

# Appendices

---

## **Appendix 1**

---

### Biological Resources Assessment



# **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

## **CURTIS SCHOOL CAMPUS MODIFICATIONS PROJECT**

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for

Cox, Castle & Nicholson  
2029 Century Park East, Suite 2100  
Los Angeles, CA 90067  
Tel: (310) 284-2200

Prepared by

GPA Consulting  
231 California Street  
El Segundo, CA 90245  
Tel: (310) 792-2624

**July 2021**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Project Description .....	3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>REGULATORY SETTING .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	Federal Endangered Species Act.....	9
2.2	Clean Water Act .....	9
2.3	Porter Cologne Act.....	10
2.4	Migratory Bird Treaty Act .....	10
2.5	California Fish and Game Code .....	10
2.6	California Environmental Quality Act.....	11
2.7	City of Los Angeles General Plan.....	11
2.8	Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan .....	11
2.9	City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Relocation and Replacement Ordinance .....	12
<b>3.0</b>	<b>METHODS OF STUDY.....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1	Delineation of the Biological Study Area .....	12
3.2	Literature Review.....	12
3.3	Field Investigation .....	12
<b>4.0</b>	<b>EXISTING CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1	Vegetation.....	15
4.2	Wildlife Populations.....	20
4.3	Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment .....	20
4.4	Hydrology.....	21
<b>5.0</b>	<b>SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BSA .....</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1	Jurisdictional Resources.....	22
5.2	Special-Status Natural Communities .....	22
5.3	Special-Status Plant Species.....	22
5.4	Special-Status Wildlife Species .....	22
5.5	Protected Trees.....	23
<b>6.0</b>	<b>PROJECT IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
6.1	Jurisdictional Resources.....	23
6.2	Special-Status Natural Communities .....	23
6.3	Special-Status Plant Species.....	23
6.4	Special-Status and other Wildlife Species.....	24

6.5 Protected Trees.....	25
<b>7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES .....</b>	<b>25</b>
7.1 Special-Status Plant Species.....	25
7.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species .....	25
7.3 Migratory Birds .....	26
7.4 Bats .....	26
7.5 Protected Trees.....	27
<b>8.0 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>9.0 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>28</b>

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional Location Map .....	5
Figure 2: Project Location Map .....	7
Figure 3: Biological Study Area Map .....	13
Figure 4: Biological Resources Map .....	17

#### LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

<b>ATTACHMENT A</b>	CNDDDB AND USFWS SPECIES LISTS
<b>ATTACHMENT B</b>	SPECIES OBSERVED DURING BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
<b>ATTACHMENT C</b>	BSA PHOTOGRAPHS
<b>ATTACHMENT D</b>	SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE PROJECT AREA
<b>ATTACHMENT E</b>	JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a general biological resource assessment for the Curtis School Modifications Project (project). The purpose of this assessment is to describe the existing biological resources in the Biological Study Area (BSA) and assess the potential impacts associated with implementation of the project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report incorporates the findings of a literature review, including the results of a previous Biological Resource Assessment (BRA) conducted in 2011 by Compliance Biology (herein referenced as 2011 BRA), a Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation conducted by Compliance Biology in 2010, a Tree Evaluation and Preservation Plan conducted by Arbogate Consulting in July 2017, and a biological reconnaissance survey conducted by GPA biologists Katherine Warner and Jennifer Morrison on October 3, 2017.

### 1.1 Project Description

The project would include modifications to the Curtis School located at 15874 Mulholland Drive in the City of Los Angeles (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The school has operated on the current site since 1983 pursuant to conditional use permits issued in 1980 and 1990. The Curtis School currently provides approximately 68,229 square feet of existing facilities comprised of several educational buildings, athletic fields, a pool, play structures, ball courts, physical education building, and maintenance yards. The existing campus also includes three surface parking areas east of the athletic fields, which provide visitor and staff parking.

The project would include the removal of approximately 26,218 square feet of existing facilities and the addition of approximately 82,940 square feet of new school facilities, including the expansion of some of the existing structures, classroom, science, performing arts, and gymnasium buildings, and a new commons building, for a net increase of approximately 56,722 square feet. Maximum building heights would range from 16 feet for new and expanded classrooms to up to 40 feet for the Commons and Arts Buildings. The project would also include the replacement of the northern perimeter chain fence with an approximately five-foot tall fence composed of vertical metal slats.

The project would include the reconfiguration of the parking area and the athletic fields. Approximately six retaining walls with an average height of five feet and a maximum height of 10 feet are proposed around the parking areas and seven retaining walls with an average height of six feet and a maximum height of 10 feet are proposed for the Arts Building.

A total of approximately 189 surface parking spaces would be provided in newly relocated surface parking areas. Project buildout would be phased over time and would start as early as the fall of 2017 or as late as 2018 and end as late as 2035.

This page intentionally left blank.

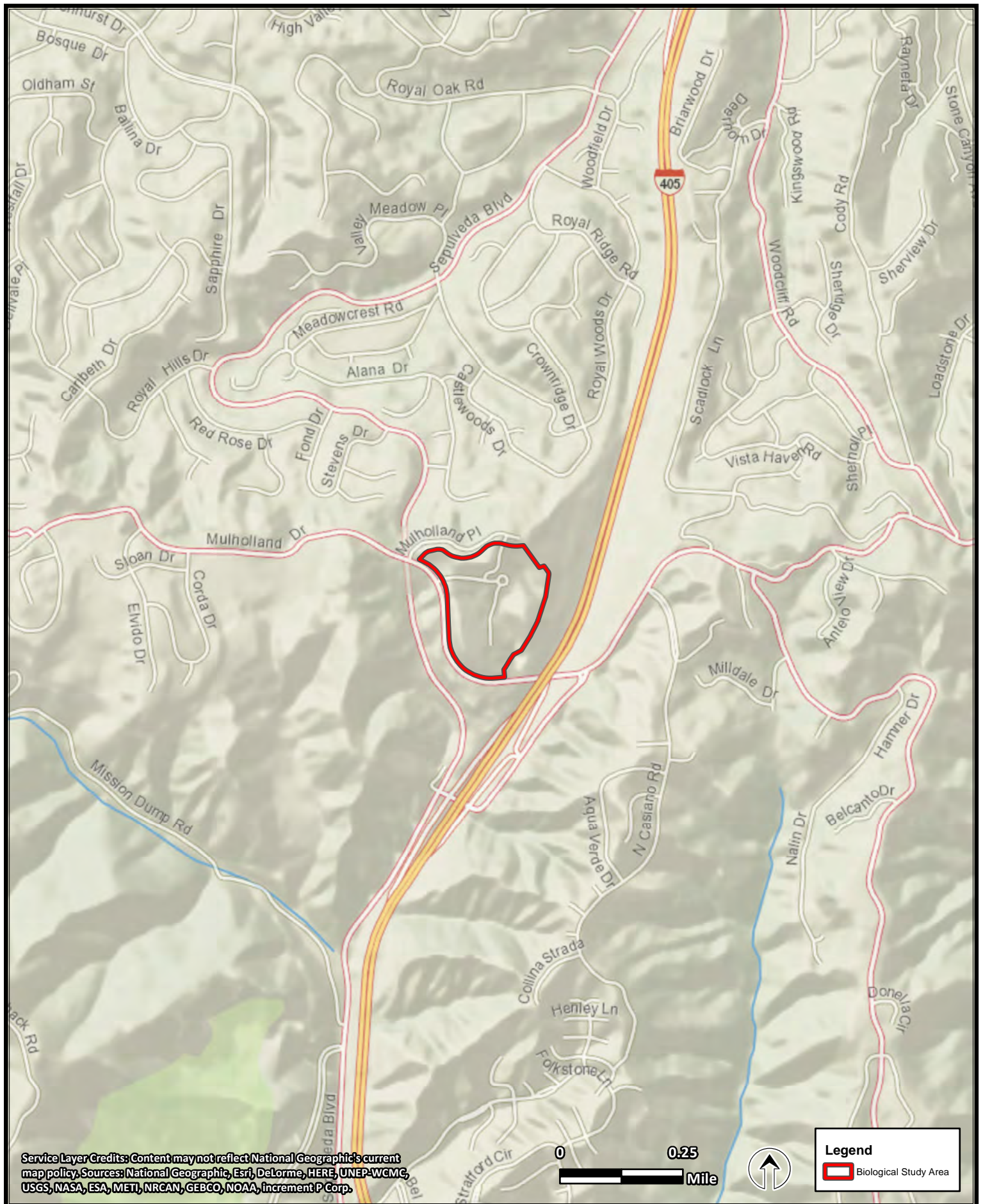




**FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION  
The Curtis School Project**







**FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION**  
**The Curtis School Project**



## **2.0 REGULATORY SETTING**

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

### **2.1 Federal Endangered Species Act**

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

### **2.2 Clean Water Act**

Activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California are regulated by agencies at the federal, state, and regional levels. At the federal level, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Program regulates activities within federal wetlands and waters of the United States (U.S.) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

Waters of the U.S. are divided into several categories as defined by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Under the CFR (CFR 33 §328.3), waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to:

1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce (including sightseeing or hunting), including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats; sand flats; wetlands; sloughs; prairie potholes; wet meadows; playa lakes; or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. This includes any such waters which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, and from which fish or shellfish could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, or which are used or could be used for industrial purposes in interstate commerce.

The limits of USACE jurisdiction extend to the ordinary high-water mark. No discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional features is permitted unless authorized under an USACE Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit. For all work subject to an USACE Section 404 permit, project proponents must obtain a Water Quality Certification from the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under CWA Section 401 stating that the project would comply with applicable water quality regulations.

### **2.3 Porter Cologne Act**

The RWQCB also asserts authority over waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Act, which establishes a regulatory program to protect water quality and to protect beneficial uses of state waters. The Porter-Cologne Act empowers the RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Water Quality Control Plan that designates beneficial uses and establishes such water quality objectives that in its judgment will ensure reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Each RWQCB establishes water quality objectives that will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of water quality degradation. Dredge or fill activities with the potential to affect water quality in these waters must comply with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued by the RWQCB. Waters of the state are defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as any surface or subsurface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

### **2.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance and/or destruction. “Migratory birds” include all nongame, wild birds found in the U.S. except for the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

### **2.5 California Fish and Game Code**

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code governs construction activities that substantially divert or obstruct natural stream flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake under the jurisdiction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). CDFW asserts that its jurisdiction within streams and other drainages extends from the top of the stream bank to the top of the opposite bank, to the outer drip line in areas containing riparian vegetation, and/or within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river system containing fish or wildlife resources. Streams are defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) (14 CCR Section 1.72) as “a body of water that follows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and that support fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.” Under Section 1602, a Streambed Alteration Agreement must be issued by the CDFW prior to the initiation of construction activities that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank, of any river, stream, or lake; or deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake under CDFW’s jurisdiction.

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

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

State-listed species and those petitioned for listing by the CDFW are fully protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code, if a project would result in take of a species that is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination with the findings of the FESA determination is required. Under Section 2081, if a project would result in take of a species that is state-only listed as threatened or endangered, then an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required. On April 16, 2020, the California Fish and Game Commission voted to push for the Southern California and Central Coast mountain lions (*Puma concolor*) to candidacy under CESA. There will be a yearlong review to determine if these species should formally be protected under CESA. However, the protections listed under CESA are in place for these populations during the review period (CDFW, 2020).

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

## **2.6 California Environmental Quality Act**

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

## **2.7 City of Los Angeles General Plan**

The Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan includes an objective to protect and promote the restoration, to the greatest extent practical, of sensitive plant and animal species and their habitats. This element includes a policy to require the evaluation, avoidance, and minimization of potential significant impacts, as well as mitigation of unavoidable significant impacts, on sensitive plant and animal species and their habitats, and habitat corridors relative to land development activities (City of Los Angeles, 2001).

## **2.8 Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan**

The Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan is part of the City of Los Angeles General Plan and was established to implement ordinances to preserve the Mulholland Scenic Parkway. Some of the purposes of the Specific Plan are to assure maximum preservation and enhancement of the parkway’s outstanding and unique scenic features and resources, preserve and enhance land having exceptional recreational and/or educational value, preserve the existing ecological balance, and to protect prominent ridges, streams, and environmental sensitive areas; and the aquatic, biologic, geologic, and topographic features therein (City of Los Angeles, 1992).

