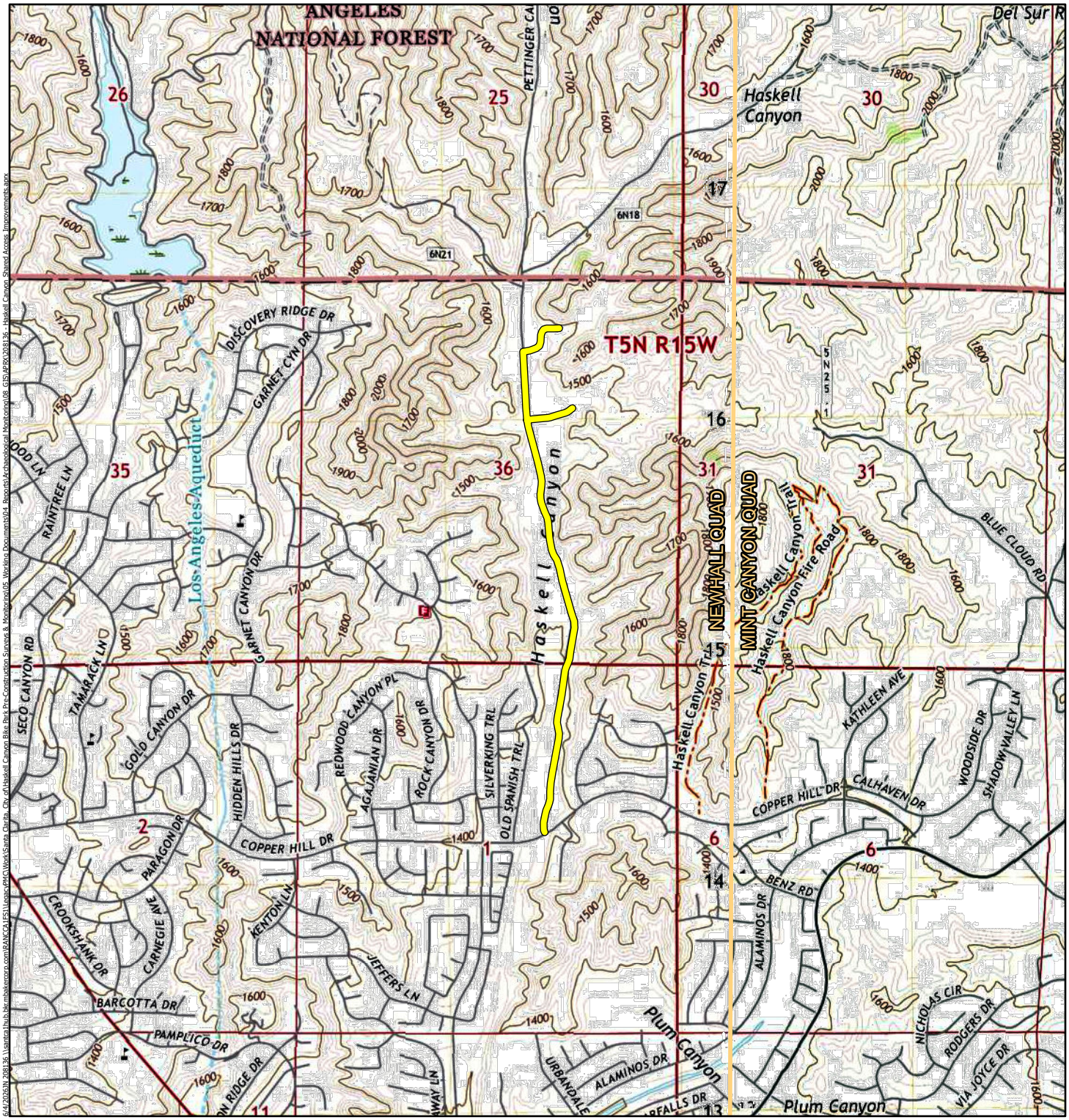
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Santa Clarita, California*

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



Legend

Project Site

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

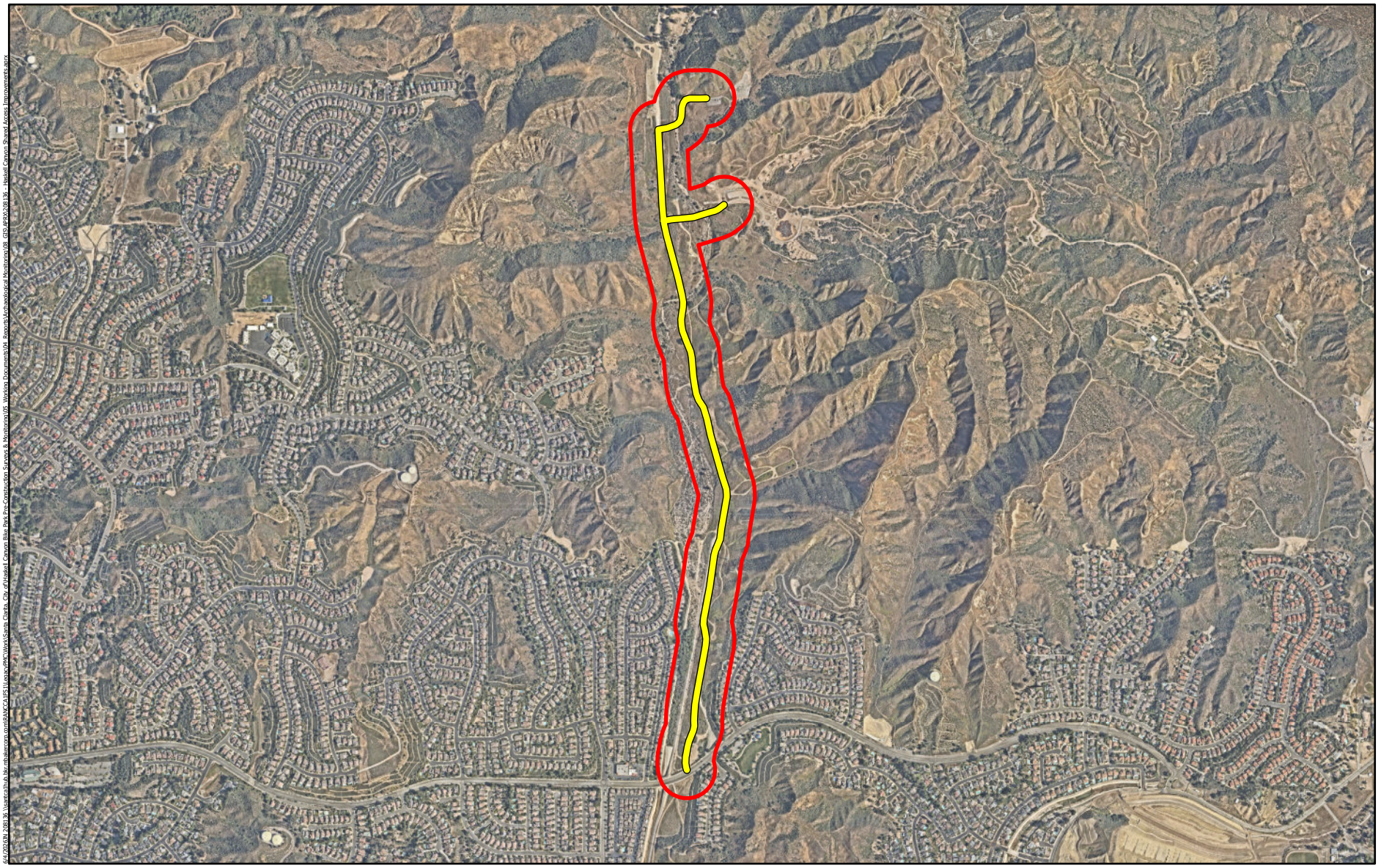
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000
US Feet

Site Vicinity

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Mint Canyon (2022) and Newhall (2022), California*

Figure 2



Legend

- Project Site
- Biological Study Area (300-ft Buffer)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

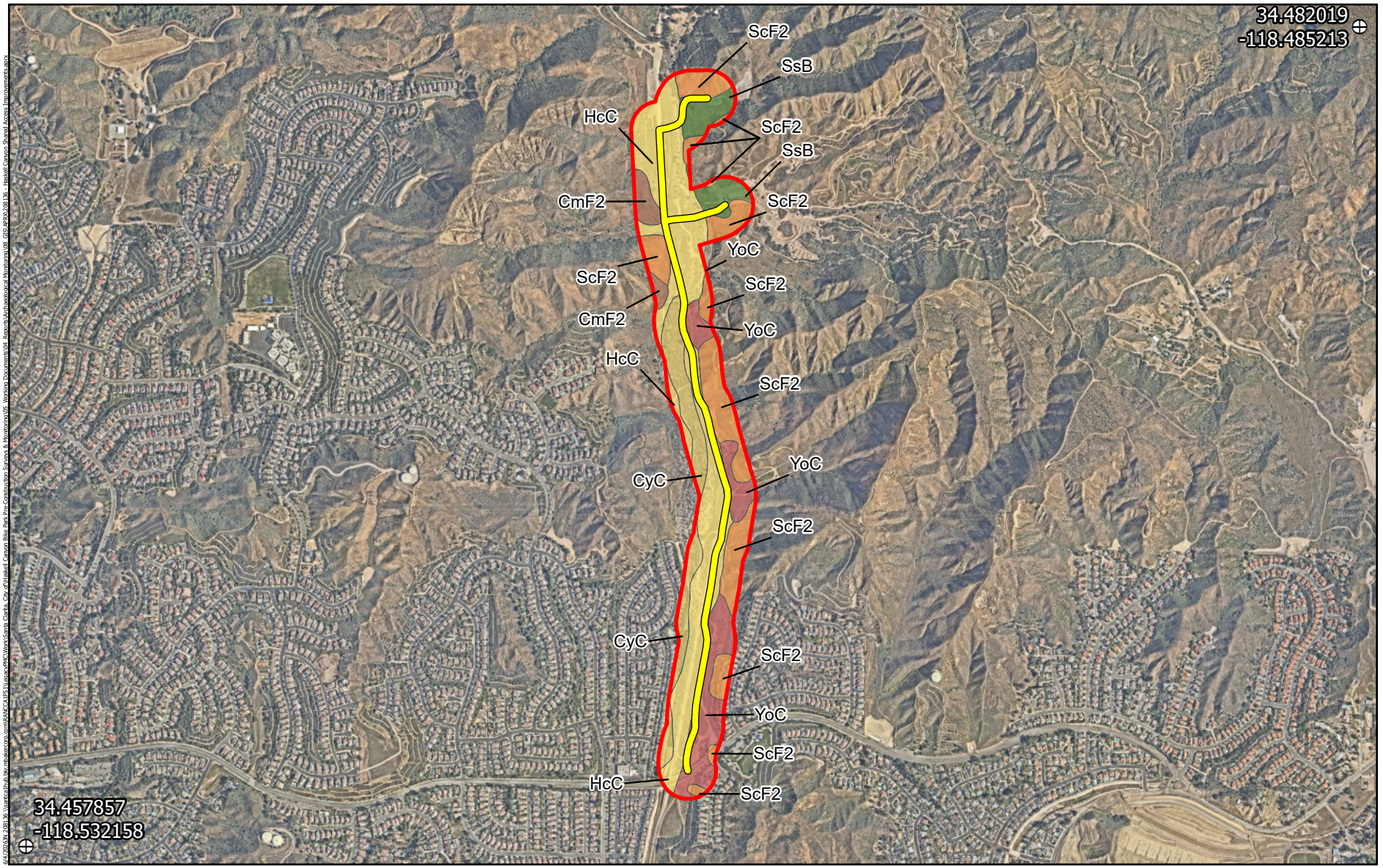
0 800 1,600 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Biological Study Area

Figure 3



Legend

- Reference Points
- Project Site
- Biological Study Area (300-ft Buffer)

USDA Soils

- CmF2 — Castaic Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
- CyC — Cortina sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- HcC — Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- ScF2 — Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
- SsB — Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- YoC — Yolo loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

0 800 1,600 US Feet

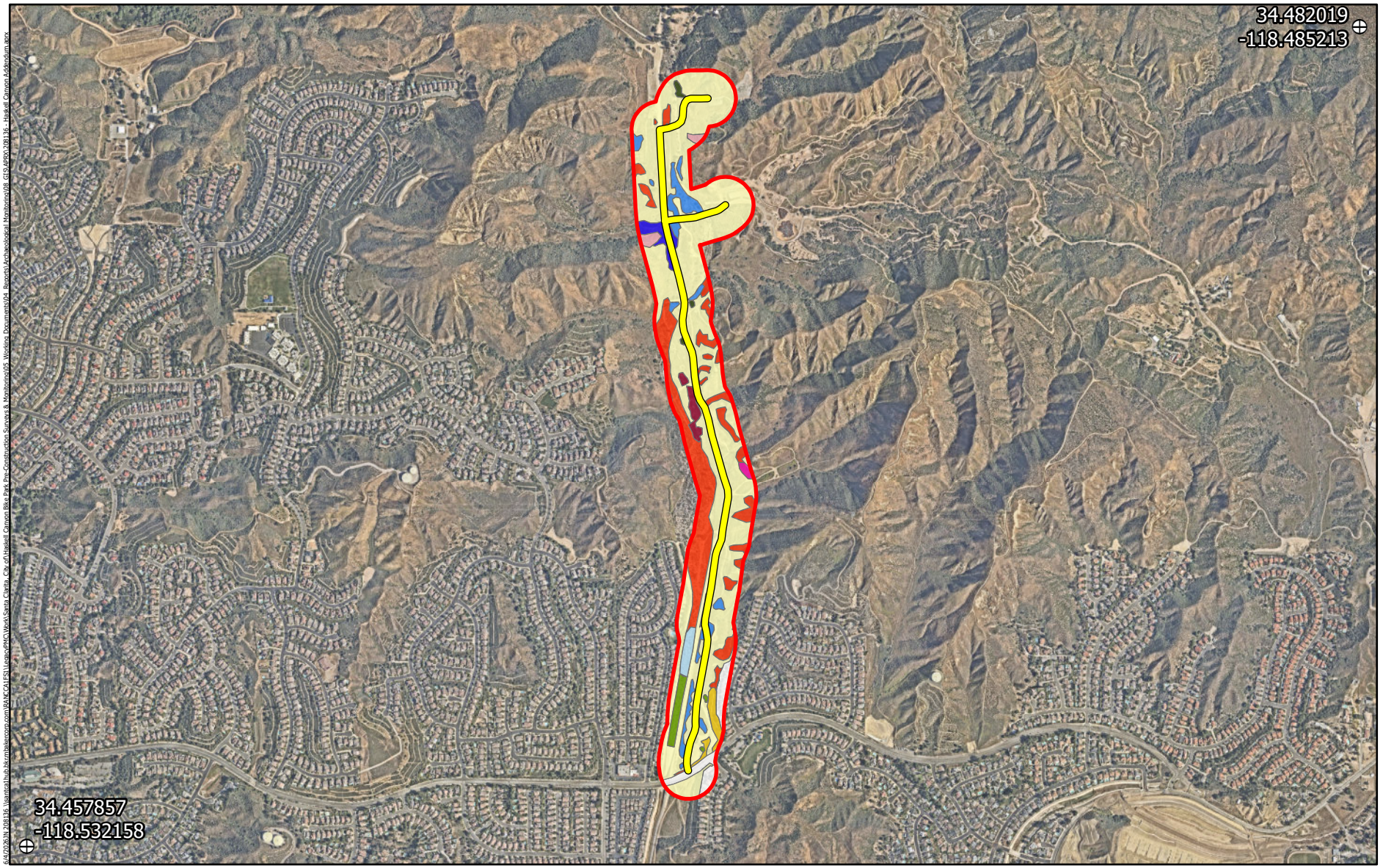
Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

USDA Soils

Figure 4



Legend

- Reference Points
- Project Site
- Biological Study Area (300-ft Buffer)
- Big Sagebrush Scrub (5.48 Acres)
- Brittlebush Scrub (0.02 Acres)
- California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub (18.53 Acres)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (0.44 Acres)
- Developed (3.64 Acres)
- Disturbed (84.13 Acres)
- Disturbed California Buckwheat/Purple Sage/California Sagebrush Scrub (0.37 Acres)
- Disturbed Fourwing Saltbrush Scrub (1.71 Acres)
- Disturbed Red Willow Woodland
- Ornamental (1.49 Acres)
- Red Willow Woodland (2.61 Acres)
- Scrub Oak Woodland (0.91 Acres)
- Thick Leaved Yerba Santa Scrub (1.33 Acres)

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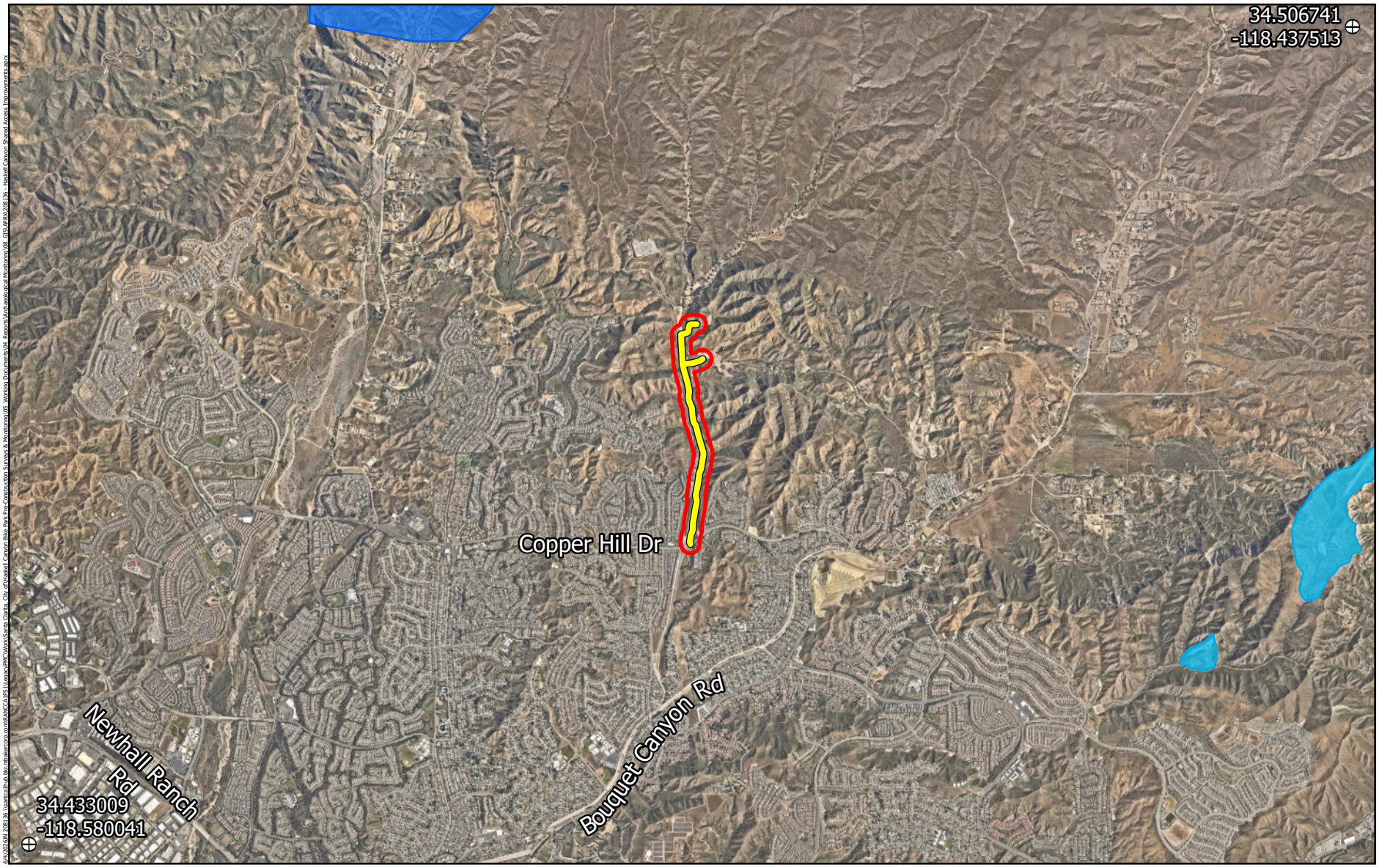
0 800 1,600 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Figure 5



Legend

- Reference Points
- Project Site
- Biological Study Area (300-ft Buffer) Study Area (300-ft Buffer)
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)
- Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)

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0 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

USFWS Critical Habitat

Figure 6

ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1. North-facing view of the road within the center of the project site (34.46829°, -118.50746°).



Photograph 2. West-facing view across the wash within the center of the survey area (34.46710°, -118.50809°).



Photograph 3. East-facing view of the BSA located within the northern portion of the project site (34.47906°, -118.50986°).



Photograph 4. South-facing view of the willow forest portion of the wash from the southern portion of the project site (34.46234°, -118.50885°).



Photograph 5. Northeast-facing view of the wash from the northern portion of the survey area (34.47419°, -118.50868°).



Photograph 6. North-facing view of the wash from the site of the northern-most proposed dip crossing (34.47908°, -118.50939°).