## 2.9 City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Relocation and Replacement Ordinance

Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 46.00 provides protection to native California tree species that measure four inches or more in cumulative trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade. The tree species protected by this ordinance include the valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), any other trees of the oak tree genus indigenous to California (but excluding the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). A permit is required from the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works to relocate, remove, or conduct construction activities or grading within the drip line of a protected tree (City of Los Angeles, 2006). Trees protected by the City of Los Angeles Tree Protection Ordinance do not include trees planted or grown as part of a tree planting program.

## 3.0 METHODS OF STUDY

### 3.1 Delineation of the Biological Study Area

The BSA includes the area that could be directly impacted by the project, either temporarily or permanently and a buffer for indirect impacts. The BSA encompasses the Curtis School property up to the property line and extends an additional 50 feet along the hillside on the east and south sides of the campus (see **Figure 3**).

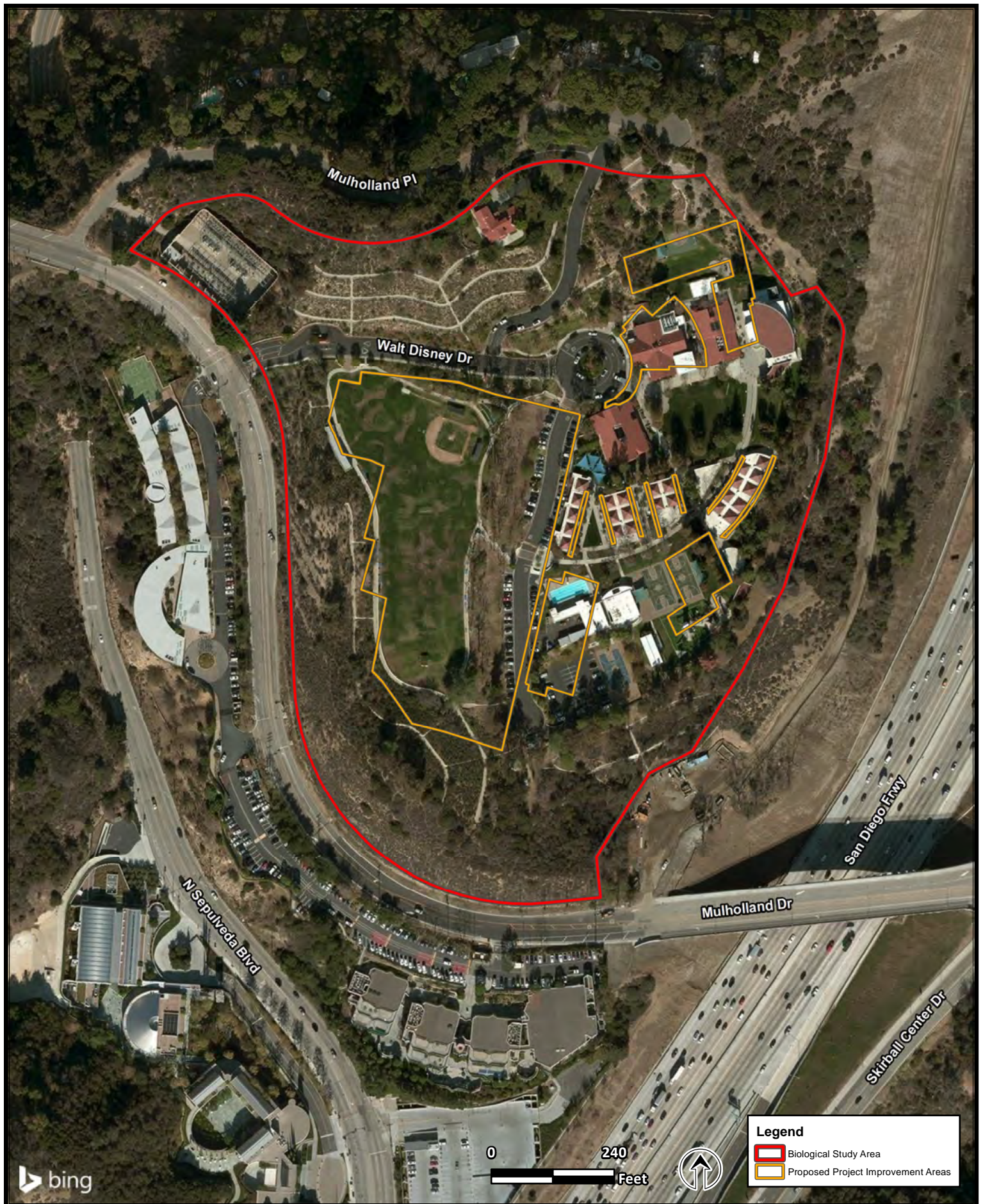
### 3.2 Literature Review

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), which is managed and updated monthly by CDFW, was queried for a list of special-status species that have been recorded within or near the BSA. A CNDDDB Rarefind 5 database query was run on September 28, 2017 and updated on February 17, 2021 for the Van Nuys 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (quad) and surrounding quads, including Oat Mountain, San Fernando, Sunland, Canoga Park, Burbank, Topanga, Beverly Hills, and Hollywood quads (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2021)(see **Attachment A**). An official United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of species that are designated as threatened or endangered under the FESA in Los Angeles County, received from the USFWS Carlsbad Office and Ventura Office on September 28, 2017 and on February 17, 2021 (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2021), was also reviewed (see **Attachment A**). The CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) Habitat Connectivity Viewer was reviewed to determine habitat connectivity in the BSA.

### 3.3 Field Investigation

The BSA was surveyed on October 3, 2017 by GPA biologists Katherine Warner and Jennifer Morrison. The entire BSA was visually surveyed on foot where feasible; the steeper hillside areas were surveyed using binoculars. All vegetation communities and plant and wildlife species within the BSA were inventoried to the extent feasible to verify the presence or absence of protected species (see **Attachment B**). The natural communities in the BSA were compared to those specified in the 2011 BRA to verify that conditions have not changed since that time. Photographs of the BSA are provided in **Attachment C**.





**FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA**  
**The Curtis School Project**





## 4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The BSA is located on the Curtis School campus adjacent to Interstate 405 (I-405) and Mulholland Drive, in Los Angeles. The footprint of the Curtis School was graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980 (except for a grove of walnut trees on the southeast slope of the property), and fill was brought in to build up the campus. All trees and vegetation within the property have been planted and there are no naturally occurring vegetation communities on the property, apart from the walnut grove that was not removed during grading.

The topography in the BSA consists of undeveloped, sloping hillsides to the north and west of campus, and undeveloped downward slopes overlooking the I-405 on the east and south sides of campus. The campus itself is developed with buildings, a paved parking lot, and mixed native and non-native vegetation composed of trees, shrubs, and lawn. The Milken Community Middle School and Milken Community High School are 300 feet west and 400 feet south of the property, respectively; the I-405 is approximately 400 feet east of campus; and there is residential development approximately 550 feet north of campus. The elevation within the BSA is approximately 1,200 to 1,350 feet above mean sea level.

### 4.1 Vegetation

Three vegetation communities were identified in the BSA, including Mixed Chaparral/Ornamental, Chaparral, California Walnut Grove, and Ornamental (see **Figure 4**). An additional cover type classification in the BSA is Developed. The Mixed Chaparral/Ornamental vegetation community is adjacent to the main developed areas of campus and extends along the hillsides and to the edge of the northern and eastern property line. The Chaparral vegetation community is at the top of the hillsides and extends to the southern and western property line. The California Walnut Grove community is south of the parking lot at the southern end of the property, and there is ornamental landscaping between the athletic field and parking lot. The vegetation communities are classified as follows:

#### Mixed Chaparral/Ornamental

The Mixed Chaparral/Ornamental vegetation community in the BSA is comprised of a mixture of chaparral and ornamental non-native species, with the latter being either co-dominant or dominant with respect to chaparral species. Species in this community were planted after the site was graded. Several invasive, ruderal species are interspersed throughout this community. Although the composition of the community varies across the BSA, representative species include rockrose (*Cistus* sp.), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), tocolote (*Centaurea melitensis*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), sea fig (*Carpobrotus* sp.), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), tipa (*Tipuana tipu*), and London planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia*).

This page intentionally left blank.





**FIGURE 4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP**  
**The Curtis School Project**





### Chaparral

Chaparral is generally found growing away from the coast on slopes up to 5,000 feet. This drought-tolerant vegetation community is characterized by a diverse assemblage of shrubs, herbaceous plants, cacti and succulents including species such as deerweed, chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California buckwheat, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), laurel sumac, evergreen cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and lemonade berry. The Chaparral community provides habitat for many wildlife species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. The Chaparral community is along the tops of the hillsides along the western edge of the property, and was planted during development of the campus.

### California Walnut Grove

The California Walnut Grove community is the only naturally occurring vegetation community within the BSA. This community was classified according to the National Vegetation Classification System for California (NVCS) (Sawyer et al. 2012). California walnut groves are dominated by California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), or this species is co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), California ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coast live oak, valley oak, red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). California walnut groves grow in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation. The California Walnut Grove community is on the southeast slope of the property below the parking lot.

### Ornamental

Ornamental landscaping includes areas where the vegetation predominately consists of introduced native or non-native horticultural plants, including trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass. Ornamental landscaping species within the BSA include sticks of fire (*Euphorbia tirucalli*), great bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), Cape honeysuckle (*Tecoma capensis*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), banana (*Musa* sp.), iris (*Iris* sp.), coast live oak, California sycamore, Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), London planetree, Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Afghan pine (*Pinus eldarica*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria elegans*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), rusty fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*), paper bark tea tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), and jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*). A complete list of plant species observed in the BSA is included in **Attachment B** and photographs of the BSA are provided in **Attachment C**.

## **Other Cover Classes**

### Developed

Developed areas are areas where human disturbance has resulted in permanent impacts on natural communities. Developed areas include paved areas, buildings, and other structures. Developed areas within the BSA include paved parking lots, buildings, and concrete drainage-control structures.

## 4.2 Wildlife Populations

There is habitat along the undeveloped hillsides of the Curtis School campus that could support common bird, mammal, and reptile species. Because there are large trees and shrubs in the BSA, there is potential for migratory birds to nest within these areas. Trees and clay roof tiles on campus structures within the BSA could also provide roosting habitat for bats. In addition, the state candidate Southern California mountain lion may use the adjacent hillsides for local movement and foraging. Wildlife species observed during the biological reconnaissance survey include California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), dark-eye junco (*Junco hyemalis*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and praying mantis (*Stamomantis* sp.). Other signs of wildlife observed during the survey include gopher burrows along the hillside and rabbit scat and deer scat in two locations. A complete list of wildlife species observed in the BSA is included in **Attachment B** and photographs of the BSA are provided in **Attachment C**.

## 4.3 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

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

The BSA is surrounded by development including the I-405 to the east, Miliken Community Middle School and Miliken Community High School to the south and west, respectively, and residential development to the north. According to the CDFW BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer, the BSA is not within an essential connectivity area. However, immediately adjacent to the BSA are undeveloped hillsides, and deer scat was observed along the hillsides within the BSA. In addition, a wildlife camera was observed along the eastern hillside outside of the campus fence line. Therefore, the hillsides outside of the campus boundaries are likely used as travel corridors for local wildlife movement, including potential use by the Southern California mountain lion. The 2010 BRA noted an important wildlife crossing as identified by the National Park Service as the Skirball Center Drive bridge over the I-405, approximately 0.30 mile south of the Curtis School property. This area is adjacent to open space on either side of the I-405, and is likely to be used as a regional wildlife movement corridor in the area. There is development (Skirball Cultural Center, Miliken Community High School, and Mullholland Drive) between the open space area and the BSA. Therefore, the BSA is not expected to be used for regional wildlife movement, but is used for local wildlife movement in the area.



#### 4.4 Hydrology

During construction of the Curtis School Campus between 1979 and 1980, the BSA was graded and scraped to create pads for buildings, parking lots, and other campus amenities. Concrete V-ditches were constructed to collect runoff from the hillsides to prevent erosion. The concrete ditches appear to flow underground and connect to a drainage basin south of the BSA within California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) property. According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory mapper, there are no mapped wetland areas within the BSA. All concrete V-ditches were dry during the biological survey and no wetland vegetation was observed.

According to the Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan maps, one of the concrete V-ditches at the southern end of the property is identified as a blue-line stream on USGS maps. A Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation of the Curtis School property was conducted by Compliance Biology in 2010 (see **Attachment E**). According to the Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation Report, no streams were observed on the property; however, because the V-ditch has a definable bed and bank and is adjacent to the California Walnut Grove community (which is considered a stream associated riparian corridor), it was determined during 2010 studies, that CDFW may claim jurisdiction over this area because of the associated riparian corridor (Compliance Biology, 2010). Based on the 2017 surveys, the existing conditions are still the same.

#### 5.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BSA

The following discussion describes the special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to be within the BSA based on their geographical range. Also discussed are habitats of relatively limited distribution or of value to wildlife. Determinations on whether special-status and other sensitive resources could be in the BSA are based on: 1) a record reported in the CNDDDB and USFWS species lists and/or 2) the presence of suitable habitat. The potential for species occurrence ranking used is based on the following criteria:

- No Potential. The species was not observed during project surveys and the BSA is outside of the known range for the species. Habitat within the BSA does not provide the necessary requirements for the species (foraging, breeding, substrate, elevation, hydrology, vegetation community).
- Not Expected. The species was not observed during project surveys. The BSA is within the known range for the species, but lacks the habitat/vegetation communities preferred by this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be found within the BSA.
- Low Potential/Unlikely. The species was not observed during project surveys. The BSA is within the known range for the species, and the BSA contains limited suitable habitat for this species. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat within the BSA is unsuitable or of very poor quality; therefore, there is low potential for this species to be found onsite, and the species is not likely to be found within the BSA.
- Moderate Potential. The species was not observed during project surveys. The BSA is within the known range for the species, and some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat within the BSA is unsuitable. Therefore, the species has a moderate probability of being in within the BSA.
- High Potential. The species was not observed during project surveys. The BSA is within the known range of the species, and all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present

and/or most of the habitat within the BSA is highly suitable. Therefore, the species has a high probability of being found within the BSA.

- Present. The species was observed within the BSA, and/or has been recently documented from recent literatures searches as having been observed on site.

### 5.1 Jurisdictional Resources

There is one concrete V-ditch in the BSA that has a definable bed and bank and is adjacent to the California Walnut Grove community (which is considered a stream associated riparian corridor). According to the 2010 Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation, this area was determined to be potentially jurisdictional by the CDFW because of the associated riparian corridor, and based on the 2017 survey, the existing conditions have not changed. There are no other areas within the BSA under jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, or the CDFW.

### 5.2 Special-Status Natural Communities

**Table 1** describes the special-status natural communities that have been documented in the geographic area and whether they were observed in the BSA during the biological survey (see **Attachment D**). Based on the results of the biological field survey, there is a California Walnut Grove community that has a State Rank of S3.2. State Rank S3.2 indicates that these communities are fairly threatened in California and are considered a special-status natural community by CDFW.

### 5.3 Special-Status Plant Species

**Table 1** describes the special-status plant species that have been documented in the geographic area, their habitat requirements, and the potential for them to be in the BSA (see **Attachment D**). The property was completely graded and scraped (except for the stand of southern California black walnut trees on the southeastern slope of the property), and trees and vegetation were planted during construction of the campus. Because there is chaparral habitat onsite, there is a low potential for 20 special-status plant species to be within the Chaparral community along the tops of the hillsides, including Branton's milk vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*), Catalina mariposa-lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calocortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Peirson's morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*), small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*), California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), fragrant pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), Davidson's bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*), white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*), Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*), white-rabbit tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), and Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*). In addition, southern California black walnut trees are present in the BSA.

### 5.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

**Table 1** describes the special-status wildlife species that have been documented in the geographic area, their habitat requirements, and the potential for them to be in the BSA (see **Attachment D**). Because there

are undeveloped hillsides with mixed chaparral vegetation and mature trees in the BSA, there is a moderate to high potential for seven special-status wildlife species to be within the BSA including the Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), and Southern California mountain lion. There is a low potential for 10 special-status wildlife species to be within the BSA including the Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), California legless lizard (*Anniella* spp.), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stegnegeri*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). The oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*) was heard calling in the BSA during the biological survey and is present in the BSA. There are no federally or state listed endangered or threatened species with potential to be in the BSA.

## **5.5 Protected Trees**

There are 17 protected southern California black walnut trees in the BSA subject to the City's Tree Protection Ordinance. A permit is required from the City to relocate, remove, or conduct construction activities or grading within the drip line of a protected tree of the size specifications listed in the City's Tree Protection Ordinance. All other native trees in the BSA were planted as part of a tree planting program and are not subject to the City of Los Angeles Tree Protection Ordinance.

## **6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS**

### **6.1 Jurisdictional Resources**

No work would be conducted within or adjacent to the concrete V-ditch adjacent to the California Walnut Grove at the southern end of the property. Therefore, there would be no impact on jurisdictional resources (waterways or associated riparian corridors) and regulatory permits from the CDFW would not be required for the project.

### **6.2 Special-Status Natural Communities**

The California Walnut Grove community is outside of the direct project impact area. However, this community could be indirectly impacted from the disturbance to the root zone of individual trees if construction activities were conducted adjacent to the trees. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0 for Special-Status Plant Species, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

### **6.3 Special-Status Plant Species**

There is potential for multiple special-status species to be within the Chaparral community at the top of the hillsides within the BSA. However, no work would be conducted within this area, and there would be no impact on these species.

The southern California black walnut is considered a rare species with a CNPS ranking of 4.2. This species is of limited distribution and is moderately threatened in California. Southern California walnut trees would not be removed; therefore, there would be no direct impacts on the southern California black walnut trees. The southern California black walnut trees could be indirectly impacted by disturbance to the root zone as a result of construction activities conducted adjacent to the trees. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

#### **6.4 Special-Status and other Wildlife Species**

There is potential for several special-status wildlife species to be within the undeveloped hillsides within the BSA. If present, special-status species are most likely to be within the Chaparral community on the undeveloped hillsides, and no work would be conducted within these areas. However, if special-status wildlife species were in the construction area, special-status wildlife species could be directly impacted if they were to be trampled or destroyed during construction. In addition, noise, vibration, dust, and human activity could result in indirect temporary impacts on special-status wildlife species. Construction activities could disturb wildlife to the extent that they may abandon their burrows, or avoid foraging in areas near the construction area. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

There are mature trees within the BSA, and there is potential for migratory birds to nest within these areas. Tree removal could result in direct impacts on migratory birds if they were nesting in the trees to be removed. In addition, noise, vibration, dust, and human activity could result in indirect impacts on migratory birds if they were nesting within 300 feet of the construction area during construction, or raptors nesting within 500 feet of construction. Construction activities could disturb breeding birds and could impact fledgling survivorship. These impacts would be considered potentially significant; however, to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, regulatory compliance measures would be implemented and impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

There are trees and buildings within the BSA that could provide roosting habitat for some species of bats. Tree removal or building demolition could result in direct impacts on bats if they were roosting in the trees or building to be removed. Noise and disturbance from adjacent construction activities could result in indirect impacts on bats, causing roost abandonment. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

The undeveloped hillsides adjacent to the construction area could provide habitat for the Southern California mountain lion. Because no work would be conducted within this area, direct impacts on this species are not anticipated. There is potential that the Southern California mountain lion could travel through the construction area; however, work would be conducted within already developed areas and construction activities would not impede movement of this species through the project area. In addition, mountain lions generally hunt and travel between dusk to dawn and construction activities would not be conducted during this time. Increased noise, vibration, and human activity from construction activities could result in indirect impacts on the Southern California mountain lion, causing disturbance and altering

their movement patterns. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## **6.5 Protected Trees**

According to project plans, there would be no encroachment into the California Walnut Grove at the southern end of the BSA. The southern California black walnut trees could be indirectly impacted by construction activities conducted adjacent to the trees. These impacts would be considered potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## **7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **7.1 Special-Status Plant Species**

To mitigate impacts on the southern California black walnut trees, the following measures will be implemented:

- A protection barrier will be installed around the southern California black walnut trees to be preserved. The barrier will be constructed of chain-link fencing and will be placed as far from the base of the trees as possible, at least 0.75 foot per inch of trunk diameter for trees less than eight inches diameter breast height (DBH), one foot per inch of trunk diameter for trees eight to 18 inches DBH, and 1.25 feet per inch of trunk diameter for trees over 18 inches DBH, beyond the drip-line. The fencing will be maintained in good repair throughout the duration of the project and will not be removed, relocated, or encroached upon without permission from an arborist.
- No storage of materials or supplies of any kind will be permitted within the protection barriers.

### **7.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species**

To mitigate impacts on special-status wildlife species, the following measures will be implemented:

- A qualified biologist will complete pre-construction surveys no more than 48 hours prior to construction within previously undeveloped areas to determine presence or absence of wildlife in the construction area. Surveys will be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more. If sensitive wildlife species are identified, a no-work buffer will be installed around the species. The size of the buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist and will be species specific. Work will be suspended until the species leaves the site on their own (i.e. southern California mountain lion) or is relocated by a qualified biologist to an area of suitable habitat at least 100 feet outside of the construction area. Work will be resumed only once it has been determined that all sensitive wildlife species have left the site, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- Best management practices (BMP), such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, straw bales, or other measures will be implemented during construction to minimize dust, dirt, and construction debris from leaving the construction area.

- All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, will be stabilized using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover, or hydroseeded with vegetative ground cover to reduce dust emissions.
- Construction would be conducted during daylight hours, and no work would be conducted at night.

### **7.3 Migratory Birds**

The following Regulatory Compliance Measures will be implemented to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These measures are appropriate to prevent impacts on all bird species with potential to be in the BSA and with implementation of these measures, additional mitigation will not be required.

- Construction in areas with trees and vegetation that may provide nesting habitat for birds will be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.
- Trimming and removal of trees and vegetation will be minimized and performed outside of the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to September 15) to the extent feasible.
- In the event trimming or removal of trees and vegetation must be conducted during the bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys will be completed by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys will be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.
- In the event construction is scheduled during bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys will be completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine if nesting birds and active nests are in or within 500 feet of the construction area. Surveys will be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more.
- In the event nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers (typically 150 feet for songbirds and 500 feet for raptors) will be implemented, in coordination with the CDFW, to ensure that nesting birds and active nests are not harmed. No work will be conducted within the buffer area. Buffers will include fencing or other barriers around the nests to prevent any access to these areas and will remain in place until birds have fledged and/or the nest is no longer active, as determined by a qualified biologist.

### **7.4 Bats**

To mitigate impacts on bats, the following measures will be implemented:

- At least 30 days prior to construction, surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist on all roosting habitat within 100 feet of the construction area, to identify the presence of bats and any active or potential bat-roosting cavities. During the non-breeding and active season (typically October), bats will be safely evicted from these areas, if feasible, under the direction of a qualified biologist. Once it has been determined that all roosting bats have been safely evicted from roosting cavities, exclusionary devices will be installed and maintained where appropriate to prevent bats from roosting in these cavities prior to and during construction. Pre-construction bat surveys will be conducted by a qualified bat specialist no more than seven days prior to the removal of any roosting habitat within

the BSA to determine whether exclusionary measures have been successful and there are no bats within the construction area.

- A biological monitor will be onsite during tree and building removal in the event that all bats were not able to be excluded from the trees and buildings to be removed. If bats are disturbed during tree or building removal, work will be safely suspended until all bats leave the vicinity on their own. Work will resume only once it has been determined that all bats have left the site, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- Surveys and exclusion measures are expected to prevent maternal colonies from becoming established in the BSA. In the event a maternal colony of bats is found, no work will be conducted within 100 feet of the maternal roosting site until the maternal season (typically April to September) is over or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist. The site will be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No clearing and grubbing will be authorized adjacent to the roosting site. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, will not to be parked nor operated within 100 feet of the roosting site. Fencing or other barriers will be installed around the buffer area, and construction personnel will not be authorized to enter areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus.

## **7.5 Protected Trees**

The measures listed in Section 7.1 above would be implemented to mitigate impacts on protected trees.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The project would not result in impacts on jurisdictional resources (waterways or associated riparian corridors). The project could result in indirect impacts on the California Walnut Grove, a special-status natural community; however, no direct impacts on the California Walnut Grove are anticipated. Similarly, the project could result in indirect impacts on special-status plants (Southern California walnut trees); however, direct impacts on special-status plants are not anticipated.