ATTACHMENT C

Species Compendiums

PLANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CRPR
VASCULAR SPECIES		
EUDICOTS		
ADOXACEAE	**MUSKROOT FAMILY**	
Sambucus nigra	blue elderberry	None/None/None
ANACARDIACEAE	**SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY**	
Schinus molle	Peruvian peppertree*	None/None/None
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**	
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed	None/None/None
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	None/None/None
Artemisia tridentata	big sagebrush	None/None/None
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat	None/None/None
Centaurea melitensis	Maltese star-thistle*	None/None/None
Encelia californica	California brittle bush	None/None/None
Encelia farinosa	brittle bush	None/None/None
Isocoma menziesii	Menzies's golden bush	None/None/None
Lepidospartum squamatum	scale broom	None/None/None
BORAGINACEAE	**BORAGE FAMILY**	
Eriodictyon crassifolium	thick leaf yerba santa	None/None/None
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**	
Hirschfeldia incana	Short podded mustard*	
CHENOPODIACEAE	**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**	
Atriplex canescens	fourwing saltbush	None/None/None
Salsola tragus	prickly Russian thistle*	None/None/None
EUPHORBIACEAE	**SPURGE FAMILY**	
Croton setiger	dove weed	None/None/None
FABACEAE	**LEGUME FAMILY**	
Acacia redolens	bank catclaw*	None/None/None
Acmispon glaber	deer weed	None/None/None
Melilotus officinalis	Sweetclover*	None/None/None
FAGACEAE	**OAK FAMILY**	
Quercus john-tuckeri	Tucker oak	None/None/None
GERANIACEAE	**GERANIUM FAMILY**	
Erodium botrys	longbeak stork's bill*	None/None/None
LAMIACEAE	**MINT FAMILY**	
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage	None/None/None
MALVACEAE	**MALLOW FAMILY**	
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed mallow*	None/None/None
MYRTACEAE	**MYRTLE FAMILY**	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	river redgum*	None/None/None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CRPR
POLYGONACEAE	**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**	
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	None/None/None
SALICACEAE	**WILLOW FAMILY**	
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	None/None/None
Salix exigua	sandbar willow	None/None/None
Salix laevigata	red willow	None/None/None
SIMAROUBACEAE	**QUASSIA OR SIMAROUBA FAMILY**	
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven*	None/None/None
SOLANACEAE	**NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**	
Datura stramonium	jimsonweed*	None/None/None
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco*	None/None/None
TAMARICACEAE	**TAMARISK FAMILY**	
Tamarix ramosissima	tamarisk*	None/None/None
MONOCOTS		
AGAVACEAE	**AGAVE FAMILY**	
Hesperoyucca whipplei	chaparral yucca	None/None/None
ARECACEAE	**PALM FAMILY**	
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm*	None/None/None
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**	
Avena fatua	wild oat*	None/None/None
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome*	None/None/None
Bromus madritensis	compact brome*	None/None/None
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye	None/None/None

Status Legend:

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered
FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
None: No federal listing
FDL: Delisted

State

SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State rare
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
None: No state listing
SDL: State delisting

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

WILDLIFE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State | Other
BIRDS		
ICTERIDAE	**BLACKBIRDS**	
Icterus cucullatus	hooded oriole	None/None
PASSERELLIDAE	**NEW WORLD SPARROWS**	
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	None/SSC
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	None/None; IUCN_LC-Least Concern
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	None/None
CORVIDAE	**CROWS & JAYS**	
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub-jay	None/None
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	None/None
Corvus corax	common raven	None/None | No Other Status
TROCHILIDAE	**HUMMINGBIRDS**	
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	None/None
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird	None/None
ODONTOPHORIDAE	**NEW WORLD QUAIL**	
Callipepla californica	California quail	None/None
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	**IGUANID LIZARDS**	
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	None/None
TROGLODYTIDAE	**WRENS**	
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	None/None
SYLVIIDAE	**SYLVIID WARBLERS**	
Chamaea fasciata	wrentit	BCC/None
FRINGILLIDAE	**FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES**	
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	None/None | No Other Status
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch	None/None, IUCN_LC-Least Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern
COLUMBIDAE	**PIGEONS & DOVES**	
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	None/None | CDFW-SSC
TYRANNIDAE	**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**	
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	None/None, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern
LEPORIDAE	**HARES & RABBITS**	
Sylvilagus audubonii	desert cottontail	None/None, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable
MIMIDAE	**MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS**	
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird	None/None
PASSERIDAE	**OLD WORLD SPARROWS**	
Passer domesticus	house sparrow	None/None
AEGITHALIDAE	**LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS**	
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	None/None

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State | Other
STURNIDAE	**STARLINGS**	
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling*	None/None | BLM-S | CDFW-SSC | IUCN-LC; BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | USFS_S-Sensitive | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern

Status Legend:

Federal
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FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
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State
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State rare
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
SSC: Species of Special Concern
None: No state listing
SDL: State delisting

Other
USFWS-BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species
CDFW-FP: California Fully Protected Species
CDFW-SSC: California Species of Special Concern
USFS-S: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species
IUCN-LC: International Union for Conservation of Nature, Species of Least Concern
NABCI-YWL: U.S. North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Yellow Watch List

ATTACHMENT D

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables

TABLE A. SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar–June/230–2705	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 2 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	club-haired mariposa lily	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Rocky, Serpentine (usually)/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Mar)May–June/100–4265	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. In addition, there is a recent occurrence record (Calflora 2024) roughly 1.5 miles southeast of the project site.
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June(Nov)/1050–3280	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. In addition, there is a recent occurrence record (CNDDB; Occ. 113) roughly 0.4 miles southwest of the project site.
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland; Serpentine (sometimes)/perennial bulbiferous herb/June–Aug/900–6250	Not expected to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are no CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–July/2330–7840	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and no suitable habitat is present. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/330–5580	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are no recent occurrence records within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–June/100–4920	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are no recent occurrence records within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Canbya candida	white pygmy-poppy	None/None/4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic, Gravelly, Sandy/annual herb/Mar–June/1970–4790	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain-mahogany	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–May/100–1970	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	None/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Apr–July/490–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–June/900–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	None/SR/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Rocky/perennial deciduous shrub/July–Nov/920–2495	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None/None/4.2	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–Nov/80–3085	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA, but there are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum	Mt. Pinos larkspur	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial herb/May–June/3280–8530	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans); Sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/655–2495	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 2 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Openings/annual herb/Mar–May/65–3135	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA, but there are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA.
Helianthus inexpectatus	Newhall sunflower	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, Riparian woodland; Seeps/perennial rhizomatous herb/Aug–Oct/1000–1000	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None/None/3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (depressions, saline flats), Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–June/15–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Feb–July(Sep)/230–2660	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/165–2955	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/10–2955	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	None/None/4.2	Chaparral/perennial shrub/Mar–Oct/65–4300	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Lepechinia rossii	Ross' pitcher sage	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral/perennial shrub/May–Sep/1000–2590	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jan–July/5–2905	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Openings/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/100–5905	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	None/None/1B.1	Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Sandy/perennial shrub/Mar–Apr(May–July)/720–1380	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bushmallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/June–Jan/605–3740	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/100–2150	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present in the BSA.
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub (openings), Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/May–July/900–2035	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Navarretia setiloba	Piute Mountains navarretia	None/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay (sometimes), Gravelly (sometimes), Loam (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–July/935–6890	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 3 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada	short-joint beavertail	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial stem/Apr–June(Aug)/1395–5905	Expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. In addition, this species was observed within the Haskell Canyon Bike Park just east of the BSA.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/50–2165	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 3 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Phacelia mohavensis	Mojave phacelia	None/None/4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Aug/4595–8205	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Habitat/Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; Gravelly, Sandy/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are no recent occurrence records within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Schoenoplectiella saximontana	Rocky Mountain bulrush	None/None/2B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), Vernal pools; Sandy (often)/annual rhizomatous herb/(Mar–May)June–Sep(Oct)/150–2360	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/50–2625	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Rocky/perennial herb/(Apr)May–July/2955–7545	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None/None/1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/985–6595	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA. Species was not observed during survey.

Status Legend: **Federal** FE: Federally listed as endangered FT: Federally listed as threatened FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates) None: No federal listing FDL: Delisted **State** SE: State listed as endangered ST: State listed as threatened SR: State rare SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened None: No state listing SDL: State delisting	**Other** California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere CRPR 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) .3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

TABLE B. SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Amphibians					
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE / None / SSC	None	Desert wash | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters; Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Rana boylii pop. 6	foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FE / SE /None	None	Aquatic | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters; Southern Coast Ranges from Monterey Bay south through San Gabriel Mountains; west of the Salinas River in Monterey Co, south through Transverse Ranges, and east through San Gabriel Mountains. Historically may have ranged to Baja California.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT / None / SSC	None	Aquatic | Artificial flowing waters | Artificial standing waters | Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters | Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters | South coast flow; Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE / SE / None	None	Aquatic; Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	FPT / None / SSC	None	Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland; Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Not expected to occur. Marginal suitable habitat is present within the project site and there are no direct habitat connections to any occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None / None / SSC	None	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland; Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Birds					
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None / None / SSC	None	Valley & foothill grassland; Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None / SCE / SSC	None	Coastal prairie | Coastal scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Not expected to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is located within the project, however due to frequent anthropogenic disturbances, the species is not expected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None / ST / None	None	Great Basin grassland | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Not expected to occur. This species has the potential to occur as a transient during migration.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT / SE / None	None	Riparian forest; Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Not expected to occur. Not enough suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None / None / FP	None	Cismontane woodland | Marsh & swamp | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland | Wetland; Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Not expected to occur. Suitable nesting habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	FE / SE / FP	None	Chaparral | Valley & foothill grassland; Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude.	Not expected to occur. Suitable foraging and nesting habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None / None / SSC	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Not expected to occur. Minimal suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None / None / SSC	None	Broadleaved upland forest | Desert wash | Joshua tree woodland | Mojavean desert scrub | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub; Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes.	Not expected to occur. Suitable foraging and nesting habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT / None / SSC	None	Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub; Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 5 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None / ST / None	None	Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no additional recent observations.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None / None / SSC	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no additional recent observations.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE / SE / None	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Not expected to occur. Marginal suitable habitat is present in the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Fishes					
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT / None / SSC	None	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni	unarmored threespine stickleback	FE / SE / FP	None	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 7 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None / None / SSC	None	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave and San Diego river basins.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is not present in the BSA.
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	FPT / None / SSC	None	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are no CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no additional, recent observations.
Invertebrates					
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	None / SCE / None	None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources. ; Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present and there are no known extant occurrence records near the project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT / None / None	None	Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland; Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 2 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Danaus plexippus plexippus	monarch - California overwintering population	FPT / None / None	None	Closed-cone coniferous forest; Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Not expected to occur. No suitable overwintering habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE / SCE / None	None	Chaparral | Coastal scrub; Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties.	Not expected to occur. Although marginally suitable foraging habitat preferred by the species present within the project site, today, the Quino checkerspot butterfly is only known from western Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California, Mexico.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None / None / SSC	None	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland; Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None / None / SSC	None	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Joshua tree woodland | Lower montane coniferous forest | Meadow & seep | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scr; Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	None / None / SSC	None	Foothills, mountains, desert regions of southern California, including arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed-conifer forests; roosts in rock crevices and cliffs; feeds over water and along washes ; Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None / None / SSC	None	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	None / None / SSC	None	Riparian scrub | Sonoran desert scrub; Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None / None / SSC	None	Coastal scrub; Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	None / None / SSC	None	Chenopod scrub; Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 0 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA and no recent observations.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None / None / SSC	None	Alkali marsh | Alkali playa | Alpine | Alpine dwarf scrub | Bog & fen | Brackish marsh | Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Cismontane woodland | Closed-cone coniferous forest | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal dunes | Coastal prairie; Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Not expected to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Reptiles					
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	FPT / None / SSC	None	Freshwater environments such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams with abundant aquatic vegetation, typically in low to mid-elevation areas.	Not expected to occur. Minimal suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 2 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Anniella spp.	California legless lizard	None / None / SSC	None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils; Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats.This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex.	Expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 11 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA with additional, recent observations. One occurrence was directly within the BSA.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None / None / SSC	None	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral, open areas with loose soil; Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 7 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, with additional, recent observations.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None / None / SSC	None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.; Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 9 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, with additional, recent observations.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None / None / SSC	None	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There are 9 CNDDB occurrences of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, with additional, recent observations.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/CDFW	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None / None / SSC	None	Marsh & swamp | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Wetland; Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Not expected to occur. Minimal suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	None / None / SSC	None	Artificial standing waters | Marsh & swamp | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters | Wetland; Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the BSA. There is 1 CNDDB occurrence of the species recorded within a 5-mile radius of the BSA, but no recent observations.

Status Legend:

Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered
FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
None: No federal listing
FDL: Delisted

State
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State rare
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
None: No state listing
SDL: State delisting

CDFW Designation
FP: California Fully Protected Species
SSC: California Species of Special Concern

APPENDIX B: AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

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June 2026
JN 208136

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

The undersigned certify that this report is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of jurisdictional wetland and non-wetland "waters of the U.S.," "waters of the State," and streambed/banks and associated riparian vegetation delineation for the above-referenced project.

Lizbeth Pliego Guzman
Associate Regulatory Specialist
Natural Resources and Regulatory Services

Travis Whitney
Technical Manager
Natural Resources and Regulatory Services

June 2026
JN 208136

Executive Summary

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) has prepared this Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) for the proposed Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvement Project (project or project site), located in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. Michael Baker conducted a jurisdictional delineation on May 14, 2026 to map any jurisdictional features and conduct a Streamflow Duration Assessment Method (SDAM) assessment for the project site.

The City of Santa Clarita proposes to pave roads and improve access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and City Archery Range. The project involves improvements to two approximate one-quarter mile spur roads including one dip crossing each over Haskell Canyon Wash. The project is located east of Interstate 5 (I-5) north of Copper Hill Drive within Haskell Canyon.

This ARDR was prepared to document all aquatic features identified by Michael Baker within the project site that are potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and/or Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC).

State and federal jurisdictional areas (including Haskell Canyon Wash) were identified within the project site. Table ES-1 identifies the total jurisdiction for each regulatory agency. Table ES-2 identifies the summary of impacts for each regulatory agency. Delineation methods followed the most recent, acceptable guidelines for conducting a jurisdictional delineation in this region. However, only the regulatory agencies can make a final determination of jurisdictional limits.

ES-1: Jurisdictional Limits within the Project Site

Aquatic Feature	Latitude/ Longitude	Cowardin Code	Jurisdictional Limits					
			RWQCB (acres)		CDFW (acres)			Linear Feet
			Wetland WoS	Non-wetland WoS	Unvegetated Streambed	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian	
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 1)	34.476449 / -118.508342	Riverine	-	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.05	266
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2)	34.479090 / -118.509306	Riverine	-	0.13	0.14	-	0.01	78
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2A)	34.479087 / -118.509191	Riverine	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	33
		TOTAL	**-**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**377**

ES-2: Summary of Permanent Impacts

Aquatic Feature	Latitude/ Longitude	Cowardin Code	Impacts to Jurisdictional Limits					
			RWQCB (acres)		CDFW (acres)			Linear Feet
			Wetland WoS	Non-wetland WoS	Unvegetated Streambed	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian	
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 1)	34.476449 / -118.508342	Riverine	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	12
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2)	34.479090 / -118.509306	Riverine	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	26
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic	34.479087 / -118.509191	Riverine	-	-	-	-	-	-

Aquatic Feature	Latitude/ Longitude	Cowardin Code	Impacts to Jurisdictional Limits					
			RWQCB (acres)		CDFW (acres)			Linear Feet
			Wetland WoS	Non-wetland WoS	Unvegetated Streambed	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian	
Feature 2A)								
TOTAL			**-**	**0.04**	**0.04**		**-**	**38**

Within the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project, Aquatic Feature 1 (AF-1), Aquatic Feature 2 (AF-2), and Aquatic Feature 2A (AF-2A) are subject to RWQCB and CDFW regulatory authority and would require authorization prior to the commencement of construction. Based on a detailed review of current site conditions and project design plans, the following regulatory permits/authorizations would be required prior to construction within the identified jurisdictional areas:

1. Approved Jurisdictional Determination from the USACE to confirm that no on-site resources are considered waters of the U.S. under the present federal definition;

2. RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements for impacts associated with the placement of dredge and/or fill material into waters of the State (WoS) pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act; and,

3. California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement for impacts occurring to waters of the State comprised of CDFW jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian areas.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Aquatic Feature
APT	Antecedent Precipitation Tool
ARDR	Aquatic Resources Delineation Report
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	Facultative
FACU	Facultative Upland
FACW	Facultative Wetland
HUC	Hydrological Unit Code
I-5	Interstate 5
Michael Baker	Michael Baker International
OBL	Obligate Wetland
OHWM	ordinary high-water mark
Porter-Cologne Act	California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
project	Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvement Project
Regional Supplement	*Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0*
Revised Definition	*Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming*
RPW	Relatively Permanent Water
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SDAM	*User Manual for a Beta Streamflow Duration Assessment Method for the Arid West of the United States, Version 1.1*
TNW	Traditional Navigable Waters
UPL	Upland
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACE Manual	1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WoS	Waters of the State
WoUS	Waters of the U.S.
°F	Fahrenheit

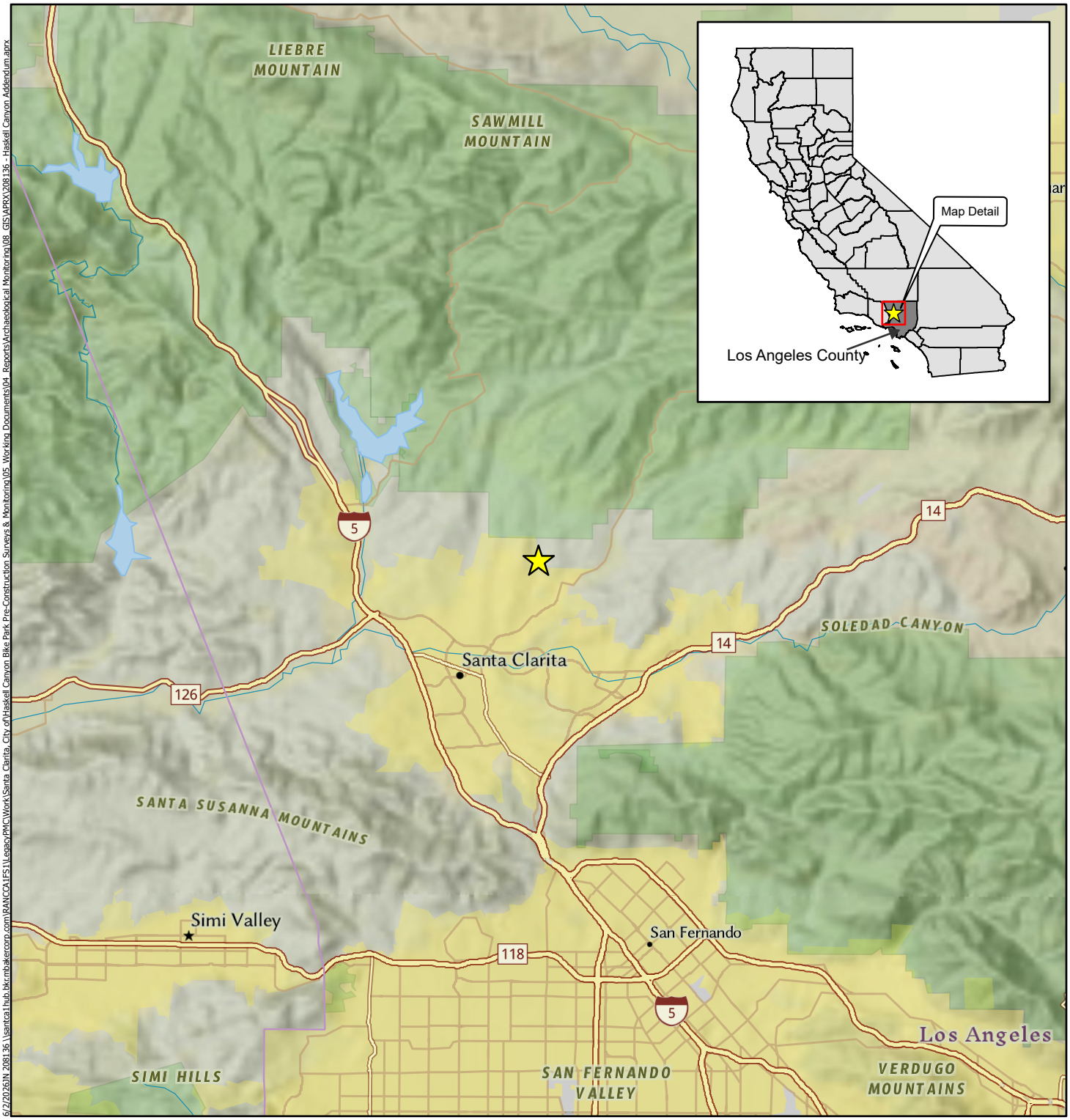
Section 1 Introduction

On behalf of the City of Santa Clarita, Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) has prepared this Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) to describe, map, and quantify aquatic features located within the proposed project site.

This ARDR describes the regulatory setting, methodologies, and results of the jurisdictional delineation, including recommendations for any proposed impacts to previously documented or potential jurisdictional resources. This ARDR presents Michael Baker's best professional determination of the jurisdictional boundaries using the most up-to-date regulations, written policy, and guidance from the regulatory agencies; however, only the regulatory agencies can make a final determination of jurisdictional limits.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located within the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is depicted within Section 36, Township 5 North, Range 16 West of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) *Newhall, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity*). The project site is located north of Copper Hill Drive (refer to Figure 3a, *Project Site – Location 1* and Figure 3b, *Project Site – Location 2*).



6/2/2026\N 208136 \\antca1hub.bkmbakercorp.com\RANCCA1FS1\Legacy\PMC\Work\Santa Clarita, City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05- Working Documents\04- Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08- GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

★ Project Location

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

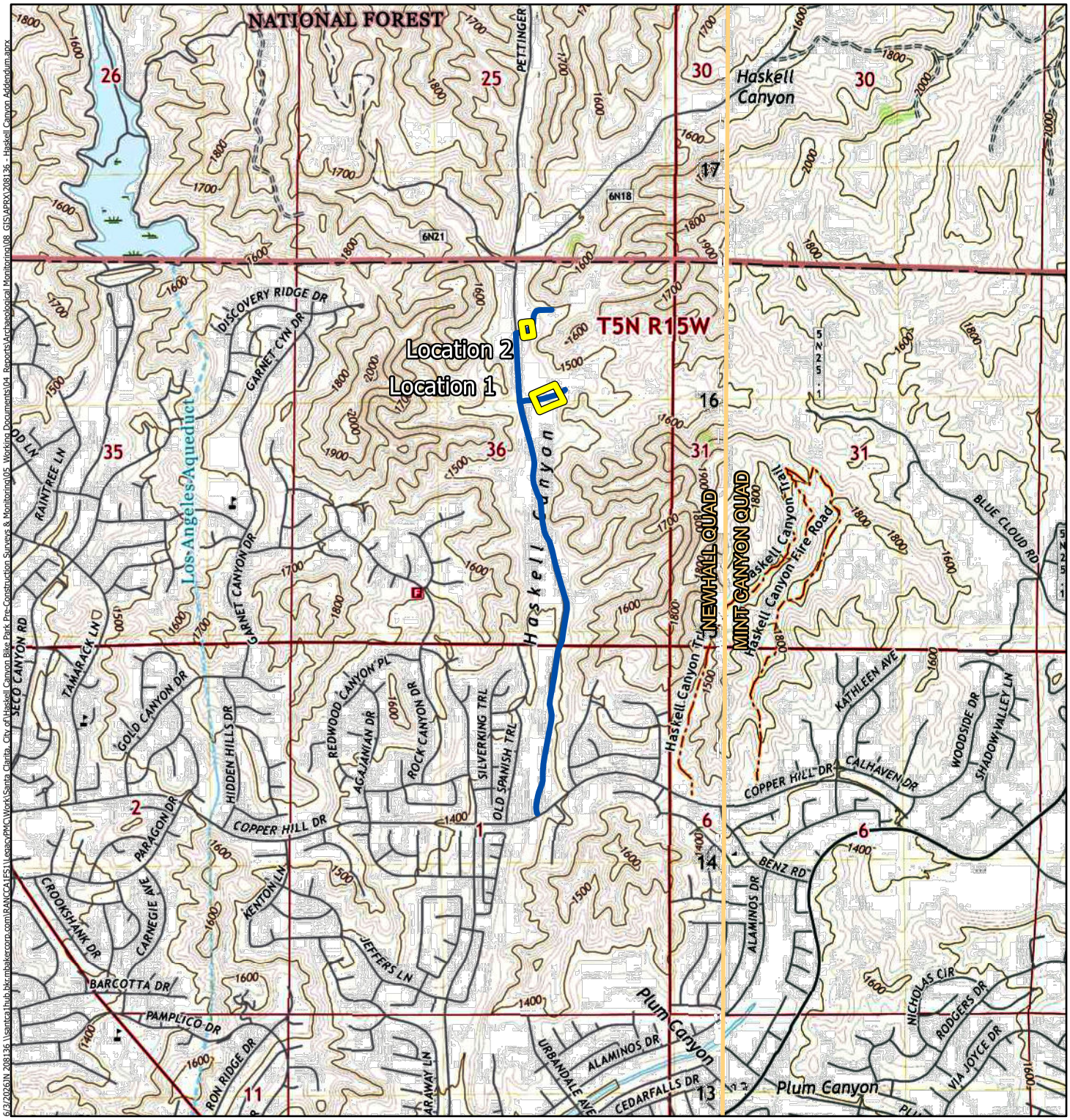
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Santa Clarita, California*

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



Legend

- Project Site
- Crossing Locations

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000
US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Newhall USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Santa Clarita, California*

Site Vicinity

Figure 2



Legend

- Project Site
- Study Limits

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

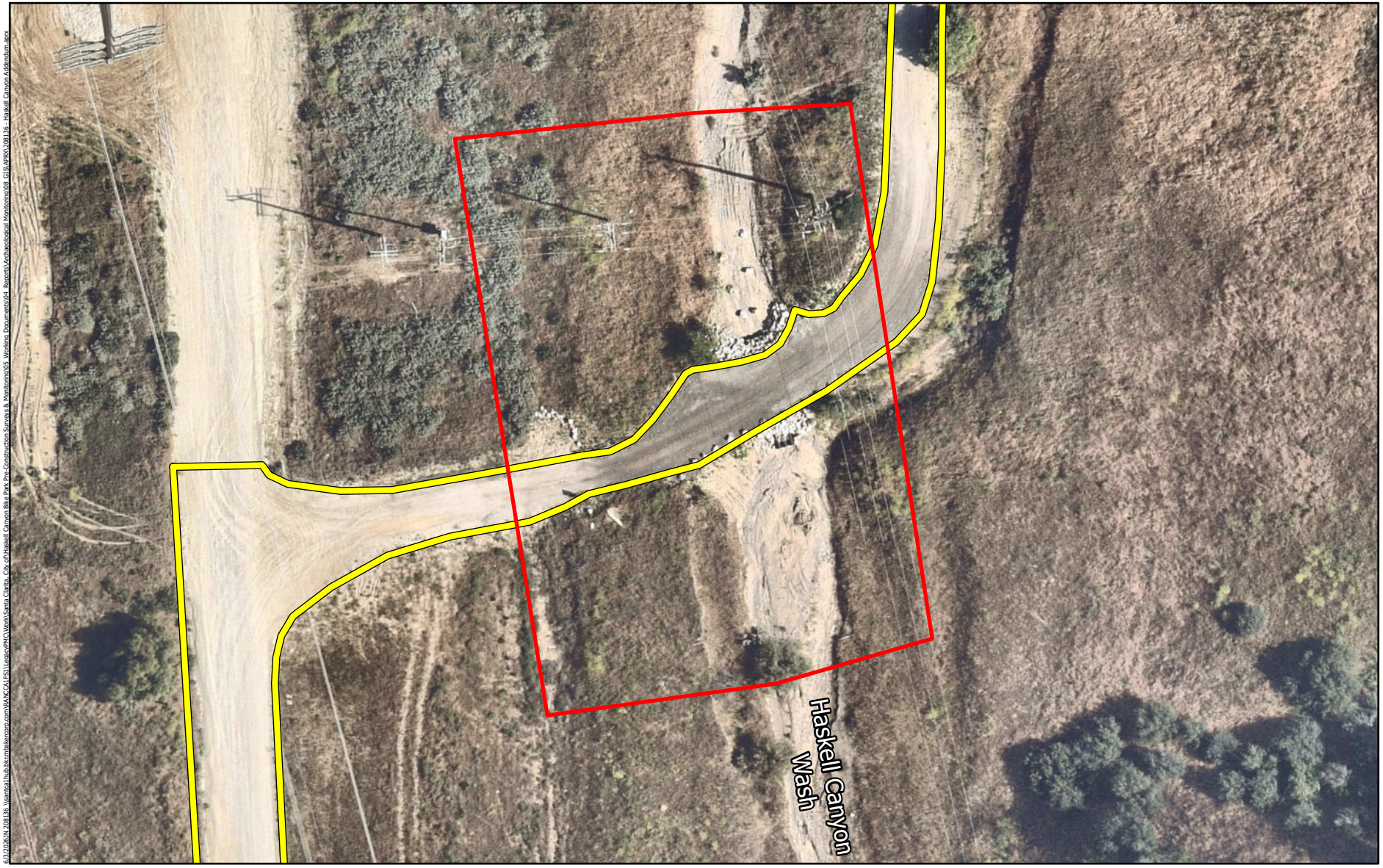
0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Project Site - Location 1

Figure 3A



Legend

- Project Site
- Study Limits

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Project Site - Location 2

Figure 3B

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would install approximately four inches of asphalt concrete over an approximately 1.4-mile long dirt access road from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range, with two approximately 0.25-mile spur roads off of the main dirt road to provide access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range. Two dip crossings over the Haskell Canyon Wash would also be constructed, one for each of the spur roads.