The project could result in direct impacts on special-status wildlife species if they were in the project impact area and were trampled or destroyed during construction. There is the potential for nesting birds and roosting bats to be within the trees and buildings in the BSA. The project would require tree removal and building demolition, and there is the potential for direct impacts on nesting birds and roosting bats if they were to be in the trees or buildings to be removed. In addition, noise and disturbance from construction activities could result in indirect impacts on nesting birds and bats, causing nest/roost abandonment and failed nests. Furthermore, special-status wildlife, including the Southern California mountain lion, could be indirectly impacted as a result of construction activities conducted adjacent to the hillsides.

There are trees in the BSA that are subject to protection under the City's Tree Protection Ordinance. Work would not be conducted within the vicinity of protected trees, and direct impacts are not anticipated. The project would not result in impacts on jurisdictional resources.

With adherence to the City's Tree Protection Ordinance, and the implementation of regulatory compliance measures and mitigation measures listed above in Section 7.0, impacts on special-status natural communities, special-status plants, and special-status wildlife species, including the southern California mountain lion, nesting birds, roosting bats, and protected trees would be less than significant.

## 9.0 REFERENCES

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2010. Biogeographic Data Branch. BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer. <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS>.
- CDFW. (2020, April 21). *California Fish and Game Notice of Findings - Mountain Lion ESU declared a candidate species*. Retrieved from <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=177276&inline#page=5&zoom=100,0,0>
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database. 2021. Data Base Record Search for Special-Status Species: Van Nuys, Oat Mountain, San Fernando, Sunland, Canoga Park, Burbank, Topanga, Beverly Hills, and Hollywood Quadrangles.
- California Herps. 2017. California Herps. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. Retrieved October 18, 2017 from <http://www.californiaherps.com/>.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). (2017). The Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Retrieved October 18, 2017 from California Native Plant Society: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/>
- City of Los Angeles. 1992. Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan. Retrieved October 18, 2017 from <https://planning.lacity.org/complan/specplan/pdf/MULHOL.PDF..>
- City of Los Angeles. 2001. Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan. Retrieved October 6, 2017 from <https://planning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/consvelt.pdf>.
- City of Los Angeles. 2006. Los Angeles City Planning Department. Los Angeles Municipal Code. Ordinance No. 177404. Retrieved October 6, 2017 from [http://cityplanning.lacity.org/Code\\_Studies/Other/ProtectedTreeOrd.pdf](http://cityplanning.lacity.org/Code_Studies/Other/ProtectedTreeOrd.pdf).
- Compliance Biology. 2010. Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation for the Curtis School Site; Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan Area, Los Angeles, CA.
- Compliance Biology. 2011. Biological Resource Assessment. The Curtis School Project. Los Angeles, California. September 9, 2011.
- Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2015. All About Birds. Accessed October 18, 2017 from <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/>.
- Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. Evens. 2012. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento CA. 1300 pp.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2021. IPAC Information for Planning and Consultation. Retrieved February 17, 2021 from <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.



**ATTACHMENT A**  
CNDDDB AND USFWS SPECIES LISTS





# Selected Elements by Scientific Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

### California Natural Diversity Database



**Query Criteria:** Quad<span style='color:Red'> IS </span>(Van Nuys (3411824)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Oat Mountain (3411835)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>San Fernando (3411834)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Sunland (3411833)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Canoga Park (3411825)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Burbank (3411823)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Topanga (3411815)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Beverly Hills (3411814)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Hollywood (3411813))

Curtis School

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></b> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i></b> Santa Monica shieldback katydid	IIORT32020	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<b><i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i></b> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
<b><i>Anaxyrus californicus</i></b> arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<b><i>Anniella spp.</i></b> California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Anniella stebbinsi</i></b> Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Antrozous pallidus</i></b> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Arenaria paludicola</i></b> marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i></b> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<b><i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i></b> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Astragalus brauntonii</i></b> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i></b> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i></b> coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Athene cunicularia</i></b> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Atriplex coulteri</i></b> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
<b><i>Atriplex pacifica</i></b> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Atriplex parishii</i></b> Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Berberis nevini</i></b> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Bombus crotchii</i></b> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<b>California Walnut Woodland</b> California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b><i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i></b> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<b><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></b> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<b><i>Calystegia felix</i></b> lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Catostomus santaanae</i></b> Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i></b> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i></b> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i></b> San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Cicindela hirticollis</i> <i>gravida</i></b> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<b><i>Coelus globosus</i></b> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<b><i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i></b> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<b><i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i></b> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1</b> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<b><i>Deinandra minthornii</i></b> Santa Susana tarplant	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i></b> San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<b><i>Dithyrea maritima</i></b> beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></b> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i></b> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</i></b> Santa Monica dudleya	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Dudleya multicaulis</i></b> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eugnosta busckana</i></b> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
<b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Gila orcuttii</i></b> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<b><i>Glyptostoma gabrielse</i></b> San Gabriel chestnut	IMGASB1010	None	None	G2	S2	
<b><i>Gonidea angulata</i></b> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<b><i>Harpagonella palmeri</i></b> Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<b><i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i></b> Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i></b> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i></b> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus cinereus</i></b> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Lupinus paynei</i></b> Payne's bush lupine	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Macrotus californicus</i></b> California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i></b> south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i></b> white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></b> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
<b><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></b> Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Navarretia prostrata</i></b> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i></b> big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Orcuttia californica</i></b> California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Poliophtila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<b><i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i></b> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Quercus dumosa</i></b> Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<b><i>Rana muscosa</i></b> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
<b><i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i></b> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<b><i>Riparia riparia</i></b> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<b><i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i></b> Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<b><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></b> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i></b> Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream</i></b> Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CARE2330CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<b><i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b><i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b><i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i></b> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Willow Scrub</i></b> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Spea hammondi</i></b> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i></b> western bristly scalesseed	PDAP123080	None	None	G5	SH	2A
<b><i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i></b> Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<b><i>Taricha torosa</i></b> Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis</i></b> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Valley Oak Woodland</i></b> Valley Oak Woodland	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 98







## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>



In Reply Refer To:

February 17, 2021

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2018-SLI-0652

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-01388

Project Name: Curtis School

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

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

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

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan ([http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle\\_guidance.html](http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html)). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and

[http://](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html)

[www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html).

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
-

## Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

### **Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office**

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250  
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385  
(760) 431-9440

This project's location is within the jurisdiction of multiple offices. Expect additional species list documents from the following office, and expect that the species and critical habitats in each document reflect only those that fall in the office's jurisdiction:

### **Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office**

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

---

## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2018-SLI-0652

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-01388

Project Name: Curtis School

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The project is a modification of an existing K - 9th grade private school and proposes to add square footage within the existing campus footprint.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.12839612097094,-118.47750097403267,14z>



Counties: Los Angeles County, California

---

## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> Population: U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a>	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</a>	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>	Endangered

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Gambel's Watercress <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201</a>	Endangered

## Critical habitats

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



## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office  
2493 Portola Road, Suite B  
Ventura, CA 93003-7726  
Phone: (805) 644-1766 Fax: (805) 644-3958



In Reply Refer To:

February 17, 2021

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2018-SLI-0339

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2021-E-00543

Project Name: Curtis School

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

#### To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[\*A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

---

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.]

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List



## Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

### **Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office**

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

This project's location is within the jurisdiction of multiple offices. Expect additional species list documents from the following office, and expect that the species and critical habitats in each document reflect only those that fall in the office's jurisdiction:

### **Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office**

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250  
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385  
(760) 431-9440

---

## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2018-SLI-0339

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2021-E-00543

Project Name: Curtis School

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The project is a modification of an existing K - 9th grade private school and proposes to add square footage within the existing campus footprint.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.12839612097094,-118.47750097403267,14z>



Counties: Los Angeles County, California

---

## Endangered Species Act Species

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

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

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

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

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

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> Population: U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a>	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</a>	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a>	Endangered

## Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891</a>	Threatened

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148</a>	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674</a>	Endangered
California Orcutt Grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923</a>	Endangered
Gambel's Watercress <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201</a>	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229</a>	Endangered
Spreading Navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334</a>	Threatened

## Critical habitats

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

## **ATTACHMENT B**

SPECIES OBSERVED DURING BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY



Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
<b>Plant Species</b>		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	native
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Carpobrotus</i> sp.	sea fig	invasive non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	native
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree	invasive non-native
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	native
APIACEAE	PARSLEY FAMILY	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	sweet fennel	invasive non-native
ASPHODELACEAE	ALOE FAMILY	
<i>Aloe</i> sp.	aloe	non-native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	native
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	tocolote	invasive non-native
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	flax-leaved horseweed	non-native
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	cliff aster	native
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	invasive non-native
BIGNONIACEAE	CATALPA FAMILY	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	black poui	non-native
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape honeysuckle	non-native
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Echium</i> sp.	echium	non-native
<i>Eriodictyon</i> sp.	yerba santa	native
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	invasive non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	tuna cactus	non-native
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	



<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	invasive non-native
CISTACEAE	ROCKROSE FAMILY	
<i>Cistus</i> sp.	rockrose	non-native
CUCURBITACEAE	CUCUMBER FAMILY	
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild cucumber	native
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	sticks of fire	non-native
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
<i>Acemisson glaber</i>	deerweed	native
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coral tree	non-native
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa	non-native
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	native
HAMAMELIDACEAE	WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	non-native
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Juglans californica</i>	southern california black walnut	native
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound	invasive non-native
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	non-native
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	native
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	rusty fig	non-native
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	fig	non-native
MUSACEAE	BANANA FAMILY	
<i>Musa</i> sp.	banana	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	red gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	white ironbark	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	red ironbark	non-native
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane box	non-native
<i>Malaleuca quinquenervia</i>	paper bark tea tree	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE		
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	great bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	non-native
PHRYMACEAE	LOPSEED FAMILY	
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower	native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Afghan pine	non-native

<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	non-native
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	native
PLATANACEAE	PLANE-TREE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	native
<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	London planetree	non-native
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise	native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	native
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Chinese flame tree	non-native
SOLANACEAE	POTATO FAMILY	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco	invasive non-native
VITACEAE	GRAPE FAMILY	
<i>Vitis californica</i>	California grape	native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)		
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY	
<i>Iris sp.</i>	iris	non-native
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	foxtail chess	non-native
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	giant wild rye	native
GYMNOSPERMS		
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY	
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Afghan pine	non-native
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	non-native
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	native

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Wildlife Species</b>	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub-jay
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed junco

[illegible]

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**BSA PHOTOGRAPHS**





**Photo 1. Walt Disney Drive entrance road, view looking west toward entrance gate**



**Photo 2. Ornamental landscaping along entry road to school campus, view looking east toward roundabout**





**Photo 3. Mixed chaparral and ornamental vegetation on slope adjacent to the entrance roundabout, view looking northwest**



**Photo 4. Planted slopes behind Arts Building, view looking north**





**Photo 5. Concrete drainage channel network on steep north slopes behind Arts Building, view looking southeast**



**Photo 6. Tagged southern California black walnut tree behind Sports Pavilion, view looking east**





**Photo 7. California walnut tree and ornamental and ruderal vegetation along east perimeter of fencing behind Sports Pavilion, view looking north**



**Photo 8. Mixed chaparral and ornamental vegetation and concrete drainage channel on slope between property and I-405 freeway, view looking east**





**Photo 9. Wildlife camera along southeast perimeter of property, view looking south-southeast**



**Photo 10. Deer scat outside southeast perimeter of property**





**Photo 11. Potential jurisdictional drainage adjacent to California walnut groves on southeast slope of property below parking lot, view looking north**



**Photo 12. Top of drainage culvert on eastern edge of parking lot, view looking west**





**Photo 13. Mixed chaparral and ornamental vegetation on slope adjacent to sports field, view looking south**



**Photo 14. Mixed chaparral and ornamental landscape on slope adjacent to sports field, view looking south**





**Photo 15. Sports field along western portion of campus, view looking north-northwest**



**Photo 16. Chaparral vegetation on steep slope of eastern property boundary, view looking north toward intersection of Mulholland Drive and Walt Disney Drive**





**Photo 17. Redwood trees which may be removed during construction, view looking south, across existing campus basketball courts**



**Photo 18. Ornamental vegetation adjacent to one of several buildings slated to be renovated or removed, view facing northeast**





**Photo 19. Tile roof of the Tuttle Family Upper School Building that could provide suitable roosting habitat for bats**



**Photo 20. Loose tree bark that could provide suitable roosting habitat for bats**

**ATTACHMENT D**

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND WITH POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE PROJECT  
AREA





Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Plants						
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> Marsh sandwort	FE	SE	1B.1	The marsh sandwort is a perennial stoloniferous herb found in marshes and swamps on sandy substrate. This species generally grows up through dense mats of <i>Typha</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> sp., or <i>Scirpus</i> sp. in freshwater marsh. Typical bloom period: May to August Elevation range: 10 to 558 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton’s milk-vetch	FE	S2	1B.1	The Braunton's milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species may be found in recently burned or disturbed areas; usually in sandstone with carbonate layers. A soil specialist; this species requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills.  Typical bloom period: January to August Elevation range: 13 to 2,100 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	The Ventura Marsh milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes, swamps, and wetlands.  Typical bloom period: August to October	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were

Ventura Marsh milk-vetch				Elevation range: Three to 115 feet		conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The coastal dunes milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal prairie habitats. This species is found in moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean. Typical bloom period: April to October Elevation range: Zero to 98 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	--	--	1B.2	The Coulter's saltbush is a perennial herb that is found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in alkaline or clay soils. Typical bloom period: March to October Elevation range: Six to 1,509 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	--	--	1B.2	The south coast saltscale is an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub in alkali soils. Typical bloom period: March to October	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were

				Elevation range: Three to 1,312 feet		conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	--	--	1B.1	<p>The Parish's brittle scale is an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, and wetlands. This species is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: June to October</p> <p>Elevation range: 16 to 4,659 feet</p>	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's salt scale	--	--	1B.2	<p>The Davidson's salt scale is an annual herb that is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: April to October</p> <p>Elevation range: Zero to 1,509 feet</p>	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Berberis nevadensis</i> Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	The Nevin's barberry is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub.	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no <i>Berberis</i>

				<p>This species is often found on steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 951 to 5,176 feet</p>		species were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<p><i>Calandrinia breweri</i></p> <p>Brewer's calandrinia</p>	--	--	4.2	<p>The Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy or loamy soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 32 to 3,937 feet</p>	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<p><i>California macrophylla</i></p> <p>round-leaved filaree</p>	--	--	1B.2	<p>The round-leaved filaree is an annual herb that is found in cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grasslands in clay soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to May</p> <p>Elevation range: 49 to 3,937 feet</p>	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<p><i>Calochortus catalinae</i></p> <p>Catalina mariposa-lily</p>	--	--	4.2	<p>The Catalina mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in heavy soils, open slopes, and openings in brush.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p>	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally

				Elevation range: 49 to 2,297 feet		occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.2	<p>The slender mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species can also be found on grassy slopes within other habitats.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 1,050 to 3,280 feet</p>	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	--	--	4.2	<p>The Plummer's mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material and can be very common after fire.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: May to July</p> <p>Elevation range: 300 to 5,600 feet</p>	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no rocky or sandy soils; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Calystegia felix</i> lucky morning-glory	--	--	3.1	The lucky morning-glory is an annual rhizomatous herb that is found in meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub.  Typical bloom period: March to September  Elevation range: 98 to 705 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Peirson's morning-glory	--	--	4.2	The Peirson's morning-glory is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is often found in disturbed areas or along roadsides, or in grassy, open areas.  Typical bloom period: April to June  Elevation range: 98 to 4,921 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> Lewis' evening-primrose	--	--	3	The Lewis' evening-primrose is an annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and cismontane woodlands in sandy or clay soils.  Typical bloom period: March to May  Elevation range: Zero to 984 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Canbya candida</i> white pygmy-poppy	--	--	4.2	The white pygmy-poppy is an annual herb that is found in Joshua tree woodlands, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands in sandy areas.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				<p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 1,969 to 4,790 feet</p>		
<p><i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> southern tarplant</p>	--	--	1B.1	<p>The southern tarplant is an annual herb found in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species is often found in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges and in alkaline soils with saltgrass.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: May to November</p> <p>Elevation range: Zero to 1,575 feet</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i> island mountain-mahogany</p>	--	--	4.3	<p>The island mountain-mahogany is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forests.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: February to May</p> <p>Elevation range: 98 to 1,969 feet</p>	HP	<p>There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no <i>Cercocarpus</i> species were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Chloropyron</i> <i>maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak</p>	FE	SE	1B.2	<p>The salt marsh bird's-beak is an annual herb that is found in coastal dunes, marshes, swamps, and wetlands. This species is limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: May to October</p> <p>Elevation range: Zero to 98 feet</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for</p>



						this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando valley spineflower	--	SE	1B.1	The San Fernando Valley spineflower is an annual herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on sandy soils.  Typical bloom period: April to July  Elevation range: 492 to 4,002 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> small-flowered morning-glory	--	--	4.2	The small-flowered morning-glory is an annual herb that is found in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species prefers clay and serpentinite seeps.  Typical bloom period: March to July  Elevation range: 98 to 2,297 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE	1B.2	The salt marsh bird's-beak is an annual herb generally found in coastal dunes and marshes and swamps (coastal salt).  Typical bloom period: May to October Elevation range: Zero to 98 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this

						species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	--	SR	1B.2	The Santa Susana tarplant is a perennial deciduous shrub that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub on sandstone outcrops and crevices.  Typical bloom period: July to November  Elevation range: 919 to 2,313 feet	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no sandstone outcrops; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i> western dichondra	--	--	4.2	The western dichondra is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands on sandy loam, clay, and rocky soils.  Typical bloom period: March to July  Elevation range: 164 to 1,640 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> Johnston's monkeyflower	--	--	4.3	The Johnston's monkeyflower is an annual herb that is found in lower montane coniferous forests in rocky or gravelly sites.  Typical bloom period: May to August  Elevation range: 3,199 to 9,580 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Dithyrea maritima</i> beach spectaclepod	--	ST	1B.1	The beach spectaclepod is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub.  Typical bloom period: March to May  Elevation range: 10 to 213 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	The slender-horned spineflower is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in sandy soils.  Typical bloom period: April to June  Elevation range: 656 to 2,510 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	--	--	1B.1	The Blochman's dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, ultramafic, valley and foothill grasslands. Often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil.  Typical bloom period: April to June  Elevation range: 16 to 1,476 feet	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no dudleya were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<p><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i></p> <p>Santa Monica Mountains dudleya</p>	FT	--	1B.1	<p>The Santa Monica dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 492 to 1,099 feet</p>	HP	<p>There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no dudleya were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya densiflora</i></p> <p>San Gabriel Mountains dudleya</p>	--	--	1B.1	<p>The San Gabriel Mountains dudleya is a perennial herb found on cliffs and canyon walls in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitat in granitic soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 984 to 1,608 feet</p>	HP	<p>There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no dudleya were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya multicaulis</i></p> <p>many-stemmed dudleya</p>	--	--	1B.2	<p>The many-stemmed dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: April to July</p> <p>Elevation range: 49 to 2,592 feet</p>	HP	<p>There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no dudleya were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>

<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i> Santa Barbara bedstraw	--	--	4.3	The Santa Barbara bedstraw is a perennial herb that is found in cismontane woodlands. Typical bloom period: May to July Elevation range: 656 to 4,003 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; however, this genus is identifiable outside of the bloom period and no <i>Galium</i> species were observed during the biological surveys. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2	The Palmer's grapplinghook is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands in clay soils. Typical bloom period: March to May Elevation range: 66 to 3,133 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	--	--	1A	The Los Angeles sunflower is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Typical bloom period: August to October Elevation range: 33 to 5,000 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this

						species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> urn-flowered alumroot	--	--	4.3	The urn-flowered alumroot is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, riparian forests, and upper montane coniferous forests in rocky sites.  Typical bloom period: May to August  Elevation range: 3,789 to 8,694 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1	The mesa horkelia is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites.  Typical bloom period: February to July  Elevation range: 49 to 5,397 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel Mountains hulsea	--	--	4.3	The San Gabriel Mountains hulsea is a perennial herb that is found in lower and upper coniferous forests in rocky sites.  Typical bloom period: May to July  Elevation range: 4,921 to 8,202 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	--	--	2B.1	<p>The California satintail is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in mesic habitats in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: September to May</p> <p>Elevation range: Zero to 3,986 feet</p>	HP	<p>The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.</p>
<i>Juglans californica</i> southern California black walnut	--	--	4.2	<p>The southern California black walnut is a perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in slopes, canyons, and alluvial habitats.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to August</p> <p>Elevation range: 164 to 2,953 feet</p>	P	<p>There are southern California black walnut trees at the southern end of the BSA south of the parking lot.</p>
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> southwestern spiny rush	--	--	4.2	<p>The southwestern spiny rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in coastal dunes, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and wetlands.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: May to June</p> <p>Elevation range: Nine to 2,953 feet</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	--	--	1B.1	<p>The Coulter's goldfields are an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, marshes, swamps, vernal pools, and wetlands in alkaline soils.</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this</p>

				<p>Typical bloom period: February to June</p> <p>Elevation range: Three to 4511 feet</p>		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<p><i>Lepechinia fragrans</i></p> <p>fragrant pitcher sage</p>	--	--	4.2	<p>The fragrant pitcher sage is perennial shrub that is found in chaparral habitat.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to October</p> <p>Elevation range: 65 to 4,298 feet</p>	HP	<p>The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i></p> <p>Robinson's pepper-grass</p>	--	--	4.3	<p>The Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in dry soils.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: January to July</p> <p>Elevation range: 13 to 4,708 feet</p>	HP	<p>The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i></p>	--	--	4.2	<p>The ocellated humboldt lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower</p>	HP	<p>The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and</p>



ocellated humboldt lily				montane coniferous forests, and riparian forests.  Typical bloom period: March to July  Elevation range: 98 to 5,906 feet		1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Lupinus paynei</i> Payne's bush lupine	--	--	1B.1	The Payne's bush lupine is a perennial shrub found in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in sandy soils.  Typical bloom period: March to April  Elevation range: 721 to 1,377 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush-mallow	--	--	1B.2	The Davidson's bush-mallow is a perennial deciduous shrub that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands.  Typical bloom period: June to January  Elevation range: 492 to 5,003 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.

<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> <i>ssp. hypoleuca</i>  white-veined monardella	--	--	1B.3	The white-veined monardella is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral and cismontane woodlands.  Typical bloom period: May to August  Elevation range: 164 to 4,199 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Mucronea californica</i>  California spineflower	--	--	4.2	The California spineflower is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in sandy soils.  Typical bloom period: March to July  Elevation range: Zero to 4,593 feet	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no sandy soils; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>  mud nama	--	--	2B.2	The mud nama is an annual/perennial herb that is found in marshes and swamps.  Typical bloom period: January to July  Elevation range: 16 to 1,640 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>  Gambel's water cress	FE	ST	1B.1	The Gambel's water cress is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in marshes and swamps.  Typical bloom period: April to October  Elevation range: 16 to 1,082 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the

						typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Spreading navarretia	FT	S2	1B.1	The spreading navarretia is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, and playas. This species is found in swales San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools that are often surrounded by other habitat types.  Typical bloom period: April to June  Elevation range: 98 to 2,149 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	--	--	1B.1	The prostrate vernal pool navarretia is an annual herb that is found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, meadows, and seeps in alkaline soils.  Typical bloom period: April to July  Elevation range: Nine to 4,052 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	The California Orcutt grass is an annual herb found in vernal pools. Typical bloom period: April to August Elevation range: 49 to 2,165 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> Hubby's phacelia	--	--	4.2	The Hubby's phacelia is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands on gravelly, rocky areas.  Typical bloom period: April to July	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted;

				Elevation range: Zero to 3,281 feet		therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Physalis lobata</i> Lobed ground-cherry	--	--	2B.3	The lobed ground-cherry is a perennial herb that is found in Mojavean desert scrub and playas.  Typical bloom period: September to January  Elevation range: 1,640 to 2,624 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	--	--	2B.2	The white rabbit-tobacco is perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands in sandy, gravelly sites.  Typical bloom period: August to November  Elevation range: 115 to 1,670 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	--	--	1B.1	The Nuttall's scrub oak is perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub. Generally,	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this species is identifiable outside of the bloom period and was not

				<p>on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: February to April</p> <p>Elevation range: 505 to 2,100 feet</p>		<p>observed during the biological surveys.</p> <p>Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i></p> <p>San Gabriel oak</p>	--	--	4.2	<p>The San Gabriel oak is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral and cismontane woodlands.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: April to May</p> <p>Elevation range: 1,476 to 3,281 feet</p>	HP	<p>There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, this species is identifiable outside of the bloom period and was not observed during the biological surveys.</p> <p>Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></p> <p>salt spring checkerbloom</p>	--	--	2B.2	<p>The salt spring checkerbloom is a perennial herb that is found in alkali playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and wetlands.</p> <p>Typical bloom period: March to June</p> <p>Elevation range: 10 to 7,808 feet</p>	HP	<p>The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.</p>

<i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i> western bristly scaleseed	--	--	2A	The western bristly scaleseed is an annual herb that is found in Sonoran desert scrub in rocky or sandy sites.  Typical bloom period: March to April  Elevation range: 1,198 to 2,198 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	--	--	1B.2	The San Bernardino aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands.  Typical bloom period: July to November  Elevation range: Six to 6,692 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	--	--	1B.3	The Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in broadleaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands.  Typical bloom period: June to October  Elevation range: 1,099 to 6,611 feet	HP	The property was completely graded and scraped between 1979 and 1980, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not naturally occurring. However, there is chaparral habitat onsite, and there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.