Section 2 Regulations

Three agencies regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Of the State agencies, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates activities under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and/or Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act).

2.1 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Since 1972, the USACE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) jointly regulate discharges of dredged or fill material into "waters of the U.S." (WoUS), including wetland and non-wetland aquatic features, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Section 404 is founded on the findings of a significant nexus (or connection) between the aquatic or other hydrological features in question and interstate commerce via Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs), and ultimately Traditional Navigable Waters (TNW), through direct or indirect connection as defined by USACE regulations. On September 8, 2023, the EPA and the USACE published the Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming (Revised Definition) in the Federal Register to define WoUS, at which point the final rule became effective across the nation including the state of California (Federal Register, 2023). Notable changes under the Revised Definition include the requirement that tributaries demonstrate relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing water; and the requirement that adjacent wetlands demonstrate "a continuous surface connection."

2.2 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

Applicants for a federal license or permit for activities that may discharge to WoUS must seek a Water Quality Certification from the State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction[1]. In California, there are nine Regional Boards that issue or deny Certification for discharges within their geographical jurisdiction. Such Certification is based on a finding that the discharge will meet water quality standards, which are defined as numeric and narrative objectives in each Regional Board's Basin Plan, and other applicable requirements. The State Water Resources Control Board has this responsibility for projects affecting waters within multiple RWQCBs. The RWQCB's jurisdiction extends to all WoUS, including wetlands, and to non-federal waters of the State (described below).

The Porter-Cologne Act gives the State broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool for the regulatory environment following the recent redefinition of WoUS with respect to the State's authority over isolated and otherwise insignificant waters. Generally, if there is no nexus to a TNW, any person proposing to discharge waste into waters of the State that could affect its water quality

[1] Title 33, United States Code, Section 1341; Clean Water Act Section.

must file a Report of Waste Discharge. Although "waste" is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.

On April 2, 2019, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures), for inclusion in the forthcoming Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California. The Procedures consist of four major elements: 1) a wetland definition; 2) a framework for determining if a feature that meets the wetland definition is a water of the state; 3) wetland delineation procedures; and 4) procedures for the submittal, review, and approval of applications for Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for dredge or fill activities. The Procedures were approved by the Office of Administrative Law on August 28, 2019, and became effective May 28, 2020 (State Water Resources Control Board, 2019).

2.3 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Sections 1600 *et seq.* of the CFGC establishes a fee-based process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, or when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

Section 1602 of the CFGC requires any person, State, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

(1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;

(2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or

(3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

This applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State, including the maintenance of existing drain culverts, outfalls, and other structures. Notification to CDFW under the Lake or Streambed Alteration Program is generally required when an activity occurs within the top of active banks and/or the canopy/dripline of any associated riparian vegetation.

Section 3 Methods

The analysis presented in this ARDR is supported by a site reconnaissance conducted by Michael Baker. On May 14, 2026, Michael Baker conducted a field delineation to determine the jurisdictional limits of WoUS and WoS (including potential wetlands), located within the boundaries of the project site and to conduct a Streamflow Duration Assessment Method (SDAM) assessment for the project site. While in the field, jurisdictional features were recorded on an aerial base map at a scale of 1" = 100' using topographic contours and visible landmarks as guidelines. Data points were obtained on Field Maps using Global Positioning System to record and identify specific widths for OHWM indicators and the locations of photographs, soil points, and other pertinent jurisdictional features, if present. These data were then transferred as a .shp file and added to the jurisdictional figures contained herein. The jurisdictional figures were prepared using ESRI ArcMap software and comply with the USACE Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Aquatic Resource Delineations, dated January 2016 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2016).

3.1 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

3.1.1 NON-WETLAND WATERS OF THE U.S.

The limits of USACE jurisdiction in non-tidal waters extend to the OHWM, which is defined as "*...that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas*." An OHWM can be determined by the observation of a natural line impressed on the bank; shelving; changes in the character of the soil; destruction of terrestrial vegetation; presence of litter and debris; wracking; vegetation matted down, bent, or absent; sediment sorting; leaf litter disturbed or washed away; scour; deposition; multiple observed flow events; bed and banks; water staining; and/or change in plant community. [2]

3.1.2 WETLAND WATERS OF THE U.S.

The limits of USACE jurisdictional wetlands were delineated using the methods outlined in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008). This document is part of a series of regional supplements to the *1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987). According to the USACE Manual, identification of wetlands is based on a three-parameter approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology. To be considered a wetland, an area must exhibit at least minimal characteristics within these three (3) parameters. The Regional Supplement presents wetland indicators, delineation guidance, and other information that is specific to the Arid West Region. In

[2] CWA regulations 33 CFR §328.3(e).

the field, vegetation, soils, and evidence of hydrology have been examined using the methods listed below and documented on USACE wetland determination data forms, when applicable.

Vegetation

Nearly 5,000 plant types in the United States may occur in wetlands. These plants, often referred to as hydrophytic vegetation, are listed in regional publications by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In general, hydrophytic vegetation is present when the plant community is dominated by species that can tolerate prolonged inundation or soil saturation during growing season. Hydrophytic vegetation decisions are based on the assemblage of plant species growing on a site, rather than the presence or absence of indicator species. Vegetation strata are sampled separately when evaluating indicators of hydrophytic vegetation. A stratum for sampling purposes is defined as having 5 percent or more total plant cover.

Cover of vegetation is estimated and is ranked according to their dominance. Species that contribute to a cumulative total of 50 percent of the total dominant coverage, plus any species that comprise at least 20 percent (also known as the "50/20 rule") of the total dominant coverage, are recorded on a wetland determination data form. Wetland indicator status is assigned to each species using *The National Wetland Plant List, version 3.5* (USACE, 2022). If greater than 50 percent of the dominant species from all strata were Obligate Wetland, Facultative Wetland, or Facultative species, the criteria for wetland vegetation is met. Plant indicator status categories are described below:

- *Obligate Wetland (OBL):* Plants that occur almost always in wetlands under natural conditions, but which may also occur rarely in non-wetlands;
- *Facultative Wetland (FACW):* Plants that occur usually in wetlands, but also occur in non-wetlands;
- *Facultative (FAC):* Plants with similar likelihood of occurring in both wetlands and non-wetlands;
- *Facultative Upland (FACU):* Plants that occur sometimes in wetlands, but occur more often in non-wetlands; and
- *Obligate Upland (UPL):* Plants that occur rarely in wetlands but occur almost always in non-wetlands under natural conditions.

Hydrology

Wetland hydrology indicators are presented in four (4) groups, which include:

- *Group A – Observation of Surface Water or Saturated Soils*: Based on the direct observation of surface water or groundwater during the site visit.
- *Group B – Evidence of Recent Inundation*: Consists of evidence that the site is subject to flooding or ponding, although it may not be inundated currently. These indicators include water marks, drift deposits, sediment deposits, and similar features.
- *Group C – Evidence of Recent Soil Saturation*: Consists of indirect evidence that the soil was saturated recently. Some of these indicators, such as oxidized rhizospheres surrounding living roots

and the presence of reduced iron or sulfur in the soil profile, indicate that the soil has been saturated for an extended period.

- *Group D – Evidence from Other Site Conditions or Data*: Consists of vegetation and soil features that indicate contemporary rather than historical wet conditions and include shallow aquitard and the FAC-neutral test.

If wetland vegetation criteria are met, the presence of wetland hydrology is evaluated at each transect by recording the extent of observed surface flows, depth of inundation, depth to saturated soils, and depth to free water in the soil test pits. The lateral extent of the hydrology indicators is used as a guide for locating soil pits for evaluation of hydric soils and jurisdictional areas. In portions of the stream where the flow is divided by multiple channels with intermediate sand bars, the entire area between the channels is considered within the OHWM and the wetland hydrology indicator is considered met for the entire area.

Soils

A hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper 16-20 inches[3]. The concept of hydric soils includes soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are included in the concept of hydric soils. The limits of wetland hydrology indicators are also used as a guide for locating soil pits. If any hydric soil features are located, progressive pits are dug moving laterally away from the active channel until hydric features are no longer present within the top 20 inches of the soil profile.

Once in the field, soil characteristics are verified by digging soil pits along each transect to an excavation depth of 20 inches; in areas of high sediment deposition, soil pit depth may be increased. Soil pit locations are usually placed within the drainage invert or within adjoining vegetation. At each soil pit, the soil texture and color are recorded by comparison with standard plates within a *Munsell Soil Chart* (Munsell Color, 2009). Munsell Soil Charts aid in designating color labels to soils, based by degrees of three simple variables – hue, value, and chroma. Any indicators of hydric soils, such as organic accumulation, iron reduction, translocation, and accumulation, and sulfate reduction, are also recorded. Hydric soil indicators are present in three groups, which include:

- *All Soils*: Refers to soils with any U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA) soil texture. Hydric soil indicators within this group include histosol, histic epipedon, black histic, hydrogen sulfide, stratified layers, 1-centimeter muck, depleted below dark surface, and thick dark surface.

[3] According to the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008), growing season dates are determined through on-site observations of the following indicators of biological activity in a given year: (1) above-ground growth and development of vascular plants, and/or (2) soil temperature.

- *Sandy Soils*: Refers to soil materials with a USDA soil texture of loamy fine sand and coarser. Hydric soil indicators within this group include sandy mucky mineral, sandy gleyed matrix, sandy redox, and stripped matrix.
- *Loamy and Clayey Soils*: Refers to soil materials with a USDA soil texture of loamy very fine sand and finer. Hydric soil indicators within this group include loamy mucky mineral, loamy gleyed matrix, depleted matrix, redox dark surface, depleted dark surface, redox depressions, and vernal pools.

3.1.3 STREAMFLOW DURATION ASSESSMENT METHOD

For this project location, stream duration was determined using the methods outlined in the *Streamflow Duration Assessment Methods for the Arid West and Western Mountains of the United States, Version 2.0* (SDAM) (Mazor, et al., 2024). This manual is intended to provide a rapid and repeatable method to distinguish between ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streamflow regimes. The SDAM considers several variables in determining the stream duration of a given reach, including presence and abundance of hydrophytic plant species, aquatic invertebrates, EPT taxa (comprised of Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera), algae, and other single indicators (fish and/or algae cover ≥10%).

3.2 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

3.2.1 NON-WETLAND WATERS OF THE STATE

The RWQCB generally shares the USACE jurisdictional methods for identifying non-wetland waters unless the waterbody is not jurisdictional to the USACE under the Revised Definition. Non-wetland WoS do not require connectivity to downstream TNW and can include isolated and/or ephemeral aquatic features not subject to federal jurisdiction. In the case the waterbody is not a WoUS, the RWQCB considers such waterbodies to be jurisdictional waters of the State.

3.2.2 WETLAND WATERS OF THE STATE

The Procedures adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on April 2, 2019, contain a wetland definition and wetland delineation procedures. The State wetland definition and delineation procedures are largely consistent with the three-parameter approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology implemented by the USACE and outlined in the Regional Supplement to the USACE Manual (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008). However, one exception is that an area can naturally lack vegetation and still qualify as a wetland WoS if it satisfies both the hydric soil and wetland hydrology parameters.

3.3 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The scope of CDFW jurisdictional authority includes the bed and bank of streambeds and extends to the dripline of any associated riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.

Section 4 Literature Review

A thorough review of relevant literature and materials was conducted to preliminarily identify areas that may fall under the jurisdiction of the regulatory agencies. A summary of materials utilized during the literature review is provided below and in Appendix A, *Documentation*. In addition, refer to Section 8 for a complete list of references used throughout the course of this delineation.

4.1 WATERSHED REVIEW

The Lower Bouquet Canyon [Hydrological Unit Code (HUC) 180701020202] in the Santa Clarita Valley and is a portion of the Santa Clara River Watershed (HUC 18070102). Haskell Canyon Wash is located within the project site, which is a tributary to the Santa Clara River, a tributary to the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Clara River watershed is approximately 1,610 square miles and encompasses portions of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2023). The watershed is divided into numerous subwatersheds based on flow direction and landscape, all of which ultimately connect to the Santa Clara River. Haskell Canyon Wash and the Santa Clara River are not designated under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 2026).

4.2 LOCAL CLIMATE

Los Angeles County features a Mediterranean climate of hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Climatological data obtained for the City of Santa Clarita indicates the annual precipitation averages to 16.7 inches per year. Almost all of the precipitation in the form of rain occurs in the months between December and March, with hardly any occurring between the months of April and November. The wettest months are January and February, with a monthly average total precipitation of 1.39 inches. The average minimum and maximum temperatures for the City of Santa Clarita are 44 and 96 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) respectively with December being the coldest month and August being the hottest month (monthly average 65.6°F) (Climates to Travel, 2026).

4.3 USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE

The project site is located within the Newhall quadrangle of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map series in Section 36 of Township 5 North, Range 16 West. The project site appears to be relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief. On-site elevations range from approximately 1,444 to 1,469 feet above mean sea level and a gently slope west to east (GoogleEarth, 2026). According to the topographic map and the field visit, the project site is comprised of vacant/undeveloped land, with dirt paths that are used for access. No additional drainage features, ponds, basins, or gravel pits were noted.

4.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Prior to the field visits, Michael Baker reviewed multiple aerial photographs from Google Earth for the project site, including images dated 2006 through 2025. Aerial photographs can be useful during the delineation process, as the photographs often indicate the presence of drainages and riparian vegetation within the boundaries of the project site (if any). According to 2006 through 2025 aerial photographs, Haskell Canyon Wash has changed the most downstream with more upland vegetation. No additional drainage features or ponds were noted.

4.5 SOIL SURVEY

Soils within the project site were researched prior to the field delineation using the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Antelope Valley Area, California* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2026). The presence of hydric soils is initially investigated by comparing the mapped soil series for the site to the County list of hydric soils. Soil surveys furnish soil maps and interpretations originally needed in providing technical assistance to farmers and ranchers; in guiding other decisions about soil selection, use, and management; and in planning, research, and disseminating the results of the research. In addition, soil surveys are now heavily utilized in order to obtain soil information with respect to potential wetland environments and jurisdictional areas (i.e., soil characteristics, drainage, and color). The following soil series have been reported onsite:

Castaic-Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (CmF2)

Soils in the Castaic-Balcom series are found in the Castaic/Santa Clarita region and consist of approximately 60 percent Castaic silty clay loam and approximately 40 percent Balcom silty clay loam. These soils are found in very steep and highly eroded hillsides. Surface runoff is very high and the soils are classified as well drained.

Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HcC)

This soil type was queried at both locations where a dip crossing is proposed. Soils in the Hanford series are typically very deep, well-drained alluvial soils formed mainly from granite-derived sediments and occur on alluvial fans, stream terraces, and floodplains. This soils series is one of the most common agricultural and urban soils in California's valleys. Surface runoff is low and the soils are classified as well drained.

Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (ScF2)

Soils in the Saugus series are classified as steep, highly eroded hillside soil that dominates much of the Santa Clarita and Castaic foothill landscape. This series consists of deep, well-drained loam soils from weakly consolidated sedimentary rocks such as sandstone and shale. Surface runoff is high and soils are classified as well drained.

Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (SsB)

This soil type was queried at both locations where a dip crossing is proposed. Soils in the Sorrento series are classified as very deep, well-drained, fine-loamy soil formed in alluvium from sedimentary rocks, typically found on alluvial fans and stabilized floodplains. It is part of the Sorrento soil series, which is widely mapped in Southern California valleys. Surface runoff is low and soils are classified as well drained.

4.6 HYDRIC SOILS LIST OF CALIFORNIA

The Hydric Soils List of California (United States Department of Agriculture, 2026) was reviewed to verify whether the on-site soils mapped by USDA are considered to be hydric[4]. It should be noted that lists of hydric soils along with soil survey maps provide off-site ancillary tools to assist in wetland determinations, but they are not a substitute for field investigations. According to the soils list, none of the soils are listed as hydric.

4.7 NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

The United States Department of Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory maps were reviewed for the project site. According to the National Wetland Inventory, the Haskell Canyon Wash is mapped as riverine. Haskell Canyon Wash is reported to be of the riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed class, seasonally flooded (R4SBC) (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2026). Refer to Appendix A, *Documentation*.

4.8 FLOOD ZONE

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's FEMA National Flood Insurance Program was reviewed for available flood data within the project site. According to *Flood Insurance Rate Map No.* 06037C0810G, Haskell Canyon Wash is located within Zone AO which is designated as a high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area subject to shallow flooding (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2026). Refer to Appendix A, *Documentation*.

4.9 NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHY DATASET

The National Hydrography Dataset was reviewed for available hydrography data within the project site using the USGS The National Map Advanced Viewer. According to the National Hydrography Dataset, one ephemeral wash (Haskell Canyon Wash) is noted throughout the project site generally flowing from north to south (U.S. Geological Survey, 2026). Refer to Appendix A, *Documentation*.

[4] A hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions.

Section 5 Site Conditions

Michael Baker regulatory specialists conducted a jurisdictional delineation on May 14, 2026 to map any jurisdictional features and conduct an SDAM assessment for the project site. Field staff did not encounter any access limitations during the site visit. Refer to Appendix B, *Site Photographs* taken throughout the project site.

5.1 DRAINAGE FEATURES

5.1.1 Aquatic Feature 1

Aquatic Feature 1 (AF-1) is within Haskell Canyon Wash and is an earthen channel that runs through the project site in a north to south direction and eventually discharges to the Santa Clara River located approximately 4.60 miles southwest of the project site. At the time of the survey, AF-1 was completely dry and did not contain flowing or standing water. Surface flows within AF-1 are primarily provided by rain events. Within the project site, AF-1 primarily exhibits an earthen streambed consisting of a natural substrate with cobble and sediment consisting of deep soil cracks. A gravel road crosses AF-1 and leads into the Bike Park Entrance. Evidence of erosion alongside the gravel road indicates surface water runoff flows over the road crossing and into AF-1. Evidence of an OHWM and surface hydrology was observed via the following indicators: a change in vegetation type, a sharp break in slope, line impressed on bank, soil cracking, sandy bottom, presence of debris, presence of wracking, scour, and bed and banks. Refer to Appendix C, *OHWM Datasheets*.

The OHWM was generally consistent throughout the project site and measured between approximately 11 and 12 feet in width. Based on historic aerials and visual evidence observed in the field, the banks of AF-1 contained the following trees: arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*, FACW), red willow (*Salix laevigata*, FACW), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*, FACW).

Common plant species occurring within the upstream portion inside of AF-1 include Fremont cottonwood samplings, goosefoot (*Chenopodium californicum*, UPL), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*, FAC), jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*, UPL), black mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*, UPL), California croton (*Croton californicus*, UPL), flatline bursage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*, UPL), and Indian tobacco (*Nicotiana quadrivalvis*, FACU). Upland species within the upstream portion of AF-1 include black mustard, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*, UPL), red brome (*Bromus rubens*, UPL), wild oats (*Avena* spp.), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*, FAC), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*, UPL), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*, UPL), flatline bursage, and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*, UPL). Willow and Fremont cottonwood samplings were observed within the channel in the downstream portion.

Upland species occurring within the downstream portion of AF-1 include Fremont cottonwood, tamarisk (*Tamarix* ssp.), black mustard, ripgut brome, red brome, and California sagebrush. Associated riparian vegetation includes arroyo willow, red willow, Fremont cottonwood, and tamarisk. Burnt trees were also observed downstream of AF-1. No vegetation was observed within the channel in the downstream portion. Due to the absence of dominant hydrophytic vegetation, no soil samples were taken within AF-1.

5.1.2 Aquatic Feature 2

Aquatic Feature 2 (AF-2) is within Haskell Canyon Wash and is an earthen channel that runs through the project site in a north to south direction and through three 48-inch culverts located under the gravel road. The three culverts are surrounded by riprap and a constructed road crossing. The culverts and crossing appeared to be maintained; however the time of construction and maintenance of the crossing is unknown. AF-2 eventually discharges to the Santa Clara River located approximately 4.80 miles southwest of the project site. At the time of the survey, AF-2 was completely dry and did not contain flowing or standing water. Surface flows within AF-2 are primarily provided by rain events. Within the project site, AF-2 primarily exhibits an earthen streambed consisting of sandy to cobble substrate. A gravel road crosses AF-2 and leads into the Archery Range. Evidence of an OHWM and surface hydrology was observed via the following indicators: drainage patterns, soil cracking, sediment deposits, a change in sediment type from sandy upland to large cobble, line impressed on bank, a change in vegetation, break in slope, and shelving. Refer to Appendix C, *OHWM Datasheets*.

The OHWM was generally consistent throughout the project site and measured between approximately 17 and 33 feet in width. Based on historic aerials and visual evidence observed in the field, the banks of AF-2 contained one red willow.

Common plant species occurring within the upstream portion of AF-2 include black mustard, tree tobacco, red willow, goosefoot, red brome, ripgut, purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*, UPL), California croton, jimson weed, coastal heron's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*, UPL), tocalote, poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*, FACU), California sagebrush, and California buckweat. Vegetation inside of the channel within the upstream portion consisted of mostly saplings such as eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.) seedling, ripgut, flatline bursage, annual yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus indicus*, FACU), coastal heron's bill, and jimson weed.