<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	--	--	2B.2	The Sonoran maiden fern is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in meadows, seeps, and wetlands and is often found along streams and seepage areas.  Typical bloom period: January to September  Elevation range: 197 to 3,051 feet	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Insects</b>						
<i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i>  Santa Monica shieldback katydid	--		S1S2	The Santa Monica shieldback katydid is found in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California. This species is found in introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.	HP	There is introduced iceplant and chaparral vegetation within the BSA; therefore, there is a moderate potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	--		CE	The Crotch bumble bee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. This species nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows. Food plant genera for the Crotch bumblebee include <i>Antirrhinum</i> sp., <i>Phacelia</i> sp., <i>Clarkia</i> sp., <i>Dendromecon</i> sp., <i>Eschscholzia</i> sp., and <i>Eriogonum</i> sp.	HP	There is potential for this species to nest on the hillsides in the BSA; however, rodent burrows are limited and the only food plant genera observed in the BSA is California buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ). Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.

<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	--	SH	The Busck's gallmoth is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitat.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis grvida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	--	S2	The sandy beach tiger beetle is found in areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico in coastal dunes habitat. This species prefers clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone and subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	--	S1S2	The globose dune beetle is found in coastal sand dune habitat in foredunes and sand hummocks. This species is erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. The globose dune beetle burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	--	S2S3	The monarch - California overwintering population is found in closed-cone coniferous forests. The winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico and roosts are located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. The monarch butterfly requires milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae.	A	There are eucalyptus trees in the BSA; however, they are not wind protected and would not provide suitable wintering roost sites. In addition, no milkweed was observed in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



Crustaceans					
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	S3	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is found in vernal pools and seasonally ponded areas. This species depends on the presence of water in winter and early spring and the absence of water during summer.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	--	The riverside fairy shrimp is found in coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. This species is found in seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Fish					
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	FT	S1	The Santa Ana sucker is endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. This species is a habitat generalist, and prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE	SSC	The tidewater goby is found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches and requires fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. This species prefer brackish, slow-moving water with emergent vegetation.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	--	SSC	The arroyo chub is native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. This species was introduced into streams in Santa	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this

			Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. The arroyo chub is found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms, and feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	FE	S1	The steelhead – southern California DPS is found between the Santa Maria River and the Tijuana River at the United States and Mexican Border in seasonally accessible rivers and streams. This species requires cool, clean water with natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, rocks and boulders.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	--	SSC	The Santa Ana speckled dace is found in perennial streams fed by cool springs that maintain summer water temperatures below 68 degrees Fahrenheit. This species is found in streams with gravel, cobble, sand, or boulder substrates. The current distribution of the Santa Ana speckled dace is restricted to the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers and in Big Tujunga Creek.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Mollusks</b>					
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater	--	S2	The California floater is a mollusk found in freshwater lakes, slow-moving streams and rivers, and some reservoirs with mud or sand substrates. This species is found at low elevations and requires host fish, such as hardhead, pit sculpin, Sacramento pikeminnow, tule perch, and the non-native green sunfish, to	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			reproduce and disperse. This species prefers softer substrates, such as sand and silt, which are characteristic of permanently flooded wetlands, lakes, and reservoirs. This species has been extirpated from most of its historic range in southern California.		
<i>Anodonta oregonensis</i> Oregon floater	--		The Oregon floater is a mollusk found in low-gradient rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. This species requires host fish, such as the coho salmon to reproduce and disperse.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i> San Gabriel chestnut	--	S2	The San Gabriel chesnut is an air-breathing land snail found in moist conditions often near water. This species is commonly found on rocky hillsides, under plant debris, in rock piles, woodrat nests, and spaces beneath logs, stumps, and boulders. The San Gabriel chesnut can also be found in piles of weathered rock. During dry seasons they move below the rock piles to the soil in order to stay moist, and the snails are found in different depths of the rock piles depending on moisture conditions. This species is found in the San Gabriel Mountains, between the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert.	A	The BSA is outside of the current known range of this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	--	S1S2	The western ridged mussel is found primarily in creeks, rivers, and lakes. This species was historically found in most of the state, but is currently extirpated from Central and Southern California.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Helminthoglypta fontiphila</i> Soledad shoulderband	--		The Soledad shoulderband is a terrestrial snail endemic to Los Angeles County. This species is known only from Little Rock Creek Canyon on the north flank of the San Gabriel Mountains and Soledad Canyon near Acton.	A	The BSA is outside of the current known range of where this species is found. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Helminthoglypta traskii pacoimensis</i> Pacoima shoulderband	--	S1	The Pacoima shoulderband is a terrestrial snail endemic to western Los Angeles County. This species is known only from Pacoima Canyon on the west slope of the San Gabriel Mountains.	A	The BSA is outside of the current known range of where this species is found. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Arachnid</b>					
<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	--	S1	The Gertsch's socalchemmis spider is found in coastal scrub. This species is known from only two locations in Los Angeles County (Brentwood and Topanga Canyon).	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA and the BSA is outside of the current known range of where this species is found. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Amphibians</b>					
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	FE	S2S3	The arroyo toad is found in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley foothill and desert riparian wash and desert wash. This species is found near rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores, and in loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of the range. Arroyo toads require slow-moving streams with sandy	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			soils and sandy streamside terraces. Reproduction is dependent upon the availability of very shallow, still, or low-flow pools.		
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	The California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. This species requires 11 to 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development, and must have access to estivation habitat. The only known population of the California red-legged frog in Los Angeles County is in San Francisquito Canyon in the Angeles National Forest.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	SE	The southern mountain yellow-legged frog is found in rocky streams in narrow canyons and in chaparral habitat in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains (southern DPS). This species is always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require two to four years to complete their aquatic development.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	--	SSC	The western spadefoot is found in cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	--	SSC	The coast range newt is found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there

Coast Range newt			southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands are used. Breeding for this species takes place in ponds, reservoirs, and streams. Terrestrial individuals will migrate up to 0.25 mile to upland habitat.		is no suitable breeding habitat within 0.25 mile of the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Anniella spp.</i> California legless lizard	--	SSC	The California legless lizard is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on shaded foothill canyons and often on grassy slopes within other habitats in moist, loose soil. The California legless lizard prefers soils with a high moisture content.	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no moist soils in the BSA. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	--	SSC	The southern California legless lizard is found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. This species is found in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. The southern California legless lizard prefers soils with a high moisture content.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	--	SSC	The California glossy snake is found in arid scrub, rocky washes, and chaparral habitat. This species is nocturnal and hides in burrows underground during the day. The California glossy snake preys on sleeping diurnal lizards, small snakes, birds, and small mammals.	HP	There is chaparral habitat along the hillsides in the BSA; however, because the BSA is disturbed by human activity and generally surrounded by urban development, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.

<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	--	SSC	The coastal whiptail is found in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, sparse grassland, chaparral, and riparian woodland. This species is found in coastal and inland valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California. The coastal whiptail preys on small invertebrates, especially spiders, scorpions, centipedes, termites, and small lizards.	HP	There is chaparral habitat along the hillsides in the BSA; however, because the BSA is disturbed by human activity and generally surrounded by urban development, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	--	S2	The San Bernardino ringneck snake is most commonly found in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands. This species avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. The San Bernardino ringneck snake feeds on small salamanders, tadpoles, small frogs, small snakes, lizards, worms, and insects.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA and prey resources are limited; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	--	SSC	The western pond turtle is found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. This species prefers areas that provide logs, algae, or vegetation for cover, and boulders for basking.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra)</i>	--	WL	The California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population) is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, meadows, seeps, riparian forests, riparian woodlands, upper montane coniferous	HP	The BSA is outside of the current known range of this species; therefore, this

California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)			forests, and wetlands. This species is restricted to the San Gabriel and San Jacinto mountains of Southern California.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	--	SSC	The coast horned lizard is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal bluff scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	HP	There is chaparral habitat along the hillsides in the BSA; however, because the BSA is disturbed by human activity and generally surrounded by urban development, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> coast patch-nosed snake	--	SSC	The coast patch-nosed snake is found in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. This species requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. The coast patch-nosed snake feeds on lizards, small mammals, and amphibians.	HP	There is chaparral habitat along the hillsides in the BSA; however, because the BSA is disturbed by human activity and generally surrounded by urban development, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	--	SSC	The two-striped garter snake is a highly aquatic species that is generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> ssp.	--	SSC	The south coast garter snake resides in Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this



south coast gartersnake			to about 2,789 feet. This species is typically found in marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	--	WL	The Cooper's hawk is found in wooded habitats from deep forests to leafy subdivisions and backyards. The Cooper's hawk is found in cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. This species nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, often in canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and will also nest in live oaks. The Cooper's hawk has increasingly been observed in suburbs and cities where some tall trees exist for nest sites.	HP (Nesting and Foraging)	There are coast live oak trees in the BSA; however, foraging habitat within the BSA is limited. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to nest and forage within the BSA.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	--	SSC	The northern goshawk is found in north coast coniferous forests, subalpine coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. This species usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> Sharp-shinned hawk	--	WL	The sharp-shinned hawk is found in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. This species prefers riparian areas with north-facing slopes, containing plucking perches as critical requirements. Nests are usually within 275 feet of water.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	--	ST	The tricolored blackbird is a highly colonial species that is found in freshwater marshes dominated by cattails and bulrushes. This species requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging areas with insect prey within one mile of the colony.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	--	WL	The California rufous-crowned sparrow is a resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. This species frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	HP (Nesting and Foraging)	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no steep rocky hillsides with grass patches in the BSA. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	--	SSC	The grasshopper sparrow is found in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Loosely colonial when nesting, this species favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	--	S4	The great egret is found in brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, riparian forests, and wetlands. This species nests colonially in large trees. The rookery sites are located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes. The great egret feeds mainly on small fish, but will also eat amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and invertebrates.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	--	S4	The great blue heron nests colonially in tall trees, cliff sides, and sequestered spots on marshes. This species forages in marshes, lake margins, tide flats, rivers, streams, and wet meadows. The rookery sites are in close proximity to foraging areas.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	--	SSC	The long-eared owl is found in riparian habitats with willows, cottonwoods, and live oaks along stream courses. This species requires adjacent open land with mice for foraging, and old crow, hawk, or magpie nests for breeding.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	--	SSC	The burrowing owl is found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species is a subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. The burrowing owl is also common in disturbed areas, including roadsides, and may develop burrows in debris piles. Burrowing owls are opportunistic feeders and prey upon insects, scorpions, small mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	--	FP, WL	The golden eagle is found in open and semi-open county with native vegetation and primarily found in mountains, canyons, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. This species avoids developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. Cliff-walled canyons and large trees	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			provide nesting habitat in most parts of their range.		
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> oak titmouse	--	S4	The oak titmouse is found in oak woodland and pinyon-juniper habitat and has been observed in wooded suburbs. This species nests in natural tree cavities or woodpecker holes.	HP	An oak titmouse was heard calling in the BSA. Therefore, this species is present in the BSA.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> marbled murrelet	FT	SE	The marbled murrelets are long-lived seabirds that spend most of their life in the marine environment, but use old-growth forests for nesting.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--	ST	The Swainson's hawk forages in prairies, grasslands, and agricultural fields that support rodent populations. This species nests in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird	--	S4	The Costa's hummingbird is found in desert washes, and sage scrub habitat, mostly in dry and open areas such as washes and streamsides in the Sonoran desert and lower parts of dry canyons. In California, may also use various chaparral and riparian areas. Dominant species may include chamise, laurel sumac, buckwheat, California lilac, and coffeeberry. This species nests in the Sonoran and Mojave desert in sparsely leaved shrubs or small trees, and sometimes in yucca or cactus.	HP (Nesting and Foraging)	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA and chamise, laurel sumac, and buckwheat are in the BSA. Therefore, there is a high potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	--	WL	The northern cardinal is found in desert wash, riparian scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this