Species occurring within the downstream portion of AF-2 include chick lupine (*Lupinus microcarpus*, UPL), mulefat, mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*, UPL), stinknet (*Oncosiphon pilulifer*, UPL), coastal lotus (*Acmispon maritimus*, UPL), flatline bursage, tamarix spp., California sagebrush, and California buckwheat. Samplings were observed within the channel in the upstream and downstream portion. Due to the absence of hydrophytic vegetation, no soil samples were taken within AF-2.

5.1.3 Aquatic Feature 2A

Aquatic Feature 2A (AF-2A) is a side channel of AF-2 and is an earthen channel that runs parallel to AF-2 and flows north to southwest. At the time of the survey, AF-2A was completely dry and did not contain flowing or standing water. Surface flows within AF-2A are primarily provided by rain events. Within the project site, AF-2A primarily exhibits an earthen streambed. Evidence of an OHWM and surface hydrology was observed via the following indicators: sediment deposits, break in slope, shelving, erosion, and a small change in vegetation type. Refer to Appendix C, *OHWM Datasheets*.

The OHWM was generally consistent throughout the project site and measured approximately 8.7 feet in width. Based on historic aerials and visual evidence observed in the field, the banks of AF-2A did not contain any riparian vegetation. Common plant species occurring within AF-2A include tree tobacco, black

mustard, and non-native grass such as red brome, ripgut brome, and wild oats. Due to the absence of hydrophytic vegetation, no soil samples were taken within AF-2A.

5.2 WETLAND FEATURES

In order to qualify as a wetland, an area must exhibit all three wetland parameters (i.e., vegetation, soils, and hydrology) described in the USACE Arid West Regional Supplement. Based on the results of the field investigation, it was determined that no areas met all three wetland parameters and no jurisdictional wetland features exist within the project site.

5.3 STREAMFLOW DURATION ASSESSMENT METHOD

Michael Baker conducted a stream duration assessment using the SDAM for two reaches within Haskell Canyon. Reach 1 (downstream end latitude 33.476393°, longitude -118.508293°) which had a mean channel width of 3.1 meters and a reach length of 40 meters, and Reach 2 (downstream end latitude 34.476324°, longitude -118.508256°) which had a mean channel width of 7.43 meters and a reach length of 40 meters. Neither reach exhibited hydrophytic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates, algal cover, or single indicators. Therefore, both Reach 1 and Reach 2 would be considered ephemeral. Refer to Appendix D, *SDAM Forms*, for a copy of the Beta Arid West Streamflow Duration Assessment Method forms.

5.4 ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION TOOL

The Antecedent Precipitation Tool (APT) is a desktop tool that supports decisions as to whether field data collection and other site-specific observations occurred under normal climatic conditions. This tool was originally developed by the USACE to streamline the review of climate data, which supports decision-making related to wetland delineations. The APT facilitates the comparison of antecedent or recent rainfall conditions for a given location to the range of normal rainfall conditions that occurred during the preceding 30 years. In addition to providing a standardized methodology to evaluate normal precipitation conditions (i.e., precipitation normalcy), the APT can assess the presence of drought conditions, as well as the approximate dates of the wet and dry seasons for a given location (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2026). The APT was used for this project site to confirm that the field survey was conducted during normal climatic conditions (see Appendix E, *Antecedent Precipitation Tool*).

Section 6 Findings

This delineation has been prepared in order to document the jurisdictional authority of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW within the project site. This ARDR presents our best effort at determining the extent of jurisdictional features using the most up-to-date regulations, written policy, and guidance from the regulatory agencies. However, as with any jurisdictional delineation, only the regulatory agencies can make a final determination of jurisdictional boundaries.

6.1 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6.1.1 NON-WETLAND WATERS OF THE U.S. DETERMINATION

While evidence of an OHWM was noted within the boundaries of the project site, the mapped aquatic features exhibit an ephemeral flow regime based on the results of the SDAM assessment. As such, it was determined that the waters on-site are non-RPWs that would not be subject to USACE jurisdiction.

6.1.2 WETLAND DETERMINATION

As previously noted, an area must exhibit all three wetland parameters described in the USACE Regional Supplement to be considered a jurisdictional wetland. Based on the results of the site visit, it was determined that no on-site locations exhibited all three wetland parameters within the project site.

6.2 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

6.2.1 NON-WETLAND WATERS OF THE STATE DETERMINATION

Evidence of an OHWM was noted within the mapped aquatic features within the project site. Therefore, AF-1, AF-2, and AF-2A are under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Act. Therefore, approximately 0.21 acres of onsite aquatic features are subject to RWQCB jurisdiction. Refer to Table 1: *Jurisdictional Limits within the Project Site* and Figure 4A, *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 1* and Figure 4B, *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 2.*

Table 1: Jurisdictional Limits within the Project Site

Aquatic Feature	Latitude/ Longitude	Cowardin Code	Jurisdictional Limits					
			RWQCB (acres)		CDFW (acres)			Linear Feet
			Wetland WoS	Non-wetland WoS	Unvegetated Streambed	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian	
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 1)	34.476449 / -118.508342	Riverine	-	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.05	266
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2)	34.479090 / -118.509306	Riverine	-	0.13	0.14	-	0.01	78
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2A)	34.479087 / -118.509191	Riverine	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	33
TOTAL			**-**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**377**



Legend

- SDAM Point
- Photo Points
- Study Limits
- Project Site
- Non-Wetland Waters of the State (0.07 Acres)
- Permanent Impacts (0.01 Acres)
- Flow Direction

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters - Location 1

Figure 4A



Legend

- SDAM Point
- Photo Points
- Study Limits
- Project Site
- Non-Wetland Waters of the State (0.13 Acres)
- Permanent Impacts (0.03 Acres)
- Flow Direction

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters - Location 2

Figure 4B

6.2.2 WETLAND DETERMINATION

As previously noted, an area must exhibit all three wetland parameters described in the Regional Supplement to the USACE Manual to be considered a USACE jurisdictional wetland. In addition, the State wetland definition and delineation procedures are largely consistent with the three-parameter approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology implemented by the USACE. However, one exception is an area can lack vegetation and still satisfy the parameter for hydrophytic vegetation thus qualifying the area as a wetland water of the State if the hydric soil, and wetland hydrology parameters are also fulfilled. Based on the results of the field delineation, it was determined that no wetland WoUS or State are located within the boundaries of the project site. Refer to Figure 4A: *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 1* and Figure 4B: *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 2.*

6.3 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

AF-1, AF-2, and AF-2A exhibit a bed and bank and are considered CDFW jurisdictional streambed; additionally, these features occur within the bed and bank of Haskell Canyon Wash. It was determined that a total of 0.29 acres of CDFW jurisdiction are located within the project site in association with the Haskell Canyon Wash, comprised of 0.21 acres of unvegetated streambed, 0.02 acre of vegetated streambed, and 0.06 acres of associated riparian vegetation inclusive of AF-1, AF-2, and AF-2A. Refer to Table 1: *Jurisdictional Limits within the Project Site*, Figure 5A: *CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 1* and Figure 5B: *CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 2.*



Legend

- Study Limits
- Project Site
- Permanent Impacts (0.01 Acres)
- Unvegetated Streambed (0.06 Acres)
- Vegetated Streambed (0.02 Acres)
- Associated Riparian Vegetation (0.05 Acres)
- Flow Direction

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

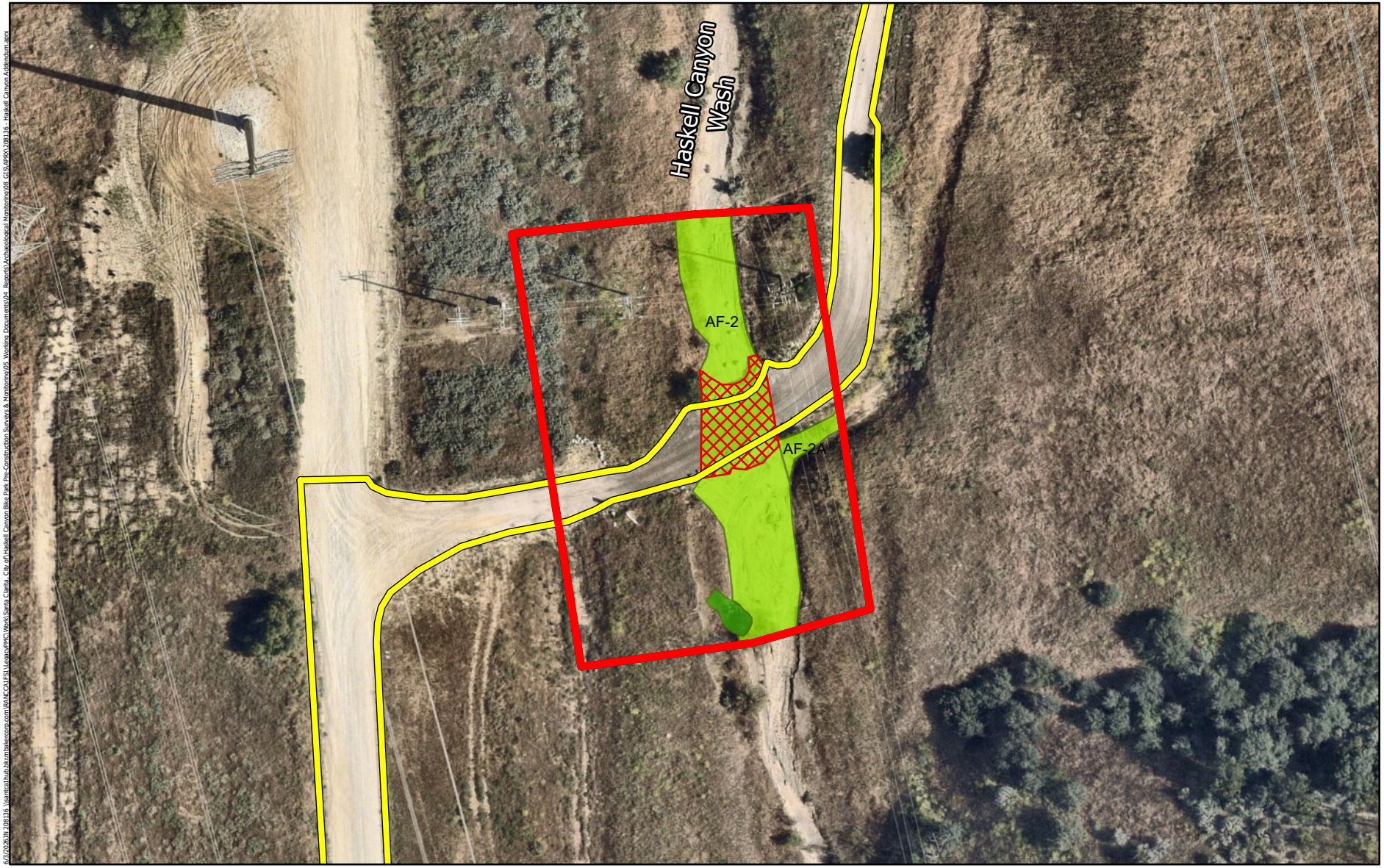
0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters - Location 1

Figure 5A



Legend

- Study Limits
- Project Site
- Permanent Impacts (0.03 Acres)
- Associated Riparian Vegetation (0.01 Acres)
- Unvegetated Streambed (0.15 Acres)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 35 70 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters - Location 2

Figure 5B

Section 7 Regulatory Approval Process

This ARDR has been prepared to delineate the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW jurisdictional authority within the project site. Below is a summary of the various permits/authorizations that would be required prior to temporarily or permanently impacting on-site jurisdictional features.

7.1 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill materials into WoUS and wetlands pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. The project site does not contain any USACE jurisdictional features under Section 404 of the CWA, and a Section 404 permit is not required.

7.2 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

No temporary impacts are anticipated. Permanent impacts resulting from the proposed project would require a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit, under the Porter-Cologne Act, from the RWQCB prior to impacts occurring within jurisdictional areas. The RWQCB also requires that California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance be obtained prior to issuance of the final WDR. Temporary and/or permanent impacts prior to the jurisdictional delineation that have not previously obtained permission from the RWQCB may also be subjected to a Section 401 WQC. A fee is required with the application submittal which is based on both total temporary and permanent impact acreages (as applicable). Refer to Table 2, *Jurisdictional Limits Permanent Impact Summary,* Figure 4A, *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 1* and Figure 4B, *RWQCB Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 2*.

Table 2: Jurisdictional Limits Permanent Impact Summary

Aquatic Feature	Latitude/ Longitude	Cowardin Code	Impacts to Jurisdictional Limits					
			RWQCB (acres)		CDFW (acres)			Linear Feet
			Wetland WoS	Non-wetland WoS	Unvegetated Streambed	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian	
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 1)	34.476449 / -118.508342	Riverine	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	12
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2)	34.479090 / -118.509306	Riverine	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	26
Haskell Canyon Wash (Aquatic Feature 2A)	34.479087 / -118.509191	Riverine	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			**-**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**38**

7.3 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The CDFW regulates alterations to streambed under Section 1602 of the CFGC. Therefore, formal notification to, and subsequent authorization from CDFW, would be required prior to commencement of any construction activities within the CDFW jurisdictional areas. Previous construction activities completed without notification may result in a violation from CDFW. The CDFW also requires that CEQA compliance be obtained prior to issuing the final Lake or Streambed Alternation Agreement. In addition, a notification fee is required, which is calculated based on project costs within CDFW jurisdictional areas. Refer to Table 2, *Jurisdictional Limits Impact Summary,* Figure 5A: *CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 1* and Figure 5B: *CDFW Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters – Location 2.*

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the regulatory permitting process, this delineation will be forwarded to each of the regulatory agencies for their concurrence. Once received, agency concurrence is generally accepted as valid for up to five years and would solidify findings noted within this ARDR.

Section 8 References

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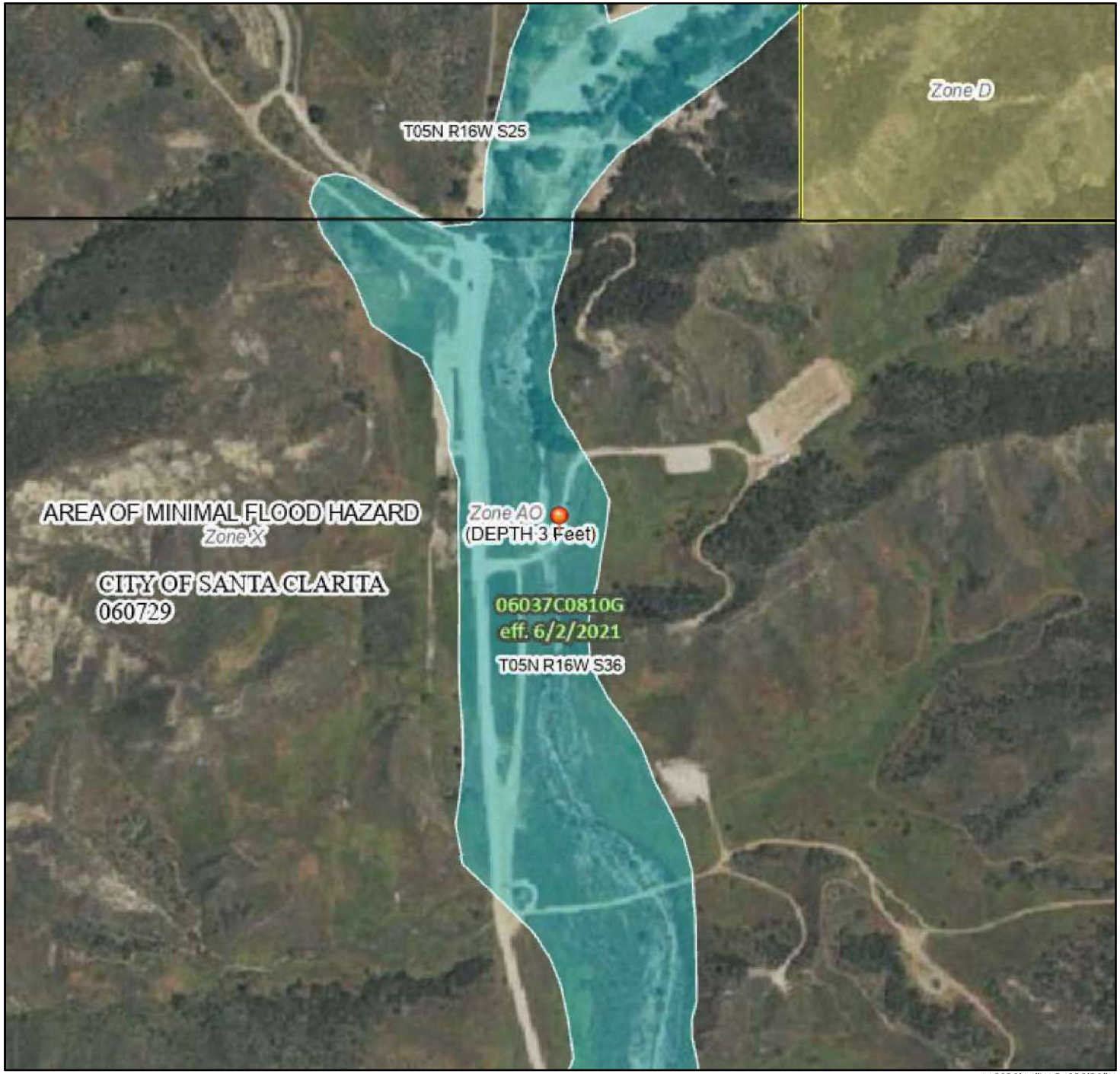
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Appendix A Documentation

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

118°30'52"W 34°29'N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

118°30'14"W 34°28'30"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance / Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

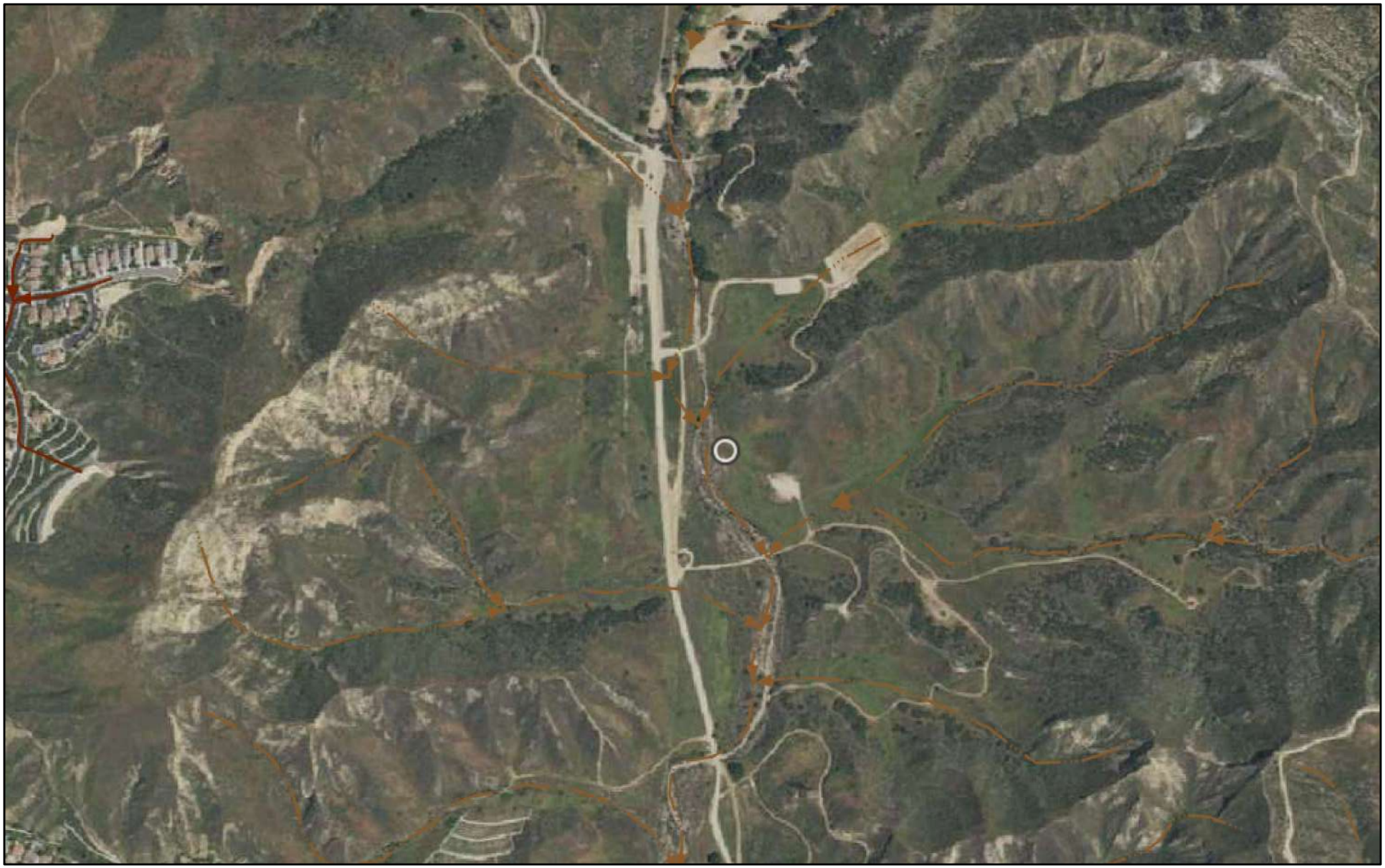
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/13/2026 at 10:28 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Haskell Canyon



5/13/2026

Flow Direction

StreamRiver - Ephemeral

Pipeline

Flowline - Large Scale

Ephemeral

Pipeline

Layers

Red: Band_1

Green: Band_2

Blue: Band_3

USGS TNM – National Hydrography Dataset. Data Refreshed April, 2026., USDA, USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed June, 2024.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Haskell Canyon



May 13, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Antelope Valley Area, California

Location 1 - Haskell Canyon Shared Access Improvements Project



May 18, 2026

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,160 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 15 30 60 90

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Antelope Valley Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 26, 2022—Jan 21, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CmF2	Castaic-Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	0.0	0.9%
HcC	Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	3.0	69.3%
ScF2	Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	0.2	4.9%
SsB	Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1.1	24.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**4.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Antelope Valley Area, California

CmF2—Castaic-Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcd9
Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 50 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 280 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Castaic and similar soils: 50 percent
Balcom and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Castaic

Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 9 to 26 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 26 to 30 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R019XD063CA - CLAYEY 9-20"
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Balcom

Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 7 to 25 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 25 to 29 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R019XD063CA - CLAYEY 9-20"
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Saugus

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Gaviota

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HcC—Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcf5
Elevation: 2,600 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hanford

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R019XD964CA - LOAMY 9-20"
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenfield
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

ScF2—Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: hch8
Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 600 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 275 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Saugus and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Saugus

Setting
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Weakly consoildated alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 15 inches: loam
H2 - 15 to 42 inches: loam
H3 - 42 to 46 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R019XD964CA - LOAMY 9-20"
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rough broken land

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Gaviota

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Balcom

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Castaic

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SsB—Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hchh
Elevation: 80 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Sorrento and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sorrento

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 72 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Metz

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mocho

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Yolo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

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United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Antelope Valley Area, California

Location 2 - Haskell Canyon Shared Access Improvements Project



May 19, 2026

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:739 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 35 70 140 210

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Antelope Valley Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 26, 2022—Jan 21, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcC	Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	0.8	76.9%
SsB	Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.2	23.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Antelope Valley Area, California

HcC—Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcf5
Elevation: 2,600 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hanford

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 70 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R019XD964CA - LOAMY 9-20"
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SsB—Sorrento loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hchh
Elevation: 80 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Sorrento and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sorrento

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 72 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Metz
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Mocho
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Yolo
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

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Appendix B Site Photographs



Photo 1. Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing south and downstream (latitude: 34.4766817°, longitude: -118.5084816°)



Photo 2. Soil cracks observed within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing south and downstream (latitude: 34.4767033°, longitude: -118.50849°)



Photo 3. Dense riparian vegetation observed within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing south and downstream (latitude: 34.4766733°, longitude: -118.5084133°)



Photo 4. Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing north and downstream (latitude: 34.476129°, longitude: -118.508167°)



Photo 5. Break in slope within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing northwest and downstream (latitude: 34.4762783°, longitude: -118.5081649°)



Photo 6. Dense riparian vegetation observed within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 1; view facing south and downstream (latitude: 34.4763683°, longitude: -118.5081416°)



Photo 7. Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2; view facing north and upstream (latitude: 34.479085°, longitude: -118.509353°)



Photo 8. Break in slope within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2; view facing northeast and upstream (latitude: 34.4794033°, longitude: -118.5093766°)



Photo 9. Culverts under road within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2; view facing south and downstream (latitude: 34.47923°, longitude: -118.5093649°)



Photo 10. Culvert surfacing downstream within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2; view facing east and downstream (latitude: 34.479031°, longitude: -118.509412°)



Photo 11. Wracking found within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2; view facing east and downstream (latitude: 34.4789967°, longitude: -118.5092816°)



Photo 12. Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2A; view facing east and upstream (latitude: 34.479045°, longitude: -118.5092499°)



Photo 13. Break in slope within Haskell Canyon Wash – Aquatic Feature 2A; view facing east and upstream (latitude: 34.4790817°, longitude: -118.5091983°)

Appendix C OHWM Datasheets

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET

The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-CO-R.

OMB Control No. 0710-XXXX

Approval Expires:

Project ID #: 208136	Site Name: Haskell Canyon - Crossing 1 upstream	Date and Time: 5/14/26 10:00am
Location (lat/long): 34.476555°, -118.508416°	Investigator(s): A.Cruz, L. Pliego Guzman	

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources

Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [ ] geologic maps
- [x] climatic data
- [x] satellite imagery
- [ ] land use maps
- [x] aerial photos
- [ ] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.

Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

N/A

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment

First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or man-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls etc.

Underground culvert runs under the road crossing with riprap surrounding the adjacent crossing. Vegetation changes from unvegetated within the streambed and to mature trees along the bank and nonnative grasses in the uplands. There is cobble size rocks within the channel invert, drainage patterns, and small weedy saplings. The surrounding upland sediment is sandy.

Step 3 Check the boxes next to the indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM.

OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators that are used to determine location may be just below and above the OHWM. From the drop-down menu next to each indicator, select the appropriate location of the indicator by selecting either just below `b', at `x', or just above `a' the OHWM.

OHWM. Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and to attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [x] **Break in slope:** x
  - [ ] *on the bank:*
  - [ ] *undercut bank:*
  - [x] *valley bottom:* x
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [x] **Shelving:** a
  - [x] *shelf at top of bank:* a
  - [ ] *natural levee:*
  - [ ] *man-made berms or levees:*
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [ ] **Channel bar:**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar:*
  - [ ] *unvegetated:*
  - [ ] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [ ] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)*
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar:*
- [x] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence:**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [ ] *bedforms (e.g., poofs, riffles, steps, etc.):*
  - [x] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)* b
- [ ] **Secondary channels:**

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development:**
- [ ] **Changes in character of soil:**
- [x] **Mudcracks:** b
- [x] **Changes in particle-sized distribution:** x
  - [x] *transition from* cobble to silt
  - [ ] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [x] *silt deposits:*

Vegetation Indicators

- [x] **Change in vegetation type and/or density:** a

Check the appropriate boxes and select the general vegetation change *(e.g., graminoids to woody shrubs).* ***Describe the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain.***

- [x] *vegetation absent to:* deciduous trees
- [ ] *moss to:*
- [ ] *forbs to:*
- [ ] *graminoids to:*
- [ ] *woody shrubs to:*
- [ ] *deciduous trees to:*
- [ ] *coniferous trees to:*
- [ ] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent:**
- [ ] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer:**

Ancillary indicators

- [x] **Wracking/presence of organic litter:** b
- [ ] **Presence of large wood:**
- [ ] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away:**
- [ ] **Water staining:**
- [ ] **Weathered clasts or bedrock:**

Other observed indicators?

Describe:

Sediment deposition, large cobbles within the streambed.

Step 4 Is additional information needed to support this determination?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

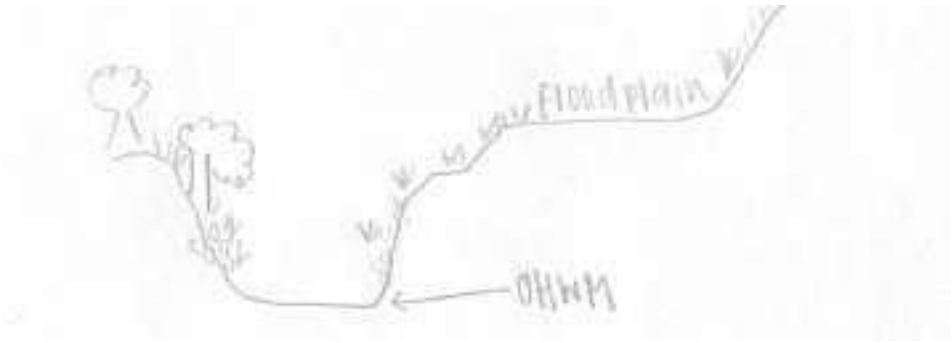
If yes, describe and attach information to datasheet:

Project ID #: 208136

Step 5 Describe rationale for location of OHWM

Break in slope, change in vegetation type and density, and sediment changes.

Additional observations or notes



Attach a photo log of the site. Use the table below, or attach separately.

Photo log attached? [X] Yes [ ] No If no, explain why not: _____

List photographs and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach photographs and include annotations of features.

Photo Number	Photograph description
	See Appendix B. Site Photographs

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET

The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-CO-R.

OMB Control No. 0710-XXXX

Approval Expires:

Project ID #:	Site Name: Haskell Canyon - Crossing 2 upstream	Date and Time: 5/14/26 8:40am
Location (lat/long): 34.479354°, -118.509398°	Investigator(s): A.Cruz, L. Pliego Guzman	

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources
Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [ ] geologic maps
- [x] climatic data
- [x] satellite imagery
- [ ] land use maps
- [x] aerial photos
- [ ] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.
Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?
N/A

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment
First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or man-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls etc.

Underground culvert runs under the road crossing with riprap surrounding the adjacent crossing. Vegetation changes from unvegetated within the streambed and to mature trees along the bank and nonnative grasses in the uplands. There is cobble size rocks within the channel invert, drainage patterns, and small weedy saplings. The surrounding upland sediment is sandy.

Step 3 Check the boxes next to the indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM.
OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators that are used to determine location may be just below and above the OHWM. From the drop-down menu next to each indicator, select the appropriate location of the indicator by selecting either just below `b', at `x', or just above `a' the OHWM.
OHWM. Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and to attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [x] **Break in slope:**
  - [ ] *on the bank:*
  - [ ] *undercut bank:*
  - [x] *valley bottom:* b
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [x] **Shelving:**
  - [ ] *shelf at top of bank:*
  - [ ] *natural levee:*
  - [ ] *man-made berms or levees:*
  - [x] *other berms:* Above OHWM
- [ ] **Channel bar:**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar:*
  - [ ] *unvegetated:*
  - [ ] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [ ] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)*
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar:*
- [ ] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence:**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [ ] *bedforms (e.g., poofs, riffles, steps, etc.):*
  - [ ] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)*
- [ ] **Secondary channels:**

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development:**
- [ ] **Changes in character of soil:**
- [x] **Mudcracks:** b
- [x] **Changes in particle-sized distribution:** x
  - [x] *transition from* pebble to silt
  - [ ] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [ ] *silt deposits:*

Vegetation Indicators

- [x] **Change in vegetation type and/or density:** a

Check the appropriate boxes and select the general vegetation change *(e.g., graminoids to woody shrubs).* ***Describe the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain.***

- [x] *vegetation absent to:* deciduous trees
- [ ] *moss to:*
- [ ] *forbs to:*
- [ ] *graminoids to:*
- [ ] *woody shrubs to:*
- [ ] *deciduous trees to:*
- [ ] *coniferous trees to:*
- [ ] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent:**
- [ ] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer:**

Ancillary indicators

- [ ] **Wracking/presence of organic litter:**
- [ ] **Presence of large wood:**
- [ ] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away:**
- [ ] **Water staining:**
- [ ] **Weathered clasts or bedrock:**

Other observed indicators?

Describe:
Line impressed upon the bank.

Step 4 Is additional information needed to support this determination?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

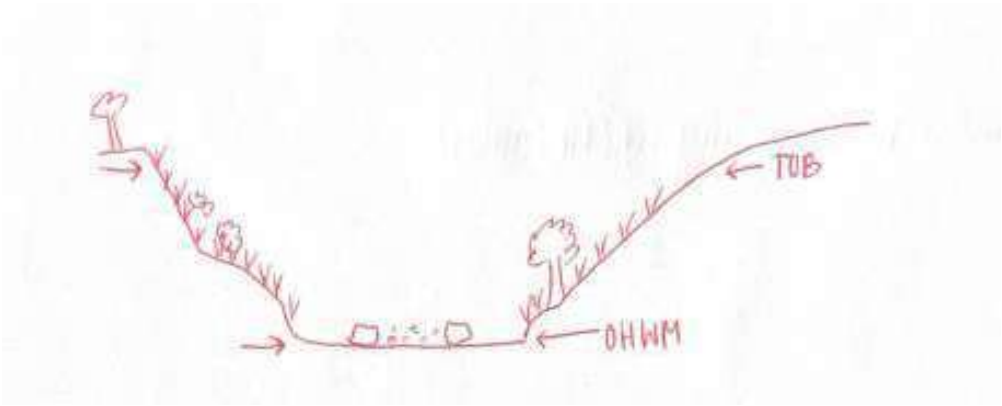
If yes, describe and attach information to datasheet:

Project ID #: _____

Step 5 Describe rationale for location of OHWM

Break in slope, change in vegetation type and density, sediment changes, and mudcracks.

Additional observations or notes



Attach a photo log of the site. Use the table below, or attach separately.

Photo log attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, explain why not: _____

List photographs and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach photographs and include annotations of features.

Photo Number	Photograph description
	See Appendix B. Site Photographs

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET

The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-CO-R.

OMB Control No. 0710-XXXX

Approval Expires:

Project ID #:	Site Name: Haskell Canyon - Crossing 2 downstream	Date and Time: 5/14/26 9:00am
Location (lat/long): 34.478837°, -118.509313°	Investigator(s): A.Cruz, L. Pliego Guzman	

Step 1 Site overview from remote and online resources

Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:

- [ ] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [ ] geologic maps
- [x] climatic data
- [x] satellite imagery
- [ ] land use maps
- [x] aerial photos
- [ ] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.

Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

N/A

Step 2 Site conditions during field assessment

First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or man-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls etc.

Underground culvert runs under the road crossing with riprap surrounding the adjacent crossing. Vegetation changes from unvegetated within the streambed and to mature trees along the bank and nonnative grasses in the uplands. There is cobble size rocks within the channel invert, drainage patterns, and small weedy saplings. The surrounding upland sediment is sandy.

Step 3 Check the boxes next to the indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM.

OHWM is at a transition point, therefore some indicators that are used to determine location may be just below and above the OHWM. From the drop-down menu next to each indicator, select the appropriate location of the indicator by selecting either just below `b', at `x', or just above `a' the OHWM.

OHWM. Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and to attach a photo log.

Geomorphic indicators

- [x] **Break in slope:**
  - [ ] *on the bank:*
  - [x] *undercut bank:* b
  - [x] *valley bottom:* b
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [ ] **Shelving:**
  - [ ] *shelf at top of bank:*
  - [ ] *natural levee:*
  - [ ] *man-made berms or levees:*
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [x] **Channel bar:**
  - [ ] *shelving (berms) on bar:*
  - [ ] *unvegetated:*
  - [ ] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)*
  - [x] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)* b
  - [ ] *upper limit of deposition on bar:*
- [ ] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence:**
  - [ ] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)*
  - [ ] *bedforms (e.g., poofs, riffles, steps, etc.):*
  - [ ] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)*
- [ ] **Secondary channels:**

Sediment indicators

- [ ] **Soil development:**
- [ ] **Changes in character of soil:**
- [x] **Mudcracks:** b
- [x] **Changes in particle-sized distribution:** x
  - [x] *transition from* pebble to silt
  - [ ] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [x] *silt deposits:*

Vegetation Indicators

- [x] **Change in vegetation type and/or density:** a

Check the appropriate boxes and select the general vegetation change *(e.g., graminoids to woody shrubs).* ***Describe the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain.***

- [x] *vegetation absent to:* woody shrubs
- [ ] *moss to:*
- [ ] *forbs to:*
- [ ] *graminoids to:*
- [ ] *woody shrubs to:*
- [ ] *deciduous trees to:*
- [ ] *coniferous trees to:*
- [ ] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent:**
- [ ] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer:**

Ancillary indicators

- [x] **Wracking/presence of organic litter:** b
- [x] **Presence of large wood:** b
- [ ] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away:**
- [ ] **Water staining:**
- [ ] **Weathered clasts or bedrock:**

Other observed indicators?

Describe:

Line impressed upon the bank.

Step 4 Is additional information needed to support this determination?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

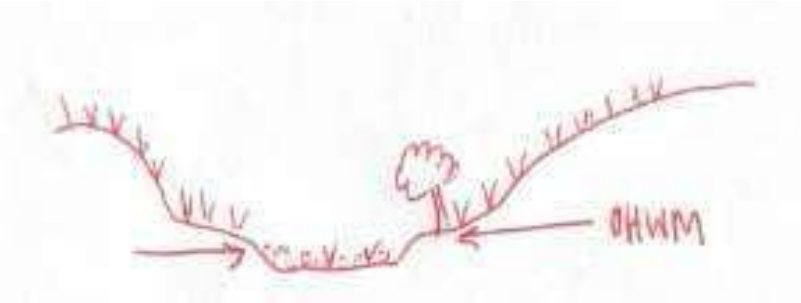
If yes, describe and attach information to datasheet:

Project ID #: _____

Step 5 Describe rationale for location of OHWM

Break in slope, change in vegetation type and density, sediment changes, and mudcracks.

Additional observations or notes



Attach a photo log of the site. Use the table below, or attach separately.

Photo log attached? [X] Yes [ ] No If no, explain why not: _____

List photographs and include descriptions in the table below.

Number photographs in the order that they are taken. Attach photographs and include annotations of features.

Photo Number	Photograph description
	See Appendix B. Site Photographs

Appendix D Beta Arid West Streamflow Duration Assessment Method Data Forms

Streamflow Duration Assessment Method Report

SDAM Version 3.0.1 Release Date: October 2025

https://www.epa.gov/streamflow-duration-assessment

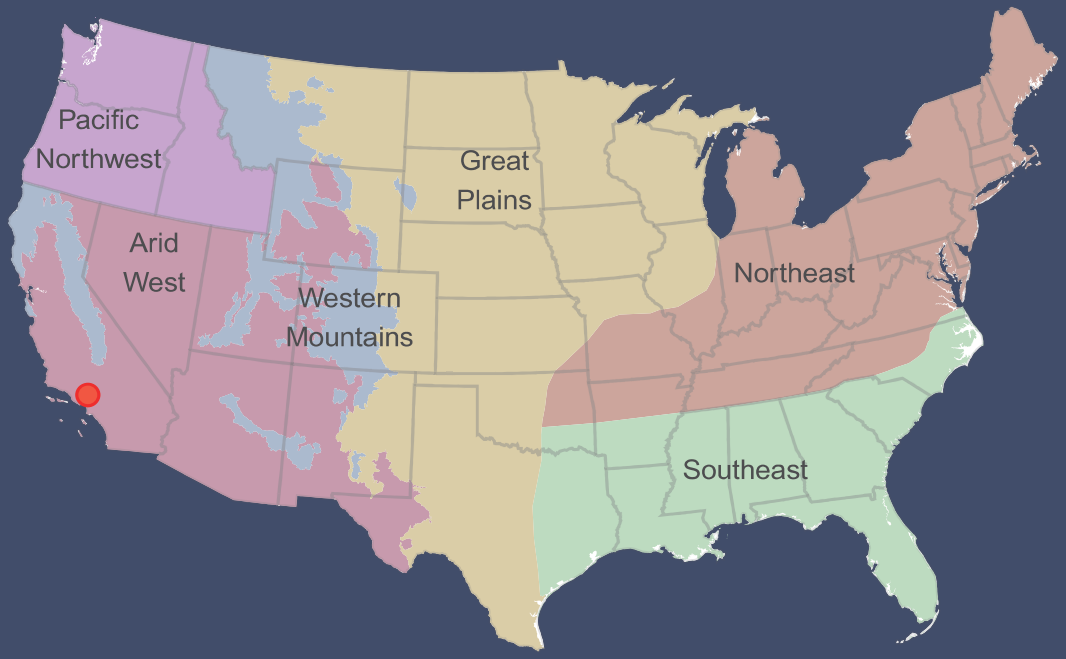
Visit date: 2026-05-14

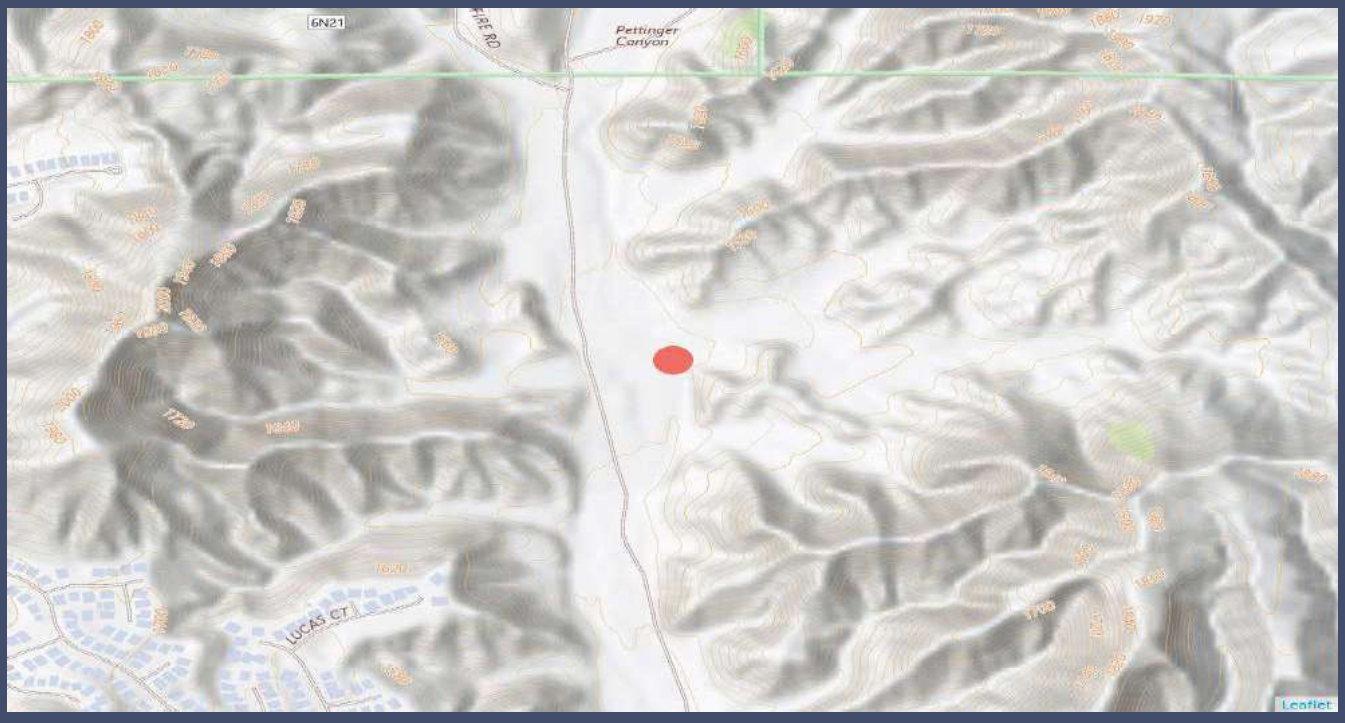
Report generated date: 2026-05-15

Project name: Haskell Canyon - Crossing 1 downstream

Site code: Crossing 1 - downstream end

Arid West SDAM classification: EPHEMERAL





General site information

Project name or number: Haskell Canyon - Crossing 1 downstream

Site code or identifier: Crossing 1 - downstream end

Regional SDAM: Arid West

Adjacent SDAM Regions within 10 miles: None

Assessor(s): A. Cruz, L, Pliego Guzman

Waterway name: Unnamed

Visit date: 2026-05-14

Current weather conditions: Clear/Sunny

Notes on current or recent weather conditions:

Location: 34.476393, -118.508293

Surrounding land use within 100 m: openspace, Other Natural

Notes on land use: Surrounding reach are dirt access roads for utilities as well as an archery range and other recreational trails, such as bike paths.

Description of reach boundaries: The reach begins downstream of the road crossing. It extends 40 meters downstream and is confined by the project boundaries.

Assessment reach length (m): 40

Disturbed or difficult conditions: Other (explain in notes)

Notes on disturbances or difficult site conditions: Evidence of previous fire on the woody vegetation, but regrowth has taken place.

Observed hydrology

Percent of reach with surface flow: 0

Percent of reach with surface and sub-surface flows: 0

Number of isolated pools: 0

Notes on observed hydrology: No hydrology or recent evidence of hydrology was observed.

Site photos

Top of reach looking downstream:



Middle of reach looking upstream:



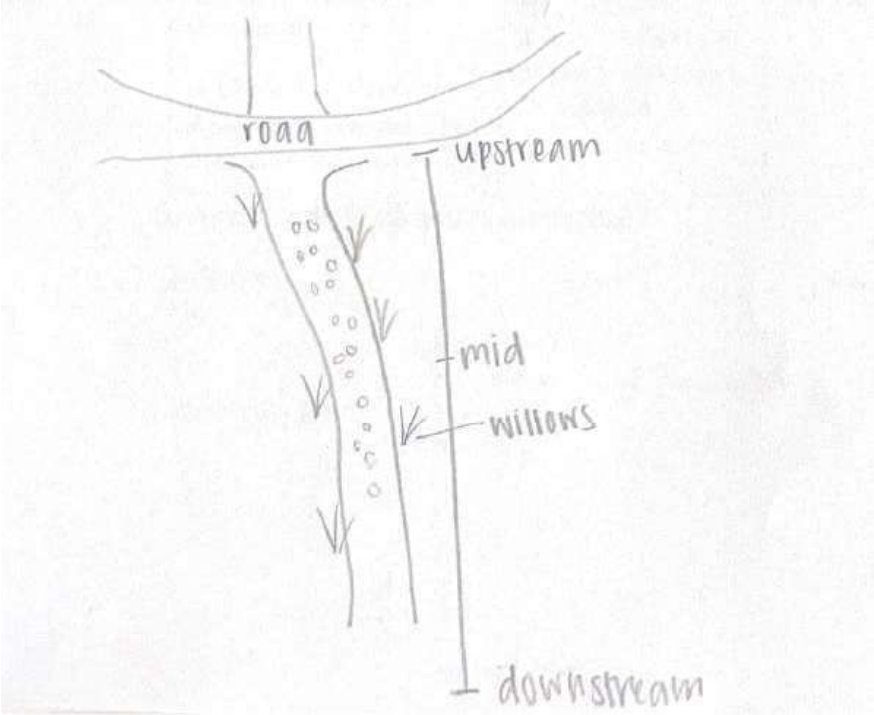
Middle of reach looking downstream:



Bottom of reach looking upstream:



Site sketch



Indicators

Mean bankfull channel width (m): 3.1

Notes on mean bankfull channel width:

Mean bankfull channel width photos and descriptions:

Perennial indicator taxa: No perennial indicator taxa detected

Aquatic macroinvertebrates in assessment area: Aquatic macroinvertebrates absent

Notes on aquatic macroinvertebrates:

Macroinvertebrate photos and photo descriptions:

Slope (to the nearest half-percent): 100

Notes about slope:

Slope photos and descriptions:

Number of hydrophytic plant species: 2

Vegetation in assessment area:

Notes on hydrophytic plants:

Salix laevigata and Salix lasiolepis were observed along the reach's banks. No other FACW or OBL species were noted.