northern cardinal			habitats. This species requires dense brushy river bottom thickets, well-vegetated dry washes, and dense desert scrub.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift	--	SSC	The Vaux swift is found in redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. This species nests in large hollow trees and snags, and will often nest in flocks. The Vaux swift shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes and feeds low over water.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT	SSC	The western snowy plover is found in coastal beaches, sand spits, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> mountain plover	--	SSC	The mountain plover is found in short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, bare ground, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. The mountain plover prefers grazed areas as well as areas with burrowing rodents. This species breeds on open plains at moderate elevations.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i> Clark's marsh wren	--	SSC	The Clark's marsh wren is found in marshes with dense reeds. This species builds nests of grasses and sedges lashed to vegetation.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher	--	SSC	The olive-sided flycatcher is found in lower and upper montane coniferous forests and redwood forests. This species is most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes, or other	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			open terrain. This species nests in mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pines.		
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	--	SSC	The yellow rail is a summer resident of fresh-water marshlands in the eastern Sierra Nevada mountains in Mono County. The yellow rail is found in shallow marshes and wet meadows. During the winter, this species is found in drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields. During the summer, the yellow rail is found in large wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by sedges and grasses.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	The western yellow-billed cuckoo breeds in large blocks, or contiguous areas of riparian habitat, primarily cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands. Optimum patches are greater than 200 acres in size and wider than 1,950 feet. Sites smaller than 50 to 100 acres in size and 325 to 65 feet wide are not suitable. This species forages on caterpillars and large insects, and occasionally on small lizards, frogs, eggs, and young birds.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	--	SSC	The black swift is found in the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, central and southern Sierra Nevada, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. This species breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf.		
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	--	S4	The snowy egret is found in marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and wetlands. This species is a colonial nester with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules or within trees or shrubs five to 10 feet up from the ground. Rookery sites are situated close to foraging areas. The snowy egret forages in shallow water for fish, insects, and crustaceans, and may also forage in open fields.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	--	SE	The willow flycatcher is found in meadows and seeps, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetland habitats. This species requires dense willow thickets for nesting and low, exposed branches as hunting perches. The willow flycatcher is found at 2,000 to 8,000 feet elevation.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> <i>extimus</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	The southwestern willow flycatcher is found in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands with vegetation for nesting and foraging.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	--	WL	The merlin is found in open woodland, grasslands, savannahs, coastal areas, farms, ranches, and along rivers. This species requires clumps of trees or windbreaks for roosting and nests near forested openings, in fragmented woodlands, near rivers, lakes, or bogs and on	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			lake islands. Merlins will lay their eggs in abandoned crow or hawk nests within conifers or deciduous trees.		
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	--	WL	The prairie falcon is found in grasslands, shrubby deserts, shrub-steppe (a low rainfall grassland) and other open areas up to about 10,000 feet elevation. In the winter, the majority of this species are found in the Great Plains and Great Basin, where they feed mostly on other birds such as horned larks and meadowlarks. In the summer, this species eats mostly small mammals, such as ground squirrels, pikas, birds, and insects. The prairie falcon nests on ledges, cavities, and crevices of cliff faces, or uses abandoned nests of eagles, hawks, or ravens.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	Delisted	FP	The American peregrine falcon breeds in open habitats from tundra and seacoasts to high mountains and open forested regions, where there are rocky cliffs with ledges overlooking rivers, lakes, or coastal bays that have abundant birds. This species typically nests on ledges of large cliff faces, but will also nest on city buildings, bridges, and tree cavities of coastal redwoods.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Grus canadensis canadensis</i> lesser sandhill crane	--	SSC	The lesser sandhill crane breeds in the Arctic and winters in southern California. This species uses pastures, moist grasslands, alfalfa fields, and shallow wetlands for loafing sites. Roost sites are in a variety of wetland habitats, where	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



			cranes spend the night standing in shallow water. Water depths at roost sites generally range from one to six inches.		
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California Condor	FE	FP	The California condor forages in open grasslands, and may travel far from its primary nesting site. This species feeds on carrion of both land and marine mammals, including deer, cattle, pigs, rabbits, sea lion, and whales. The California condor nests in natural cavities or caves in cliffs, and will sometimes also nest in coast redwood trees.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	Delisted	SE	The bald eagle is found in old growth lower montane coniferous forest along ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within one mile of water. This species nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. The bald eagle roosts communally in winter.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian tern	--	S4	The Caspian tern is found on inland freshwater lakes and marshes, and also in brackish or saltwater estuaries and bays. This species nests on sandy or gravelly beaches and shell banks in small colonies.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	--	SSC	The yellow-breasted chat is found in dense second-growth riparian thickets and brush. This species nests in very dense scrub often along streams and at the edges of swamps or ponds.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i> Gray-headed junco	--	WL	The gray-headed junco is found in upper montane coniferous forest. This species is a summer resident of Clark Mountain in eastern San Bernardino County and Grapevine Mountains in Inyo County. The gray-headed junco is associated with white fir at 7,300 feet at Clark Mountain and dense pinyons above 6,700 feet in the Grapevine Mountains.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	--	SSC	The loggerhead shrike is found in semi-open country with lookout posts, such as wires, trees, and scrub. This species builds nests in thorny vegetation in semi-open terrain, from large clearings in wooded regions to open grassland or desert with a few scattered trees or large shrubs. This species prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Larus californicus</i> California gull	--	WL	The California gull is found along littoral waters, sandy beaches, waters and shorelines of bays, tidal mud-flats, marshes, lakes, etc. This species is a colonial nester on the ground near lakes or marshes, often on islands.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	--	S4	The black-crowned night heron is a colonial nester, nesting usually in trees in riparian woodland and forest habitat, and occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites are located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, and marshy spots.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	--	WL	The osprey is found along ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and riparian forest along larger streams. This species builds large nests in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> American white pelican	--	SSC	The American white pelican is a colonial nester on large interior lakes. This species forages in shallow water on inland marshes, along lake or river edges, and in wetlands.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	Delisted	FP	The California brown pelican is found on rocky, sandy, or vegetated offshore islands, beaches, open sea, harbors, marinas, estuaries, and breakwaters. This species nests in colonies, often on isolated islands.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	--	WL	The double-crested cormorant is a colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, riparian forest, and scrub or woodland habitat near lake margins. This species builds nests near water on cliff ledges, on the ground on islands, or at any height in trees. The double-crested cormorant feeds on fish and other aquatic life near the mid to upper levels of the water.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pica nuttalli</i> Yellow-billed magpie	--	S3S4	The yellow-billed magpie is found in cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is found from the Central Valley and coastal mountain ranges from south of San Francisco to Santa Barbara County.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA and the BSA is outside of the current known range of where this species is found. Therefore,

					this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Piranga rubra</i> summer tanager	--	SSC	The summer tanager is found in riparian forests and is a summer resident of desert riparian habitat along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts. This species requires cottonwood-willow riparian habitat for nesting and foraging and prefers older, dense stands along streams.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	The coastal California gnatcatcher is found in chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas near sage scrub. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California, this species requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there is no coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> Light-footed clapper rail	FE	SE	The light-footed clapper rail is found exclusively in salt marshes between Santa Barbara, California and San Quintin Bay, Baja California, Mexico. This species nests primarily in dense cordgrass, wrack deposits, and in hummocks of high marsh within the low marsh zone.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i> Yuma Ridgway's rail	FE	ST/FP	The Yuma Ridgway's rail is found in freshwater marshes, swamps, and wetlands. This species prefers stands of cattails and tules dissected by narrow channels of flowing water. The Yuma Ridgway rail nests in freshwater marshes along	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			the Colorado River and along the south and east ends of the Salton Sea.		
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	--	ST	The bank swallow is a colonial nester, and nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. This species requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean for nesting.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i> rufous hummingbird	--	S4	The rufous hummingbird typically breeds in open or shrubby areas, forest openings, yards, and parks, and sometimes in forests, thickets, swamps, and meadows from sea level to approximately 6,000 feet. This species winters mostly in pine-oak woods in Mexico. The rufous hummingbird feeds primarily on nectar from colorful, tubular flowers including columbine, scarlet gilia, penstemon, Indian paintbrush, mints, lilies, fireweeds, larkspurs, currants, and heaths.	HP	There are open, shrubby areas in the BSA; however, only a few mint species were observed in the BSA for foraging. Therefore, there is a moderate potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	--	SSC	The yellow warbler is found in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats in close proximity to water. This species is frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and can also be found in cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> Red-breasted sap sucker	--	S4	The red-breasted sapsucker is found in mixed coniferous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests and woodlands. This species requires snags or hollow tree cavities for nesting. They	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			can also be found in riparian habitats with large cottonwoods.		
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	--	S3S4	The Lawrence's goldfinch is found in valley foothill hardwood and valley foothill hardwood-conifer habitats in northern California and desert riparian, palm oasis, pinon and juniper woodlands, and lower montane habitats in southern California. This species has a narrow breeding range within the woodlands of California and Baja California. This species nests in dense foliage near water in open, arid woodlands with a preference to oaks, but may nest in chaparral. Even within their normal California range, the breeding status and distribution of these goldfinches is poorly understood.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Spizella breweri</i> Brewer's sparrow	--	S4	The Brewer's sparrow is found east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, mountains and high valleys of the Mojave Desert, and mountains at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley. This species depends almost exclusively on the sagebrush ecosystem, dominated by big sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ) and similar species that grow to approximately five feet tall for breeding. Some Brewer's sparrows use large clearings in pinyon-juniper woodlands.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE	SE	The California least tern nests in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly ground (typically	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this

			tidal flats and beaches) near lagoons, estuaries, or bays.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	--	SSC	The California spotted owl is found in broadleaved upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. This species is most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i> Elegant tern	--	WL	The elegant tern is found near coastal waters along the Pacific Coast. This species nests on low, flat, sandy islands on the ground.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Least Bell's vireo nests are placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, and mesquite.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	--	SSC	The pallid bat is found in arid locations in rocky, mountainous areas near water or open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Roost must protect bats from high temperatures. Bats	HP (Roosting and Foraging)	There is marginal roosting habitat within the roof shingles on the buildings on campus. In addition, there are mature trees that could provide suitable roosting