Hydrophyte photos and photo descriptions:

Prevalence of upland rooted plants in streambed: 3 (Strong) Rooted upland plants are absent from the streambed/thalweg.

Notes about upland rooted plants:

No upland rooted plants were observed in the streambed.

Upland rooted plants photos and descriptions:

Algal cover: Not Detected

Check here if algae exclusively appears to have been deposited from an upstream source, and no local growth is evident: Not checked

Notes about algal cover:

N/A

Algal cover photos and descriptions:

Differences in vegetation: 0.5

Notes about differences in vegetation:

Some FACW species exist within the reach's riparian corridor, but this includes few individuals. Otherwise, the composition between the riparian areas and the adjacent upland are the same and include mature and sapling trees and nonnative grasses.

Vegetation differences photos and descriptions:

Riffle-pool sequence: 0 (Poor) No riffle-pool sequences observed.

Notes about riffle-pool sequence:

N/A

Riffle-pool photos and descriptions:

Supplemental information

Additional notes about the assessment:

Supplemental information photos and descriptions:

Arid West SDAM classification

EPHEMERAL

SDAM resources

End of Report

Streamflow Duration Assessment Method Report

SDAM Version 3.0.1 Release Date: October 2025

https://www.epa.gov/streamflow-duration-assessment

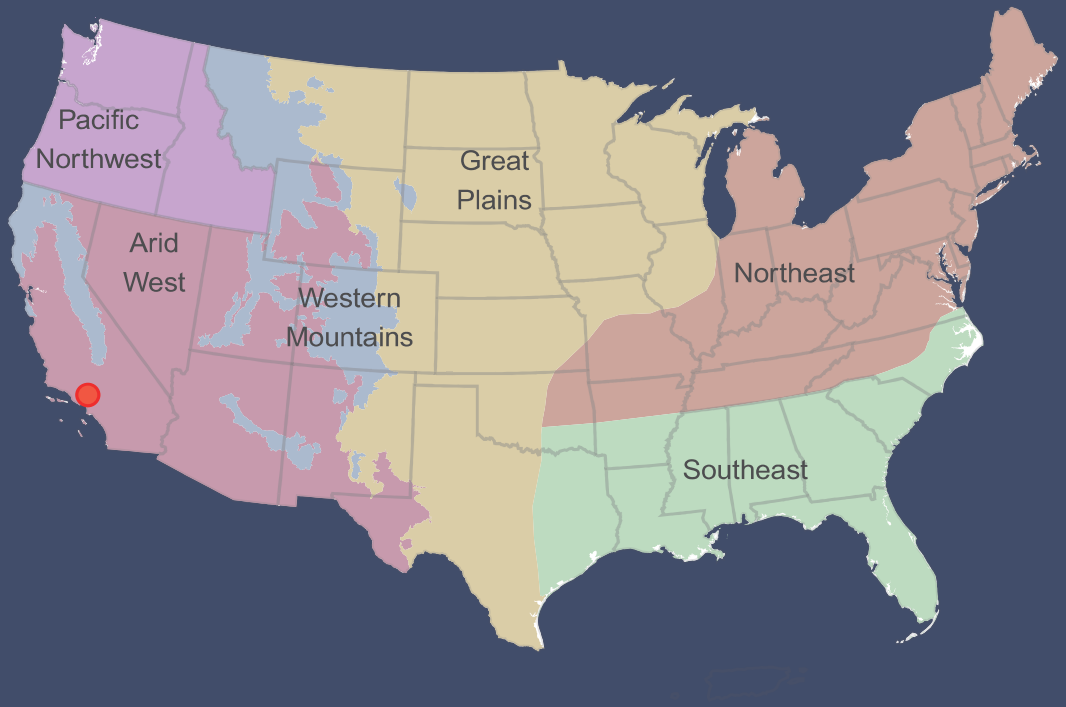
Visit date: 2026-05-14

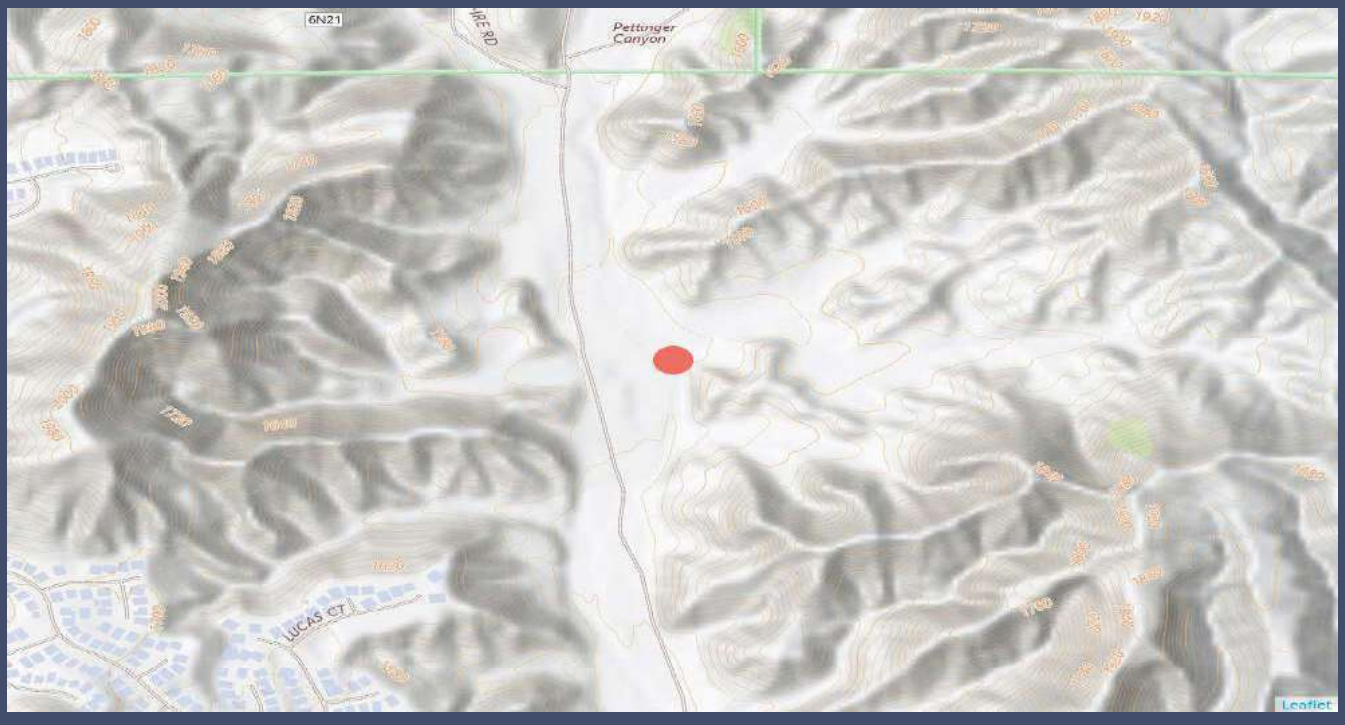
Report generated date: 2026-05-18

Project name: Haskell Canyon

Site code: Crossing 2 downstream

Arid West SDAM classification: EPHEMERAL





General site information

Project name or number: Haskell Canyon

Site code or identifier: Crossing 2 downstream

Regional SDAM: Arid West

Adjacent SDAM Regions within 10 miles: None

Assessor(s): A. Cruz, L. Pliego Guzman

Waterway name: Unnamed

Visit date: 2026-05-14

Current weather conditions: Clear/Sunny

Notes on current or recent weather conditions:

Location: 34.476324, -118.508256

Surrounding land use within 100 m: openspace, Other Natural

Notes on land use: Surrounding reach are dirt access roads for utilities as well as an archery range and other open space/recreational trails, such as bike paths.

Description of reach boundaries: The top of the reach boundary begins from the road and underground culvert and extends 40m downstream. The reach is confided by the project site boundaries.

Assessment reach length (m): 40

Disturbed or difficult conditions: Other (explain in notes)

Notes on disturbances or difficult site conditions: Tire marks within the feature bottom. No other difficult conditions or obvious disturbances.

Observed hydrology

Percent of reach with surface flow: 0

Percent of reach with surface and sub-surface flows: 0

Number of isolated pools: 0

Notes on observed hydrology: No recent or current hydrology observed.

Site photos

Top of reach looking downstream:



Middle of reach looking upstream:



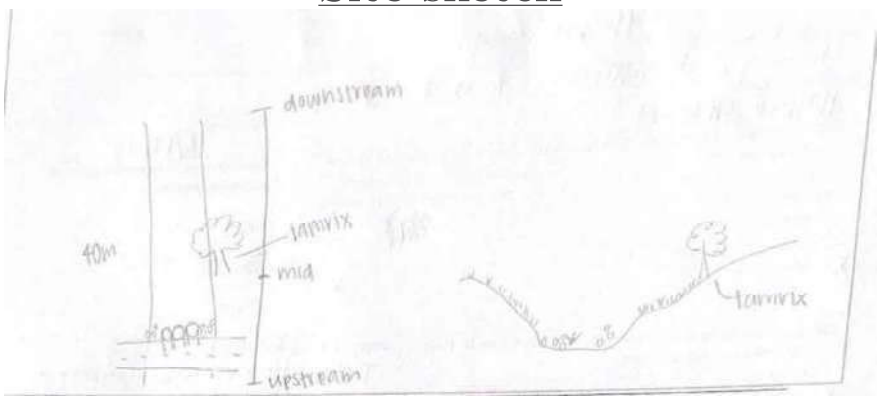
Middle of reach looking downstream:



Bottom of reach looking upstream:



Site sketch



Indicators

Mean bankfull channel width (m): 7.4333333

Notes on mean bankfull channel width: The bankfull widths are mostly consistent along the reach. The mid point is wider than the top and bottom, but the bankfull indicators remain the same.

Mean bankfull channel width photos and descriptions:



Description: Mid point bankfull measurement.

Perennial indicator taxa: No perennial indicator taxa detected

Aquatic macroinvertebrates in assessment area: Aquatic macroinvertebrates absent

Notes on aquatic macroinvertebrates:

Macroinvertebrate photos and photo descriptions:

Slope (to the nearest half-percent): 100

Notes about slope:

Slope photos and descriptions:

Number of hydrophytic plant species: 0

Vegetation in assessment area:

Notes on hydrophytic plants:

No hydrophytic vegetation was within the reach. There were FAC and UPL species on the banks and within the streambed.

Hydrophyte photos and photo descriptions:



`Description: Tamarix ramosissima, not a hydrophyte, on bank near mid point.`

Prevalence of upland rooted plants in streambed: 2 (Moderate) There are a few rooted upland plants present within the streambed/thalweg.

Notes about upland rooted plants:

Baccharis salicifolia, Tamarix ramosissima, Nicotiana glauca, Hirschfeldia incana, and nonnative grasses occurred in greater densities along the riparian corridor of the reach, while small saplings and upland weeds were found within the channel invert.

Upland rooted plants photos and descriptions:



Description: Typical density of upland plants within the streambed.

Algal cover: Not Detected

Check here if algae exclusively appears to have been deposited from an upstream source, and no local growth is evident: Not checked

Notes about algal cover:

Algal cover photos and descriptions:

Differences in vegetation: 1 (Weak) Vegetation growing along the reach may occur in greater densities or grow more vigorously than vegetation in the adjacent uplands, but there are no dramatic compositional differences between the two.

Notes about differences in vegetation:

Few saplings and trees are growing along the reach, none of which would qualify as high quality riparian vegetation. The compositional difference between the riparian corridor and adjacent uplands is mostly unchanged as nonnative grasses dominate both communities.

Vegetation differences photos and descriptions:

Riffle-pool sequence: 0 (Poor) No riffle-pool sequences observed.

Notes about riffle-pool sequence:

Riffle-pool photos and descriptions:

Supplemental information

Additional notes about the assessment:

Supplemental information photos and descriptions:



Description: Culverts and riprap upstr
eam of reach and underneath road crossing. The feature continues upstream beyond the road.

Arid West SDAM classification

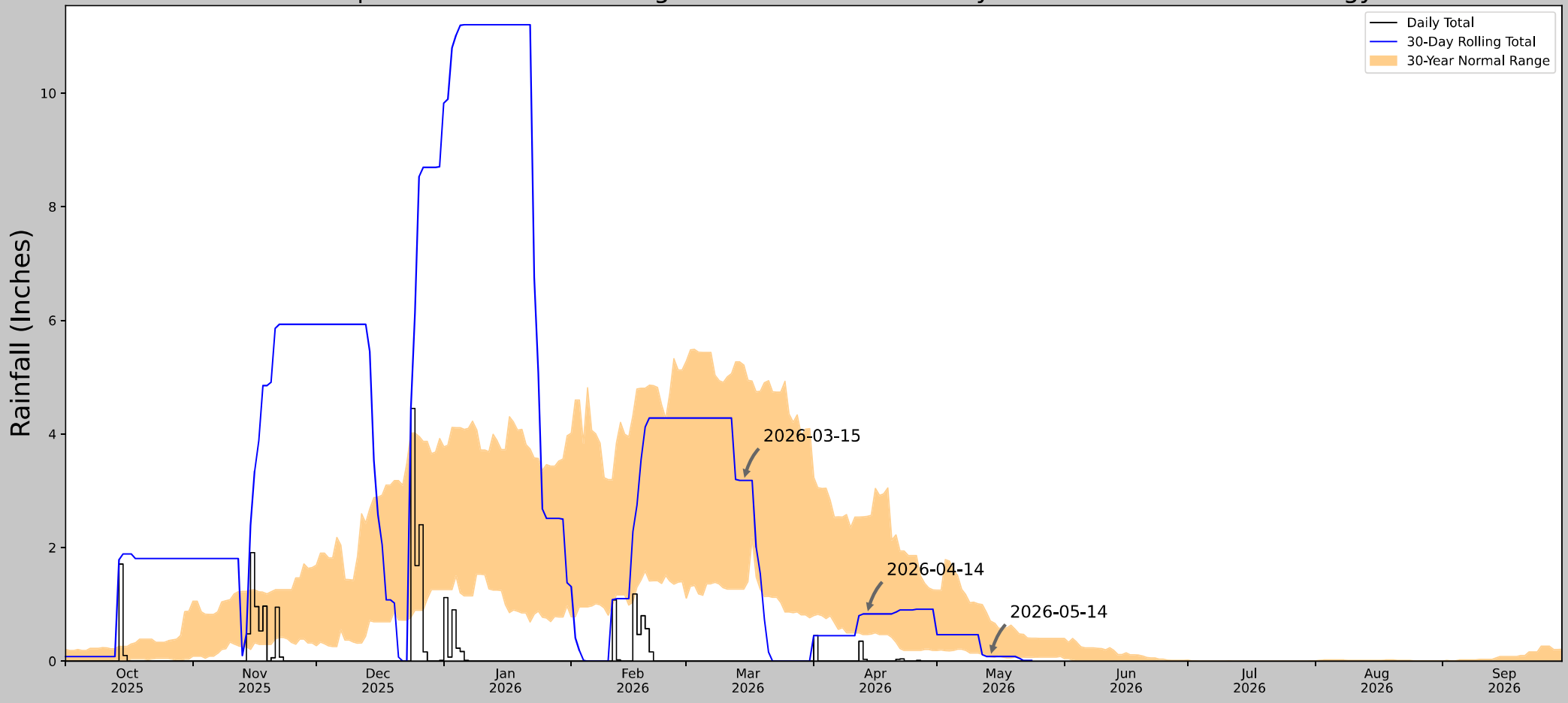
EPHEMERAL

SDAM resources

End of Report

Appendix E Antecedent Precipitation Tool Result

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	34.47639, -118.50829
Observation Date	2026-05-14
Elevation (ft)	1443.978
Drought Index (PDSI)	Mild drought (2026-04)
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Dry Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2026-05-14	0.079134	0.703937	0.082677	Normal	2	3	6
2026-04-14	0.466142	2.55	0.830709	Normal	2	2	4
2026-03-15	1.268898	5.212205	3.181102	Normal	2	1	2
Result							Normal Conditions - 12

Figures and tables made by the Antecedent Precipitation Tool Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.
ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
SAUGUS PWR PLT 1	34.59, -118.4542	2161.089	8.432	717.111	9.841	10868	87
LANCASTER	34.7411, -118.2125	2337.927	17.253	176.838	10.815	485	3

APPENDIX C: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

June 8, 2026

Mr. Dan Duncan
City of Santa Clarita
Public Works Department
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 300
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Duncan:

In 2025, the City of Santa Clarita (City) published an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project. The IS/MND concluded that impacts to unanticipated cultural resources may be avoided or reduced to a less than significant level by implementing certain mitigation measures adopted in a Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Subsequently, as a modification to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project, the City proposed the Haskell Canyon Open Space Shared Access Improvements Project (Project) to improve access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park by improving Haskell Canyon Road from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range. The Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City is the CEQA lead agency. This Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment is produced compliant with CEQA, and is intended to support an Addendum to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project IS/MND.

In support of the Project, Michael Baker International completed a paleontological records search; South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search; literature, aerial photograph, and historical map review; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; archaeological and paleontological survey; archaeological and paleontological sensitivity assessments; and a resource impact assessment to determine whether the Project could result in significant impacts to historical and archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5. Based on the findings herein, one resource that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, P-19-003131, is mapped as overlapping the Project site. However, no elements of the resource will be impacted by the Project. As a result, the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource under CEQA (Section 15064.5[b][1]). **Table 1** summarizes the eligibility and impact conclusions for the Project. As a result, the existing mitigation measures for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park are sufficient for the proposed Project. Methods, results, and recommendations are detailed below.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION AND IMPACT CONCLUSION

Resource Name	National Register/California Register Eligibility Determination	Impact Conclusion
P-19-003131	2S2. Individually determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.	No Impact

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is intended to improve existing access roads associated with Haskell Canyon Bike Park. The Project would install approximately 4 inches of asphalt concrete over an approximately 1.4-mile-long dirt access road from Copper Hill Drive north to the City Archery Range. Two approximately 0.25-mile spur roads that divert off of the main dirt road to provide access to the Haskell Canyon Bike Park and the City Archery Range would also be paved. Two dip crossings over the Haskell Canyon Wash would also be constructed, one for each of the spur roads.

PROJECT SITE

The Project site is located along Haskell Canyon Road north of Copper Hill Drive, within the City of Santa Clarita, in Los Angeles County (**Attachment 1**). It is located in Township 4 North, Range 16 West, Section 1, and in Township 5 North, Range 16 West, Section 36, and is mapped in the Newhall, California, 1:24,000 scale United States Geological Survey (USGS) map.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14[3] Section 15002[i]). CEQA conditions that it is the policy of the State of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this State with historic environmental qualities and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21001[b], [c]). Under the provisions of CEQA, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register.
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k]).
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements.

- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a]).

A historical resource consists of "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. … Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

The CEQA planning process requires considering historical resources and unique archaeological resources (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters adversely those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for the California Register. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15065[a]).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[c][1]) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) Section 15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2001a). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15069.5[c][3]). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. CEQA defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2[g]).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible mitigation measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15126.4[a][1]). Mitigation must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, drawings, photographs, and/or displays do not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by the demolition or the destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA (PRC Section 21002.1[b]) requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (OHP 2001b: 9).

HASKELL CANYON BIKE PARK PROJECT INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

In 2025, the City published an IS/MND for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project. The IS/MND concluded that impacts to unanticipated cultural resources may be avoided or reduced to a less than significant level by implementing the following mitigation measures, which were presented in the Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program:

CUL-1: Cultural Resources Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring shall occur in the project area during all soil-disturbing and grubbing/grading/excavation/trenching activities, which could impact archaeological resources. The monitor will observe construction activities to determine if cultural resources are present below the surface. The Principal Investigator (PI) will submit a request to the City during construction, requesting a modification to the monitoring program when field conditions occur that could reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. Such field conditions may include modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered. Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, geotechnical boring, trenching, grading, excavating, and the demolition of building foundations. Monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeological monitor who is working under the guidance of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). The archaeological monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities in all areas with the potential to contain significant cultural deposits. The archaeological monitor shall maintain and submit monitoring logs at the conclusion of monitoring. If discoveries are made during ground-disturbing activities, additional work may be required in accordance with the terms specified in the cultural resources monitoring and discovery plan.

At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a monitoring report shall be submitted to the City that documents monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist within 60 days of completion of monitoring. This report shall document the daily archaeological monitoring results; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the qualified archaeologist. Final monitoring reports will be submitted to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center. If a federal agency (e.g., the US Army Corps of Engineers) is involved in the project due to a federal nexus, monitoring reports may also be shared with that agency. Any unanticipated archaeological finds and subsequent evaluation or data recovery efforts will be documented in the report.

CUL-2: Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds; Phase II Testing

In the event an archaeological resource is unearthed during excavation, all excavations shall be halted within 50 feet of the find. Work shall stop immediately, and the discovery shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), pursuant to the procedures set forth at CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II archaeological

testing plan. As the lead agency, the City shall make a determination of significance on the basis of the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist.

If the resource is determined not to be significant, then resource-specific work shall be completed, and construction may proceed. If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible, then a resource-specific archaeological resources treatment plan shall be prepared and executed in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-3 prior to recommencing ground-disturbing activities that may impact the resource.

CUL-3: Treatment of Significant Resources

Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for historical resources, but avoidance is not always feasible. In the event that a historical resource is discovered and disturbance to such a resource cannot be avoided, one of the following treatments shall be implemented: avoidance, site capping, creation of conservation easements, or archaeological data recovery.

If avoidance, site capping, or creation of a conservation easement is determined infeasible, then a Phase III data recovery excavation will be required, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and Section 106 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.13, to document the resource's scientifically consequential information. The Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared in consultation with the consulting tribe(s) if the discovery is associated with a precontact or ethnohistoric context. The Phase III study shall consist of the recovery and analysis of a statistically significant sample of the site through archaeological excavation, radiocarbon dating of organic materials or other kinds of dating, cataloging, specialist analysis, and report writing designed to document the resource in perpetuity.

During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location on-site or at the offices of the qualified archaeologist. The removal of any artifacts from the project area for cataloging and analysis during evaluation and analysis will need to be thoroughly inventoried with tribal monitor oversight of the process if the discovery is associated with a precontact or ethnohistoric context. The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains, as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the artifacts through one or more of the following methods and provide the City with evidence of final disposition of the cultural material collection:

- Accommodate the process for on-site reburial of the discovered items with the consulting tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.
- A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository in Los Angeles County that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79, and therefore will be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records

shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility in Los Angeles County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- If more than one Native American tribe is involved with the project and the tribes cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at an appropriate qualified repository determined by the City.

CUL-4: Treatment of Unanticipated Finds of Human Remains

If human skeletal remains are found during earth-moving activities, work shall be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be notified. Standard guidelines set by California law provide for the treatment of skeletal material of Native American origin (California Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.98 et seq.; Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5). If the remains are found to be archaeological, then after the coroner releases the site, the qualified professional archaeologist, in consultation with the most likely descendant, shall prepare an archaeological treatment plan in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-3 that also incorporates the guidance in "A Professional Guide for the Preservation and Protection of Native American Remains and Associated Grave Goods," published by the California Native American Heritage Commission.

In compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires tribal consultation as part of the CEQA process, the City initiated consultation in April 2024 with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI). Based on consultation with the FTBMI, which concluded on April 18, 2025, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through Mitigation Measure TCR-5 were incorporated into the IS/MND to reduce impacts related to tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant-level.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Document Release

Any and all archaeological documents created as a part of the Project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, and monitoring reports) shall be provided to the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources, its importance will be determined by the Tribal Monitor, the Project archaeologist, and the City. If determined to be important, a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP) shall be prepared, in consultation with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. The CRMMP will provide details regarding the process for in-field treatment of inadvertent discoveries and the disposition of inadvertently discovered non-funerary resources.

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Full Time Monitoring, Initial Pass, (1) Monitor

The Project applicant shall retain a professional Tribal Monitor procured by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians to observe all ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, grading, excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, leveling, driving posts, auguring, blasting, stripping topsoil or similar

activity during the initial pass (the first disturbance of all soil to the total depth of which it will be disturbed). If cultural resources are not encountered after observing the initial pass of all ground-disturbance, additional Tribal Monitoring is not required. If cultural resources are encountered during the initial pass, they shall be assessed by the Tribal Monitor, the Project archaeologist, and the City. If determined to be important, the Tribal Monitor(s) shall continue observing ground disturbing activities to the satisfaction of the Tribal Monitor, Project archaeologist, and the City to ensure important Tribal Cultural Resources are identified. Tribal Monitoring Services will continue until confirmation is received from the Project applicant, in writing, that all scheduled activities pertaining to Tribal Monitoring are complete, be it initial pass or all disturbance, dependent upon inadvertent discovery. If the Project's scheduled activities require the Tribal Monitor(s) to leave the Project for a period of time and return, confirmation shall be submitted to the Tribe by Client, in writing, upon completion of each set of scheduled activities and 5 days notice (if possible) shall be submitted to the Tribe by Project applicant, in writing, prior to the start of each set of scheduled activities. If cultural resources are encountered, the Tribal Monitor will have the authority to request that ground-disturbing activities cease within 60 feet of discovery and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards retained by the Project applicant as well as the Tribal Monitor shall assess the find.

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: In the Event of an Inadvertent Discovery

If cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards retained by the Project applicant shall assess the find. Work on the portions of the Project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. The Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians shall be contacted about any pre-contact and/or post-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes their initial assessment of the nature of the find, to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Mitigation

Measure TCR-5: Human Remains

In the inadvertent discovery of human remains or funerary objects during any activities associated with the Project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code shall be enforced for the duration of the Project. Inadvertent discoveries of human remains and/or funerary object(s) are subject to California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and the subsequent disposition of those discoveries shall be decided by the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), should those findings be determined as Native American in origin.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The results of the paleontological records search, SCCIC records search, archival research, literature, historical map and aerial photograph review, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, field survey, and archaeological and paleontological site sensitivity analysis are presented below.

PALEONTOLOGICAL ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research included a consultation of documented paleontological localities held by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC). At the request of Michael Baker International, NHMLAC staff searched its holdings for information regarding documented paleontological resources. Michael Baker International staff supplemented the information received from the NHMLAC with data from a review of geological maps.

The geology of the Santa Clarita area was mapped by Campbell et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000 and by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1996) at a scale of 1:24,000. Geologic units underlying the Project area are mapped as alluvial gravel, sand, and clay of the valley area that date to the Holocene epoch (Qa of Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1996). The Mint Canyon formation consists of terrestrial sedimentary deposits ranging from conglomerate through sandstone to claystone that date to the Miocene epoch (Tmc of Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1996).

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles

On May 19, 2026, Michael Baker International staff requested the NHMLAC search its holdings for documented paleontological resources within and near the Project site. The NHMLAC responded in a letter dated May 23, 2026 (**Attachment 2**). The records search showed one previously identified fossil locality within the Project site. Additionally, fossil localities were recorded, either at the surface or at depth, near the Project site from geologic units similar to those underlying the Project site (**Table 2**).

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED NHMLAC FOSSIL LOCALITIES

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Chronological Unit	Location
LACM IP 17899	Invertebrates (primarily mollusks)	Castaic Formation (surface)	Late Miocene	Haskell Canyon north of Copper Hill Drive
LACM VP 7772; LACM IP 17900, 17901, 17902, 7758	Carnivore (Carnivora) and invertebrates (primarily mollusks)	Castaic Formation (very fine sands)	Late Miocene	Between Haskell Canyon and Kathleen Avenue
LACM VP 5461; LACM IP 7770, 10271, 404, 7754	Tapir (Tapiridae); Invertebrates (uncatalogued)	Castaic Formation (4 m thick shell bed)	Late Miocene	Ridge west of Pettinger Canyon Road and north of N. Rock Canyon Drive
LACM VP 7988, 7989	Numerous specimens of rodent (Rodentia)	Saugus Formation (paleosol bounded by conglomerate beds)	Plio-Pleistocene	Five Knolls development, Golden Valley Road, Santa Clarita

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Chronological Unit	Location
LACM VP 6804	Horse clade (Equidae)	Saugus formation	Plio-Pleistocene	Saugus Elementary School
LACM IP 3922	Invertebrates (gastropods and others)	Mint Canyon formation	Miocene	South of Vasquez Canyon Road, east of the junction of Vasquez Canyon Road and Bouquet Canyon Road
LACM VP 6363, 5150, CIT566	Primitive horse (Pliohippus)	Mint Canyon formation	Miocene	West side of Cruzan Mesa, north of Solemint

Notes: LACM IP = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Invertebrate Paleontology Department Locality
LACM VP = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Vertebrate Paleontology Department Locality

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

On May 18, 2026, Michael Baker International Archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, conducted a records search at the SCCIC. The records search included the Project site and a 0.5-mile radius. The SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton, is part of the California Historical Resources Information System, an affiliate of the California OHP. It is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2020).
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976).
- Archaeological Resources Directory (OHP 2022). The directory includes the OHP determinations of eligibility for archaeological resources in Los Angeles County.
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2026a).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2026a).
- Built Environment Resources Directory for Los Angeles County (OHP 2026b). The directory includes built resources reviewed for eligibility for the National Register and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and built resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the National Register, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

Records Search Results

Previous Studies

The records search results identified 17 previous cultural resource studies completed within the records search limits (**Table 3**). Five of these reports partially overlap the Project area, primarily for transmission line projects. Less than 5 percent of the Project site has been previously surveyed.

In addition to the previous studies documented at the SCCIC, a cultural resources study was conducted for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park (Daniels and Young 2024). An additional monitoring report was prepared after the Bike Park construction (Daniels 2026).

TABLE 3. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
LA-00615	Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Tentative Minor Land Division Map Number 11518	Robinson, R. W., 1979
LA-02447	Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey Seco Canyon Development IV Project Tentative Tracts: 47447, 37539 and 46908	Tartaglia, Louis J., 1991
LA-02500	Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey Wildwood Hills II Project Tentative Tract 46183	Tartaglia, Louis J., 1991
LA-02775	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 47657, Haskell Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley Marie Gomes, 1992
LA-03105	Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of Tentative Tract No.51789, an 80 Acre Parcel in Haskell Canyon, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Dillon, Brian D., 1994
LA-03690	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of Santa Clarita Circulation Element EIR Los Angeles County, California	Wlodarski, Robert J., 1997
LA-04104*	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the LADWP Power Plant 1--olive Line 1 Transmission Line Maintenance Project Los Angeles County, California	Macko, Michael E., 1993
LA-05523	Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-LAN-2245 and CA-LAN-2246, Located in the Haskell Canyon Area of Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A., 2000
LA-08993*	SCE Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Shoofly Corridor, Santa Clarita Area, Los Angeles County, California	Schmidt, James J., 2007
LA-09764	Supplemental Archaeological Assessment, Antelope to Pardee Segment 1 (Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project), Variance 5, Los Angeles County, California	Gust, Sherri, 2008
LA-09920*	Results of the Class III Cultural Resources Investigation for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP) Segment 1, Angeles National Forest and Adjacent Lands, Los Angeles County, California, ARR No. 05-01-01079	Schmidt, James J., June A. Schmidt, and Gwen R. Romani, 2008
LA-09866	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV01537T (Copper Hill Site), Santa Clarita, CA	Bonner, Wayne H., 2008

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
LA-10205*	Archaeological Investigation for Meadow Peak Project, Vesting Tentative Tract Map 47760 with Final Report	Messick, Peter, 2003
LA-10210*	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project	Ahmet, Koral and Roger D. Mason, 2006
LA-10236	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV01537C(XR) (Copper Hill/SCE Santa Clara-Vincent 500kV M25-T1), Vacant Land-Edison Tower, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said, 2009
LA-10559	Archaeological Impact Analysis: Vesting Tentative Tract Map 43589, 7.5 Acres in Bouquet Canyon Area, Los Angeles County	Schmidt, James J., 2000
LA-11593	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0442-01 (SCE Glen Canyon), 28655 Rock Canyon Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford, 2011

*Indicates a study partially overlapping the Project site.

Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search results indicated that seven previously recorded cultural resources have been identified and recorded within the half-mile radius of the Project area, one of which overlaps the Project site and is described below. In addition to the resources identified during the records search, one additional resource, a twentieth-century mining operation (Bluecloud-MBI-01H), was documented during the initial survey for the Haskell Canyon Bike Park Project (Daniels and Young 2024). All of the resources identified within the search area were historic-aged resources. No prehistoric-aged sites were identified.

TABLE 4. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (P-19-#)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-#)	Description	Date, Recorder
002132	2132H	High voltage electric transmission lines, supported on four legs, rocket ship shaped carrying two 3-line circuits, constructed in 1917	1992, Cole, McDowell, Shelton 1993, M. Macko 2004, Whitley 2007, Koji Tsunoda, Jones and Stokes 2010, J. M. Simon
003131*	3131H	The site consists of a mid-20th century historic refuse dump, a refuse scatter, a corral, vegetation growing in linear patterns, a fence line, possible livestock pens, a concrete foundation, a wood platform, a	2003, Peter Messick 2013, M. Vader and V. Ortiz

Resource Number (P-19-#)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-#)	Description	Date, Recorder
		house foundation, and a leveled trailer pad associated with hog farm	
003132	3132H	Concrete floor/foundation, mound, and scattered refuse	2003, Peter Messick
004420	4420H	River cobble stacked dry rock wall	2013, M. Vader and V. Ortiz
004720	4720H	Refuse deposit and foundations associated with middle 20th century hog farm	2014, Michael Dice
186912	-	Approximately seven-mile-long dirt road	2001, D. W. Vance 2007, David S. Peebles and Joanna Huckabee
188492	-	Angeles National Forest maintained dirt road	2007, David S. Peebles and Joanna Huckabee

*Indicates a resource that overlaps the Project site.

P-19-003131

One documented resource, P-19-003131, overlaps the Project site. The resource consists of the remains of a twentieth-century hog farm, including a refuse dump, a refuse scatter, a corral, vegetation growing in linear patterns, a fence line, possible livestock pens, a concrete foundation, a wood platform, a house foundation, and a leveled trailer pad. The features were located on either side of Haskell Canyon Road. Although the Project site passes through the site boundaries, none of the features were identified within the Project site itself.

In 2014, resource P-19-003131 was individually determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process. The resource is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

The site forms for resource P-19-003131 are included as **Attachment 3** .

Historical Maps, Aerial Photographs, and Archives Research

Michael Baker International consulted historical topographic maps, aerial imagery (NETR Online and UC Santa Barbara [UCSB]), and Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office (BLM GLO) records to gather additional information regarding past land use and disturbances and the potential presence of historic-period structures within the Project area. Below is a list of sources reviewed:

- Historicaerials.com
- Township 5 North, Range 16 West, San Bernardino Meridian Plat map (BLM 1880a)
- Township 4 North, Range 16 West, San Bernardino Meridian Plat map (BLM 1880b)
- Fernando, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1900a)
- San Fernando, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1900b)
- Santa Susana, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1903)

- Saugus, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1929)
- Saugus, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1933)
- San Fernando, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1940)
- Santa Susana, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1941)
- Santa Susana, Calif. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1943)
- Newhall, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1952)
- Mint Canyon, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1960)
- Mint Canyon, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1995a)
- Newhall, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1995b)
- Mint Canyon, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012a)
- Newhall, Calif. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012b)

Results

The earliest USGS maps—Fernando 1900, San Fernando 1900, and Santa Susana 1903—show the Project area as undeveloped. Haskell Canyon has a series of dirt roads, while Deadman Canyon has a mapped roadway that connects to Dry Canyon to the southeast (USGS 1903).

The Santa Clara River lies to the south with the Southern Pacific Railroad line adjacent to its natural course. The San Gabriel Mountains are south of the Project's footprint, and the Project area sits in between the north and south portions of the Angeles National Forest (USGS 1900a, 1900b, 1903).

The 1929 Saugus topographic map depicts a power transmission line running north to south through the whole sheet, near the Project site (USGS 1929, 1933).

In 1933, two structures were mapped outside the Project area to the west and northwest, likely related to the area's cattle and hog ranching. The building directly west of the Project area had a road leading to it; however, the area remained undeveloped (USGS 1933, 1940, 1941, 1943).

The 1952 Newhall map reveals two structures east of the Project area, within the Haskell Canyon Bike Park (USGS 1952). These two structures correspond to the site boundary for CA-LAN-3132H and the historical structure foundations recorded there.

A 1952 aerial shows several structures that were likely associated with pig ranching in the area and the site of CA-LAN-3131H. The 1959 aerial shows an expansion of the pig ranching facility. In the 1969 aerial, it appears that by that time, the pig ranch had been abandoned. In the same 1969 aerial, a mining operation is also visible along Blue Cloud Road. The remnants of that operation are visible in aerial imagery up to the present day.

Interested Parties Consultation

Native American Consultation

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File, which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on May 18, 2026, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project site. The NAHC responded on June 3, 2026, stating, "a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were

positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information." The NAHC request and response are included as Attachment 4.

Archaeological and Paleontological Pedestrian Survey

On May 28, 2026, Michael Baker International Archaeologist Marcel Young conducted an archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey of the Project site. The entire Project site, including the road and a 5-meter buffer, was walked over in transects spaced 15 meters or less. The purpose of the survey was to identify any resources, including archaeological resources and fossils or potentially fossiliferous sediments, located within the Project site.

Results

The Project site has been developed as a roadway at least since the early twentieth century. Ongoing road maintenance has severely disturbed the Project site. Soil is clayey sandy silt varying in colors from grayish brown, pale brown to olive brown, with inclusions of parent and imported gravels. Little native soil was observed in the vicinity of the road. Within the 5-meter buffer surveyed on either side of the road, thick vegetation including invasive grasses and other native and non-native vegetation severely obscured the ground surface, reducing visibility to less than 5 percent in much of the buffer.

No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed within the Project site, including that part of the Project site that overlaps resource P-19-003131.

Paleontological Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity for paleontological resources within the three-dimensional Project site is low. Fossil shell has been documented within or near the Project site, and significant vertebrate fossil localities have been recovered from similar geologic units near the Project site. There is high potential to encounter paleontological resources within undisturbed geologic contexts (i.e., undisturbed bedrock or subsurface geologic deposits in previously undisturbed areas) within the Project vicinity. However, the field survey confirmed that the Project site is highly disturbed and, in many places, covered in imported gravel. The Project, which involves grading, improving, and paving an existing roadway, is not anticipated to impact undisturbed sensitive deposits.

Buried Archaeological Site Sensitivity Analysis

Archaeological sensitivity is determined based on the general presence and/or absence of Native American occupation sites, isolated prehistoric Native American artifacts and burials, and historic archival and archaeological materials exposed during various construction projects. The Project site has a low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

Roadways have been developed in Haskell Canyon since the nineteenth century, and the existing roadway topographic maps, aerial photographs, and archival records have indicated that historic-period homesteads and mining operations were established within or near the Project area during the early to mid-twentieth century. One historic-period archaeological site (P-19-003131), comprising foundation remains and refuse, has been identified within the Project area, but it does not appear to be a significant resource, and no elements of the site have been identified within the Project site itself. The soils of the Project site have been heavily impacted by the roadway's development from the surface to unknown but significant depths.

Based on the archival research, soils, available resources, and pedestrian survey results, the archaeological sensitivity for potentially unknown prehistoric archaeological sites within the area of potential effect is low, and the potential for significant buried historic period resources is also considered low.

Impacts Analysis and Recommendations

Paleontological

The sensitivity for unknown, buried paleontological resources within the three-dimensional Project site is low. The Project is not anticipated to impact paleontological resources. No further work is recommended.

Archaeological

One resource that is listed in the California Register, P-19-003131, is mapped as overlapping the Project site. However, the resource represents the remnants of a hog farm that was established alongside Haskell Canyon Road, and so was deliberately placed to avoid being within the roadway. None of the features associated with the resource were mapped within the Project site, and the archaeological survey failed to identify any artifacts or features associated with the resource within the Project site. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources due to its data potential. The resource's data potential will not be impacted by the Project. The Project will have no impact on the resource.

The sensitivity for unknown, buried resources within the three-dimensional Project site is low. The existing mitigation measures, cited above, are sufficient to reduce impacts to unknown resources to a less than significant level.

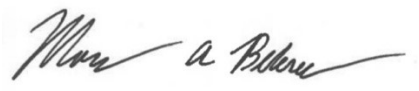
Tribal

No resources of Native American origin were identified within the Project site as a result of the records search, archival research, and survey. The NAHC SLF search for the project vicinity was positive, and the FTBMI were identified as potentially having information about resources of Native American significance in the vicinity of the Project site. The FTBMI were consulted during the preparation of the existing IS/MND and provided mitigation measures which were adopted. The existing mitigation measures, cited above, are sufficient to reduce impacts to unknown resources to a less than significant level.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memorandum was prepared by Michael Baker International Archaeology Practice Lead, Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA. Dr. Beherec is an archaeologist who has been involved in the field of cultural resources management for nearly 25 years. He has worked throughout California on projects within federal and state regulatory frameworks, and is experienced in the identification and analysis of both prehistoric and historic era artifacts. He has worked with a variety of local, state, and federal agencies within both federal and state frameworks. He has overseen all phases of archaeological work, including Phase I cultural resources assessments, to satisfy requirements of both CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act; Phase II eligibility testing for both the California Register and the National Register; Phase III data recovery excavations; and archaeological construction monitoring. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for historic and prehistoric archaeology and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Sincerely,



Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA
Archaeology Practice Lead

Attachments:
Attachment 1 – Figures
Attachment 2 – NHMLAC Records Search Results Letter
Attachment 3 – P-19-003131 Site Forms (Confidential)
Attachment 4 – Native American Heritage Commission correspondence

REFERENCES

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office). 1880a. Plat Map. Township 4 North, Range 16 West, San Bernardino Meridian. https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=survey|st=CA|cty=|twp_nr=4|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=16|rng_dir=W.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office). 1880b. Plat Map. Township 5 North, Range 16 West, San Bernardino Meridian. https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=survey|st=CA|cty=|twp_nr=5|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=16|rng_dir=W.

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USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1952. Newhall, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1960. Mint Canyon, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

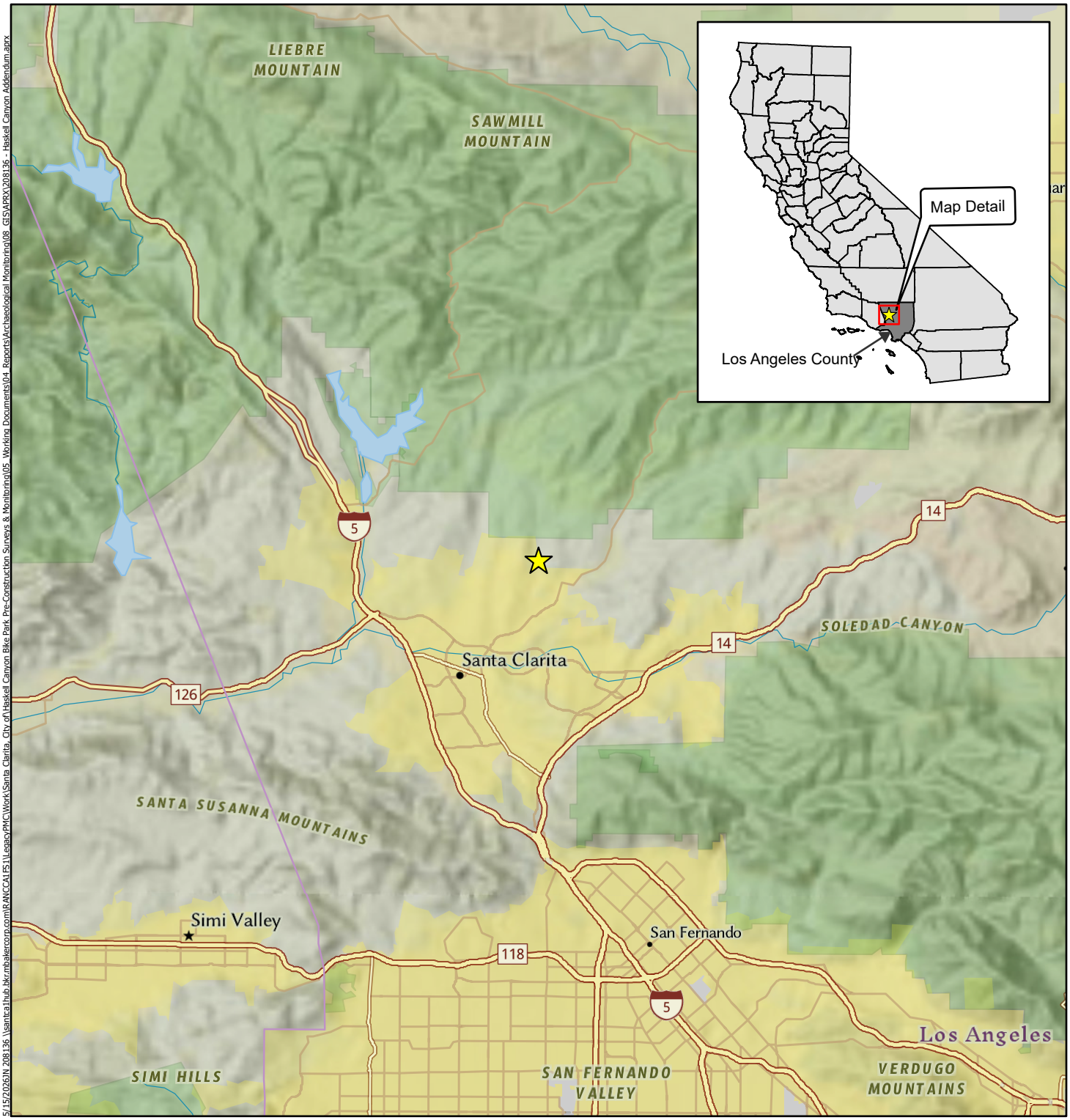
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USGS (United States Geological Survey). 2012a. Mint Canyon, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

USGS (United States Geological Survey). 2012b. Newhall, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

Attachment 1
Figures



5/15/2026\N 208136 \\santra1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCA1FS1\Legacy\PMCWork\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

★ Project Location

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
SANTA CLARITA, CA

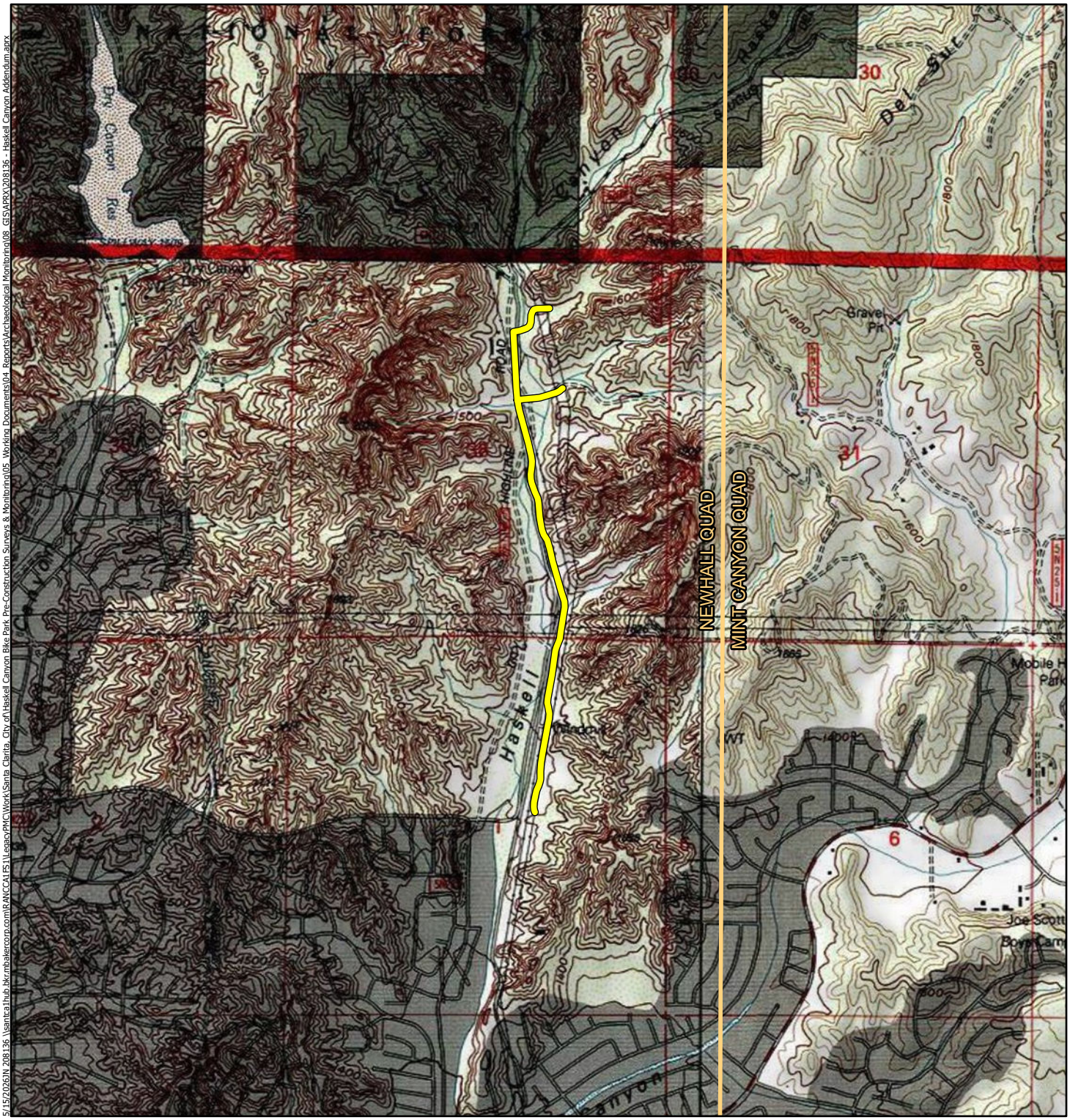
Regional Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Santa Clarita, California*

Figure 1



5/15/2026\\N 208136 \\santca1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCA1FS1\Legacy\PMCWork\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

Project Site

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
SANTA CLARITA, CA

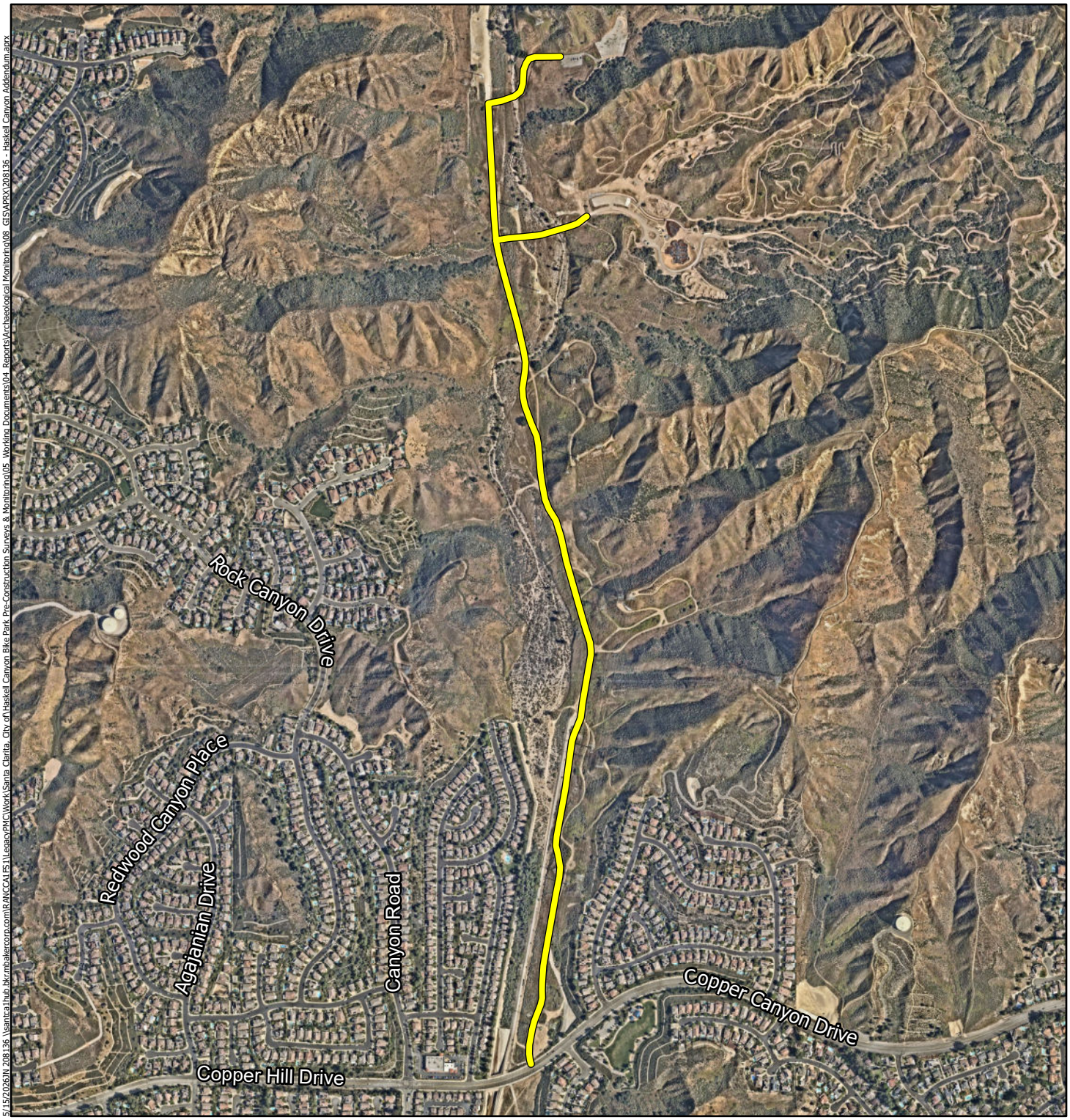
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000
US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Newhall USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Santa Clarita, *California*

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



5/15/2026\N 208136 \\santca1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCAIFS1\Legacy\PMCW\Work\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

Project Site

HASKELL CANYON OPEN SPACE SHARED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
SANTA CLARITA, CA

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 500 1,000
US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

Project Location

Figure 3

Attachment 2

NHMLAC Records Search Results Letter

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

May 23, 2026

Michael Baker International
Attn: Marc Beherec

re: Expedited paleontological resources records search for the Haskell Canyon Addendum Project

Dear Marc:

I have conducted a search of our paleontology collection records for the proposed development at the Haskell Canyon Addendum project area as outlined on the portion of the Newhall USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on May 18, 2026. The collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) include fossil localities that have been recorded or georeferenced within the bounds of the project area, as shown in the table below:

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM IP 17899	Haskell Canyon, north of Copper Hill Dr.	Castaic Formation	Invertebrates (primarily mollusks)	Surface

IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

Additionally, we have other localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth, as shown in the table below:Saugus
Castaic
Mint canyon

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7772; LACM IP 17900, 17901, 17902, 7758	Between Haskell Canyon and Kathleen Ave	Castaic Formation (very fine sands)	Carnivore (Carnivora) and invertebrates (primarily mollusks)	Unknown
LACM VP 5461; LACM IP 7770, 10271, 404, 7754	Ridge west of Pettinger Canyon Rd and north of N Rock Canyon Dr.	Castaic Formation (4 m thick shell bed)	Tapir (Tapiridae); Invertebrates (uncatalogued)	Unknown
LACM VP 7988, 7989	Five Knolls development, Golden Valley Rd., Santa Clarita	Saugus Formation (paleosol bounded by conglomerate beds)	Numerous specimens of rodent (Rodentia)	Unknown (collected during grading for housing development)
LACM VP 6804	Saugus Elementary School	Saugus Formation	Horse clade (Equidae)	Surface
LACM IP 3922	South of Vasquez Canyon Road, east of	Mint Canyon Formation	Invertebrates (gastropods and others)	Surface

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
	the junction of Vasquez Canyon Road and Bouquet Canyon Road			
LACM VP 6363, 5150, CIT566	West side of Cruzan Mesa, north of Solemint, Ca	Mint Canyon Formation	Primitive horse (*Pliohippus*)	Unknown

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search is limited to the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a paleontological assessment be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Federal (43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 49.110) or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards for compliance with applicable regulations, such as CEQA or NEPA.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

Attachment 3

Site Forms, P-19-003131

Confidential

Attachment 4

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

Tribal Consultation List Request &
Sacred Lands File Search

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

***Type of List Requested**

- [x] **Tribal Consultation List - CEQA**
- [ ] **Tribal Consultation List - SB18**
- [ ] **Tribal Contact List (for Cultural Resources Assessments)**
- [ ] **CalNAGPRA**

Project Information

***Project Title:** Haskell Canyon Addendum

***Address:**

***City:** Santa Clarita ***County:** Los Angeles

Project Description:

The City of Santa Clarita is preparing an Addendum to the existing Haskell Canyon Bike Park IS/MND, in order to capture additional road improvements associated with the project not included in the IS/MND.

Project is in T5N, R16W, Section 36, and T4N, R16W, Section 1

***Agency/Company/Firm** Michael Baker International

***Contact Person:** Marc Beherec

***Email:** marc.beherec@mbakerintl.com

Phone: 951-296-7561

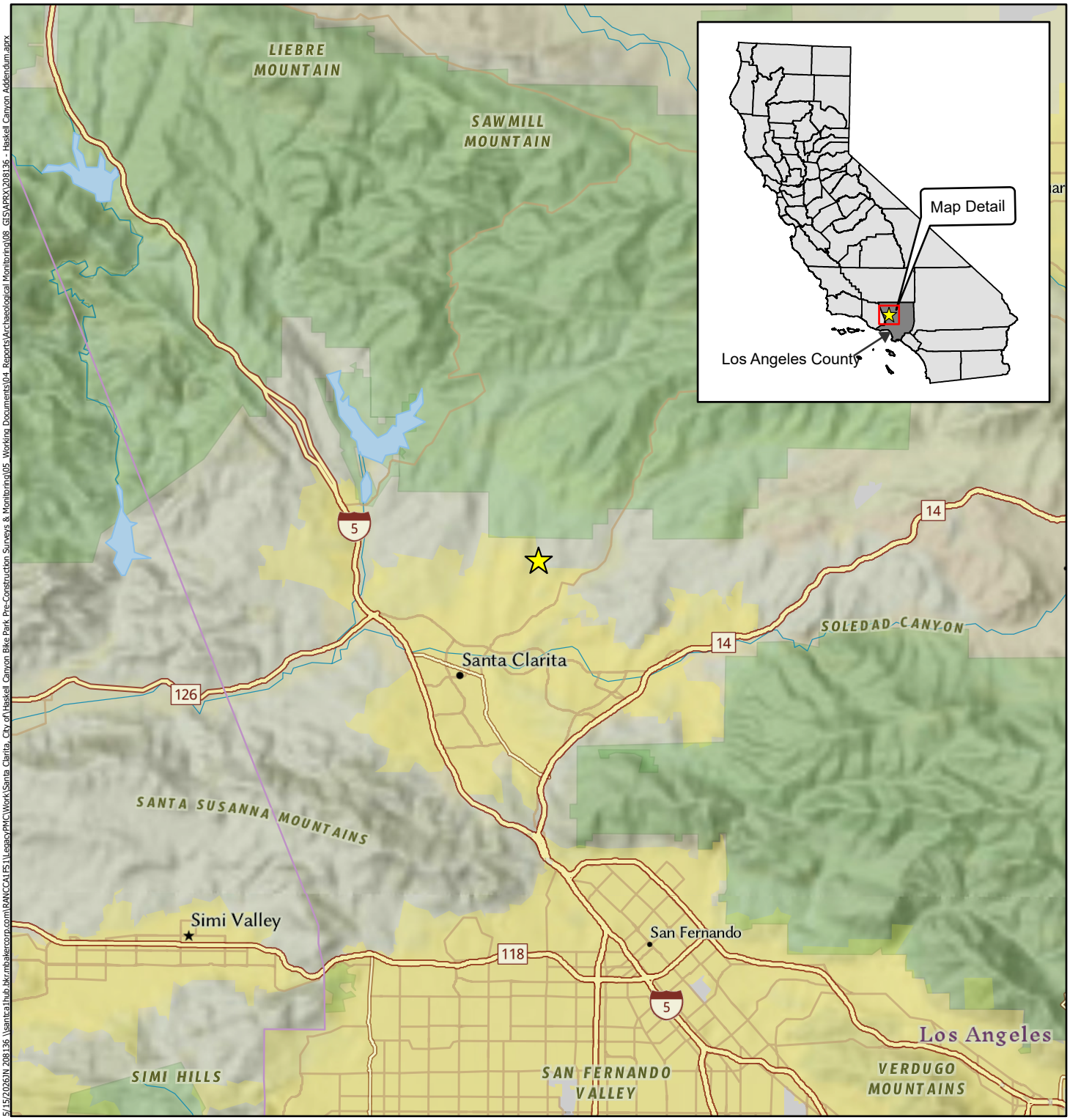
Additional Request

- [ ] **Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:***

USGS (7.5-Minute, 1:24,000) Quadrangle Name(s):

Newhall

Township: 4N & 5N **Range:** 16W **Section:** 1, 36



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Legend

★ Project Location

HASKELL CANYON ADDENDUM
SANTA CLARITA, CA

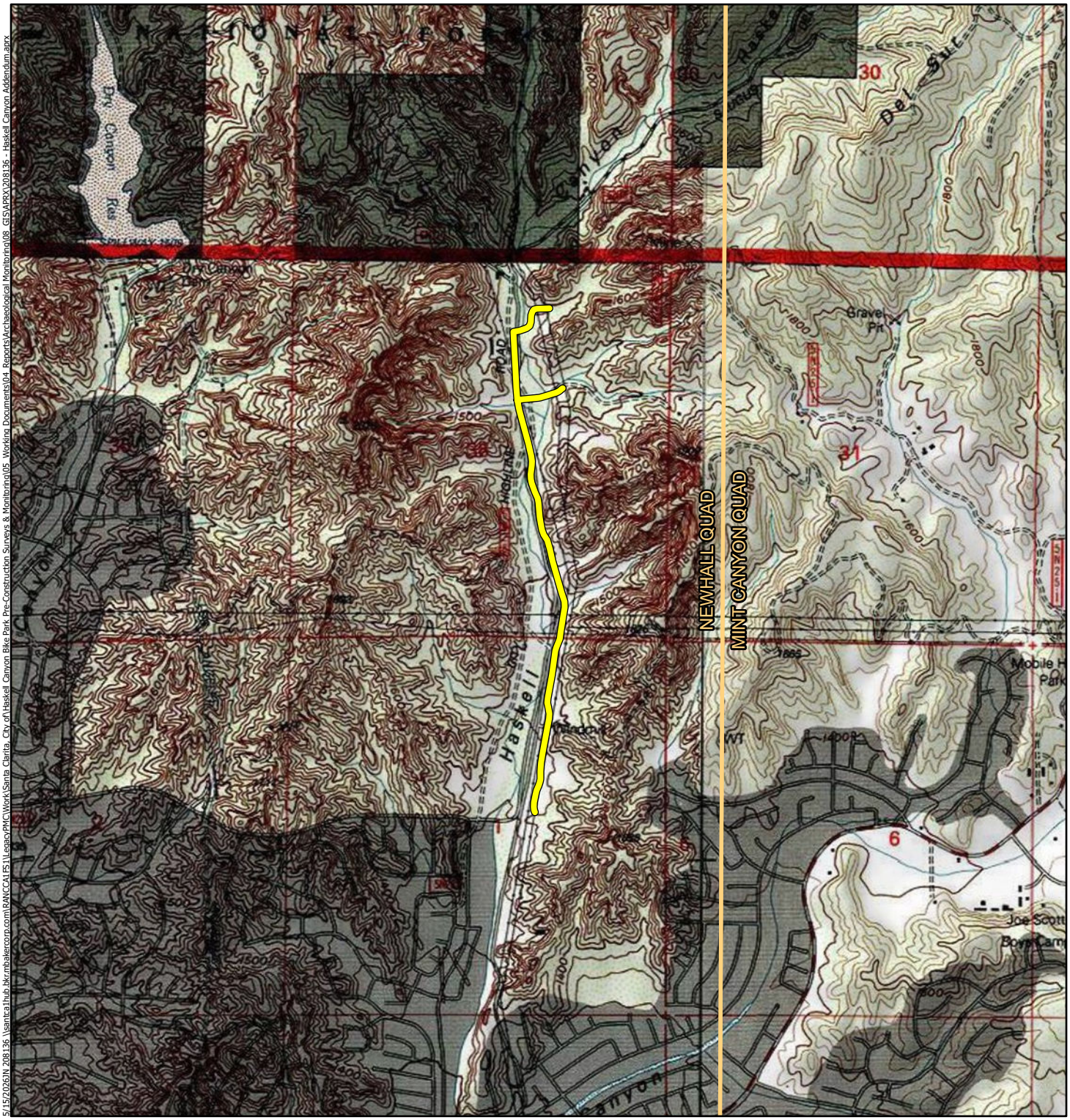
Regional Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Santa Clarita, California*

Figure 1



Legend

Project Site

HASKELL CANYON ADDENDUM
SANTA CLARITA, CA

Project Vicinity

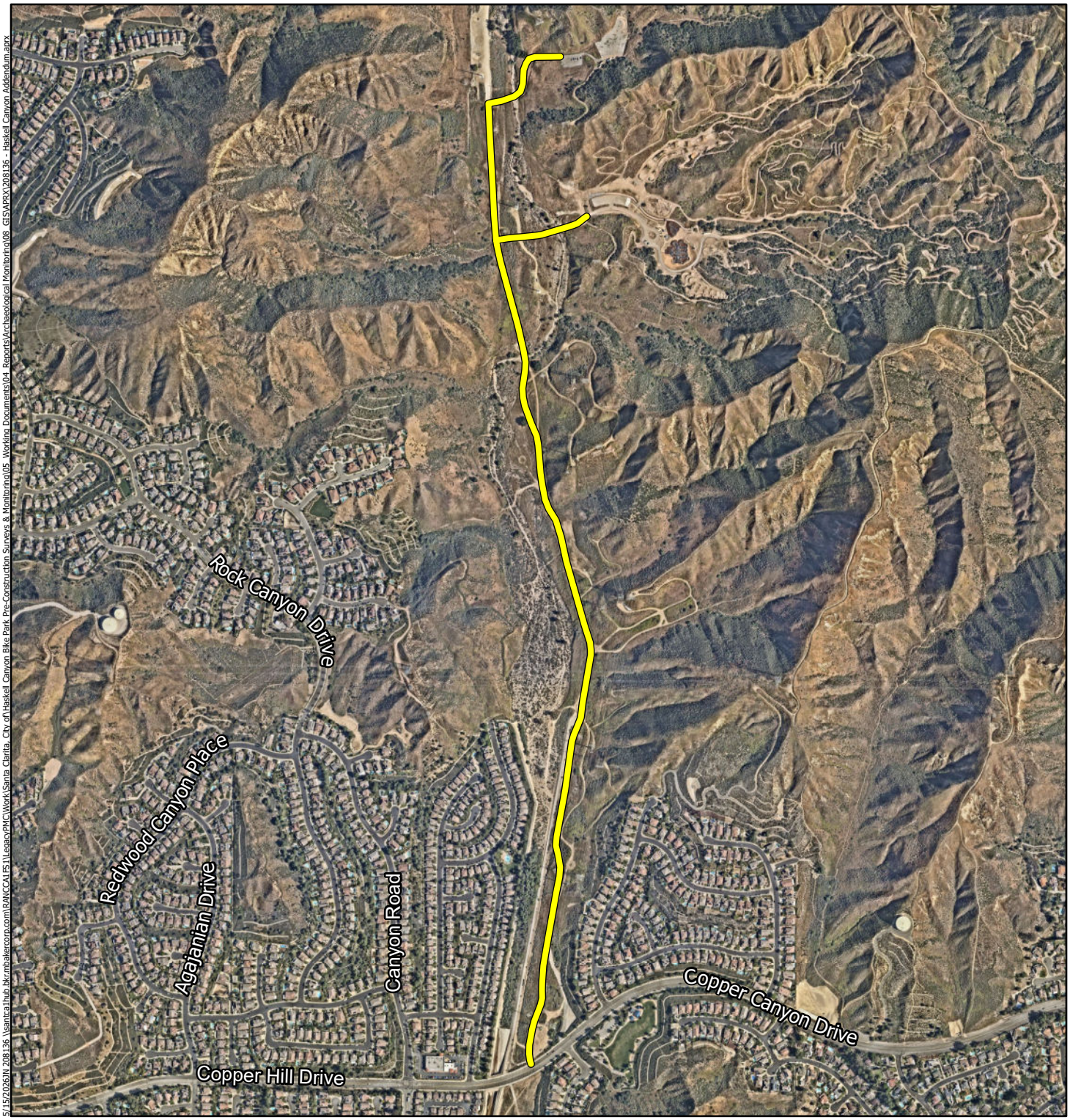
Figure 2

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000 US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Newhall USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Santa Clarita, *California*

5/15/2026\\N 208136 \\santa1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCA1FS1\Legacy\PMC\Work\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx



5/15/2026\N 208136 \\santca1hub.bkrmbakercorp.com\RANCCAIFS1\Legacy\PMCWork\Santa Clarita_City of\Haskell Canyon Bike Park Pre-Construction Surveys & Monitoring\05_Working Documents\04_Reports\Archaeological Monitoring\08_GIS\APRX\208136 - Haskell Canyon Addendum.aprx

Legend

Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 500 1,000 US Feet

Source: Esri, County of Los Angeles, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

HASKELL CANYON ADDENDUM
SANTA CLARITA, CA

Project Location

Figure 3

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Andrew Alejandre
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

June 3, 2026

Marc Beherec
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: marc.beherec@mbakerintl.com

Re: Tribal Consultation Under CEQA, Haskell Canyon Addendum Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to your request, attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Additionally, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

Additionally, the NAHC recommends that agencies include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the Area of Potential Effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why consultation is vital.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. If consultation is requested, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the process.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	N	Cultural Resource Committee,
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Janet Hall, CBCN Cultural Resources Manager
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Mati Waiya, Tribal Chair
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Michael Khuz-Zarate, CBCN Vice Chairman
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Charles Martin, MBMI Chairman
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman
Northern Chumash Tribal Council	N	Violet Walker, Chairperson

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	, CRM Consultation
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Amanda Dobrov, Cultural Resources Archeologist
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	F	Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native A

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/3/2026

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
P.O. Box 364 Ojai, CA, 93024	(805) 746-6685		CR@bvbmi.com
1529 West Lemon Ave. Lompoc, CA, 93436	(805) 451-8757		tasinhall@yahoo.com
16500 S Mountain Drive Santa Paula, CA, 93060	(805) 794-1248		tribalchair@coastalband.org
5151 W Vartikian Ave. Fresno, CA, 93722	(559) 761-9827		mkhus70@gmail.com
1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794		CRM@tataviam-nsn.us
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 663-2842		abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		chairman@morongo-nsn.gov
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		lbroderick@morongo-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	(760) 549-3532		violetsagewalker@gmail.com

P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org
PO Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 688-7997		CRMConsultation@chumash.gov
PO Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460	(805) 894-3730		adobrov@chumash.gov
PO Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 688-7997		nzavalla@chumash.gov
26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Pu
Resources Code.

American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Haskell Canyon Addendum Project, Los

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	6/19/2023
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,Ventura	5/25/2023
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	6/5/2023

Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/8/2023
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	11/7/2025
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/1/2025
Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	11/7/2025
Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	7/22/2025

ublic Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public

Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2026-002918
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All