			<p>move deeper into cover if temperatures rise. Night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. The pallid bat is highly sensitive to disturbance.</p>		<p>habitat. There are no areas of open water or sparsely vegetated grasslands in the BSA; however, there is suitable foraging habitat on the undeveloped hillsides. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to roost and forage in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat</p>	--	SSC	<p>The Townsend's big-eared bat is found in a variety of habitat types, including coniferous forests, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, agricultural areas, and coastal habitats. This species roosts in caves, and cave-like structures, such as exposed cavity-forming rock and mines. Townsend's big-eared bats prefer to roost in large rooms and do not utilize cracks and crevices.</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.</p>
<p><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat</p>	--	SSC	<p>The western mastiff bat is a cliff dwelling species that generally roosts under rock slabs or crevices in large boulders or buildings. This species is not known to roost in bridges, although some potential exists. This species forages in dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland, agricultural, and urban areas. Roosts typically provide a vertical drop to allow individuals to drop into flight.</p>	HP (Roosting and Foraging)	<p>There is marginal roosting habitat within the roof shingles on the buildings on campus. In addition, there are mature trees that could provide suitable roosting habitat. There is suitable foraging habitat on the undeveloped hillsides within the BSA. Therefore, there is moderate potential</p>



					for this species to roost and forage in the BSA.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	--	S3S4	<p>The silver haired bat is a solitary tree-roosting species that is found in forested areas. This species roosts in small tree hollows, beneath tree bark, in buildings, rock crevices, in wood piles, and on cliff faces. The silver-haired bat feeds over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. This species requires drinking water.</p>	HP (Roosting and Foraging)	<p>There is marginal roosting habitat within the roof shingles on the buildings on campus. In addition, there are mature trees that could provide suitable roosting habitat. There are no areas of open water in the BSA; however, there is suitable foraging habitat on the undeveloped hillsides. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to roost and forage in the BSA.</p>
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	--	S4	<p>The hoary bat prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. This species roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees and feeds primarily on moths. This species requires water.</p>	HP (Roosting and Foraging)	<p>There are mature trees that could provide suitable roosting habitat in the BSA. There are no areas of open water in the BSA; however, there is suitable foraging habitat on the undeveloped hillsides. Therefore, there is a moderate potential for this species to roost and forage in the BSA.</p>
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--	SSC	<p>The western yellow bat is found in varied habitats, such as valley foothill riparian, desert</p>	A	<p>There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this</p>

western yellow bat			riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis. They usually roost near water; often associated with palm trees.		species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	--	SSC	The San Diego black-trailed jackrabbit is found in intermediate canopy stages of coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California. This species is found in open shrub, herbaceous and tree, and herbaceous edges.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat	--	SSC	The California leaf-nosed bat is found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats. This species requires rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting. The California leaf-nosed bat current distribution within California is limited to San Diego County and the eastern portion of the state.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> south coast marsh vole	--	SSC	The south coast marsh vole is found in tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	--	SSC	The San Diego desert woodrat is found in Joshua tree woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats in Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. The San Diego desert woodrat prefers moderate to dense canopies and is particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. This	HP	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; however, there are no moderate to dense canopies, rock outcrops, or rocky cliffs in the BSA. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.

			species builds dens using sticks, leaves, and other assorted materials.		
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	--	SSC	The big-free tailed bat is found in low-lying arid areas in southern California. This species requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites and feeds principally on large moths. This species is rare in California and the current known range of this species is within San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA and the BSA is outside of the current known range of this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	--	SSC	The southern grasshopper mouse is found in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. This species prefers low to moderate shrub cover. The southern grasshopper mouse feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	--	SSC	The Los Angeles pocket mouse is found in lower elevation grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. This species favors open ground with fine sandy soils. This species may dig burrows or hide under weeds and dead leaves.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Puma concolor</i> Mountain lion (Southern	--	SC	The mountain lion is found in a variety of habitats including pine forests, riparian and oak woodlands, streams, chaparral, desert habitats and grasslands. This species requires large areas of relatively undisturbed habitats with	HP	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. However, there are undeveloped hillsides adjacent to the

California/Central Coast ESU)			adequate connectivity to allow for dispersal and gene flow.		BSA that could be used by this species. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	--	SSC	The American badger is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. The American badger needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground.	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Natural Communities</b>					
California Walnut Woodland	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)		California Walnut Woodlands are comprised of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> ).	A	There are California black walnut trees in the BSA; however, they are few in number and are not considered a woodland. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
California Walnut Grove	S3.2 = threatened (10,000 to 50,000 acre)		California walnut groves are dominated by California black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> ), or this species is co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder ( <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> ), California ash ( <i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> ), toyon ( <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> ), coast live oak, valley oak, red willow ( <i>Salix laevigata</i> ), arroyo willow ( <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ), black elderberry ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ), and California bay ( <i>Umbellularia californica</i> ). California walnut groves grow in association with annual grassland, mesic chaparral, coastal	P	There is a California Walnut Grove community on the southeast slope of the property below the parking lot.

		sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation.		
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	S1.1 = very threatened (less than 2,000 acres)	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub communities are found in washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. This community is made up of predominantly drought tolerant soft-leaved shrubs, but includes a significant number of larger perennial species typically found in chaparral in its mature phases.	A	There is no Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	SNR	The arroyo chub and Santa Ana sucker prefers streams with rocky or sandy substrate, clear, cool, water, and vegetation cover on the sides. Flow must be present within the stream, but it can vary from slight to swift. Native streams frequently have large flows due to flood events, and the sucker seems capable of coping with the increase flow and turbidity.	A	There are no Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Streams in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	S4 = secure within California	The Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest community consists of open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodlands dominated by <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> . This type of community appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. This community is similar to and questionably distinct from Central Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. This community occurs in canyons and valleys of coastal southern California, mostly south of Point Conception.	A	There is no Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	S3.2 = threatened (10,000 to 50,000 acre)	The Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest community consists of tall, open, broadleaved winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by <i>Populus fremontii</i> , <i>P. trichocarpa</i> , and several tree willows. Similar to Central Coast Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest, although apparently with less <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> or <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> . Understories usually are shrubby willows. This community occurs along perennially wet stream reaches of the Transverse and Penninsular ranges, from Santa Barbara County south to Baja California Norte and east to the edge of the deserts.	A	There is no Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	Southern Mixed Riparian Forests are dominated by tall cottonwoods and medium sized arroyo willow ( <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ) and black willow ( <i>Salix gooddingii</i> ). The mid-story canopy layer consists of medium sized trees and tall shrubs such as sycamores and box elder. The understory consists of small shrubs.	A	There is no Southern Mixed Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	S4 = secure within California	The Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland community consists of tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by <i>Platanus racemosa</i> (and often also <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> ). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species.	A	There are western sycamores that have been planted in the BSA, but they are scattered around the campus and are not considered a woodland. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

Southern Willow Scrub	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	Southern Willow Scrub is a dense, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several <i>Salix</i> species, with scattered emergent <i>Populus fremontii</i> and <i>Platanus racemosa</i> . Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. This community is found in areas of loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium soils near stream channels and requires repeated flooding.	A	There is no Southern Willow Scrub in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Valley Oak Woodland	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	Valley Oak Woodland is an open woodland with a grassy-understoried savannah where <i>Quercus lobata</i> is usually the only tree species. Most stands consist of open-canopy growth form trees and seldom exceed 30-40 percent absolute cover. The community is found on deep, well-drained alluvial soils, usually in valley bottoms.	A	There is no Valley Oak Woodland in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
<p><i>Table Key:</i> Absent [A] - no habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present [HP] -habitat is, or may be present. The species may be present. Present [P] – this species is present in the BSA. <i>Status:</i> Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Fully Protected (FP); Federally Delisted (FD); Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); California Native Plant Society (CNPS), etc. 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare, or extinct elsewhere; 1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 3= Plants about which we need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution; 0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; 0.3 = Not very threatened in California; S1 = critically imperiled, less than 1,000 individuals; S2 = imperiled, 1,000 to 3,000 individuals; S3 = vulnerable, 3,000 to 10,000 individuals; S4 = apparently secure within California, there is narrow habitat.</p> <p><i>*Information for the habitat requirements was obtained from CNPS Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory, developed and maintained by the CNPS Rare Plant Program; the California Natural Diversity Database species habitat descriptions, updated and maintained by the CDFW; California Herps online database; Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds; Audubon Guide to North American Birds; and Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California by Robert F. Holland (1986) were consulted during preparation of the species table and are listed in the references.</i></p>				

**ATTACHMENT E**  
JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCE EVALUATION  
(COMPLIANCE BIOLOGY, 2010)







June 2, 2010

Mr. Michael Gonzales, Esq.  
Allen Matkins et al. LLP  
515 South Figueroa Sgreet  
9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA, 90071-3301

**Subject:** Jurisdictional Resource Evaluation for the Curtis School Site; Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan area; Los Angeles, CA

Dear Mr. Gonzales,

The purpose of this letter report is to summarize the findings of a site evaluation conducted on May 12, 2010 by Ms. Julia Strong at the Curtis School. The purpose of the site survey was to determine the potential for jurisdictional resources within the development boundaries associated with the southern portion of The Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan. Curtis School is located on Mulholland Drive west of the 405 San Diego Freeway in The City of Los Angeles.

A concrete v-ditch occurs on site in the southern portion of the property adjacent to proposed development. This drainage is located within a Walnut (*Juglans californica*) Woodland where other native and non-native vegetation occurs. **Attachment 1** photographically illustrates existing conditions. Additionally, the subject area is mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) as supporting a “blue-line stream” (**Attachment 2**). However, based on existing topography, it appears that if there was a stream previously occurring in this area, it was altered significantly with the construction of the adjacent roadways (Mulholland Drive and/or I-405) and/or the school itself.

The concrete v-ditch appears to have been constructed to divert on-site runoff south off the property and onto a temporary construction area (unassociated with Curtis School). Notwithstanding, because there is a previously mapped stream where the v-ditch occurs, and because walnut woodlands often occur as riparian (stream associated) habitat, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) may claim

jurisdiction under Code Section 1600 for Lake and Streambed Alterations for this feature. In the event CDFG does claim jurisdiction, any work conducted within the boundaries of this v-ditch could require a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

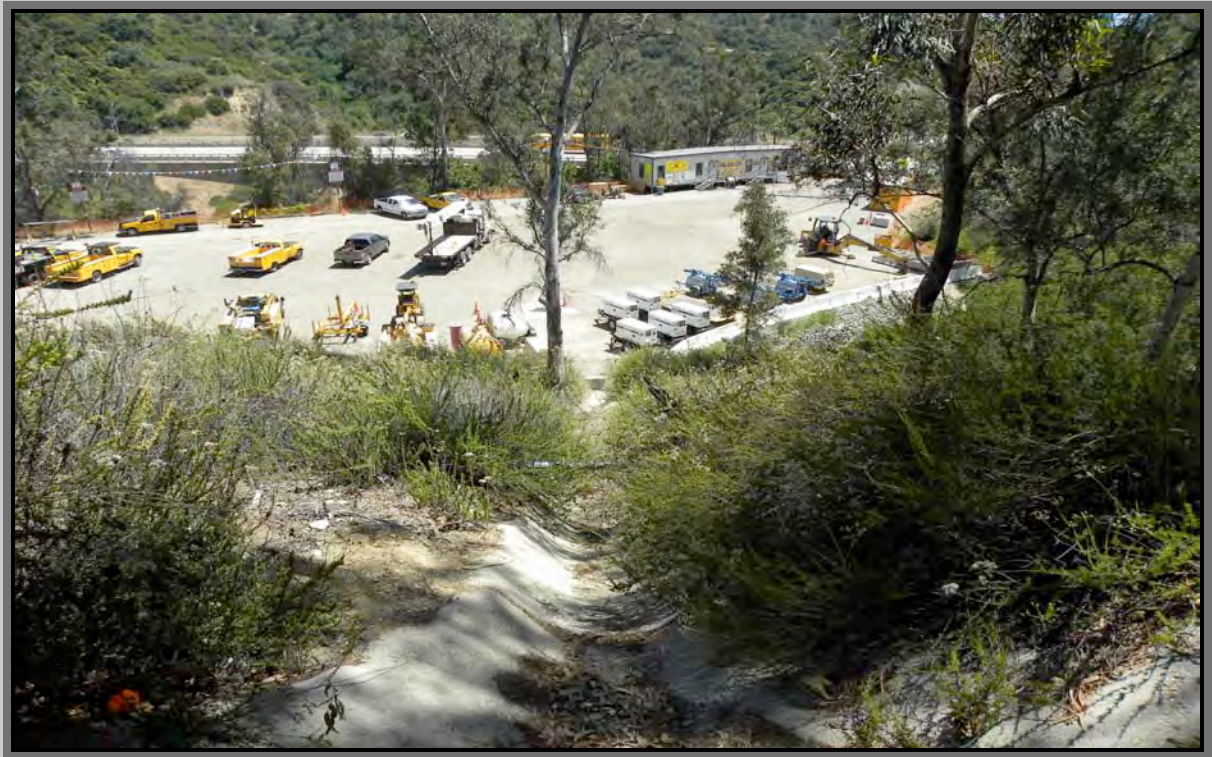
It is our understanding from conversations with project management and the proposed site plan provided, that the v-ditch will not be altered, nor does the project entail any encroachment into the walnut woodlands. Because no alteration of the drainage v-ditch or encroachment into the walnut woodlands is proposed or anticipated, no significant impacts to these resources would occur. As such, neither CDFG nor other agencies regulating alterations to drainages would require agreements or permits.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

*Dave Crawford*

Dave Crawford  
President/Principal Biologist  
Compliance Biology, Inc.



**Photo 1:** SE view of V-ditch drainage



**Photo 2:** NW view of V-ditch drainage (behind K-rail) Walnut woodland visible in background





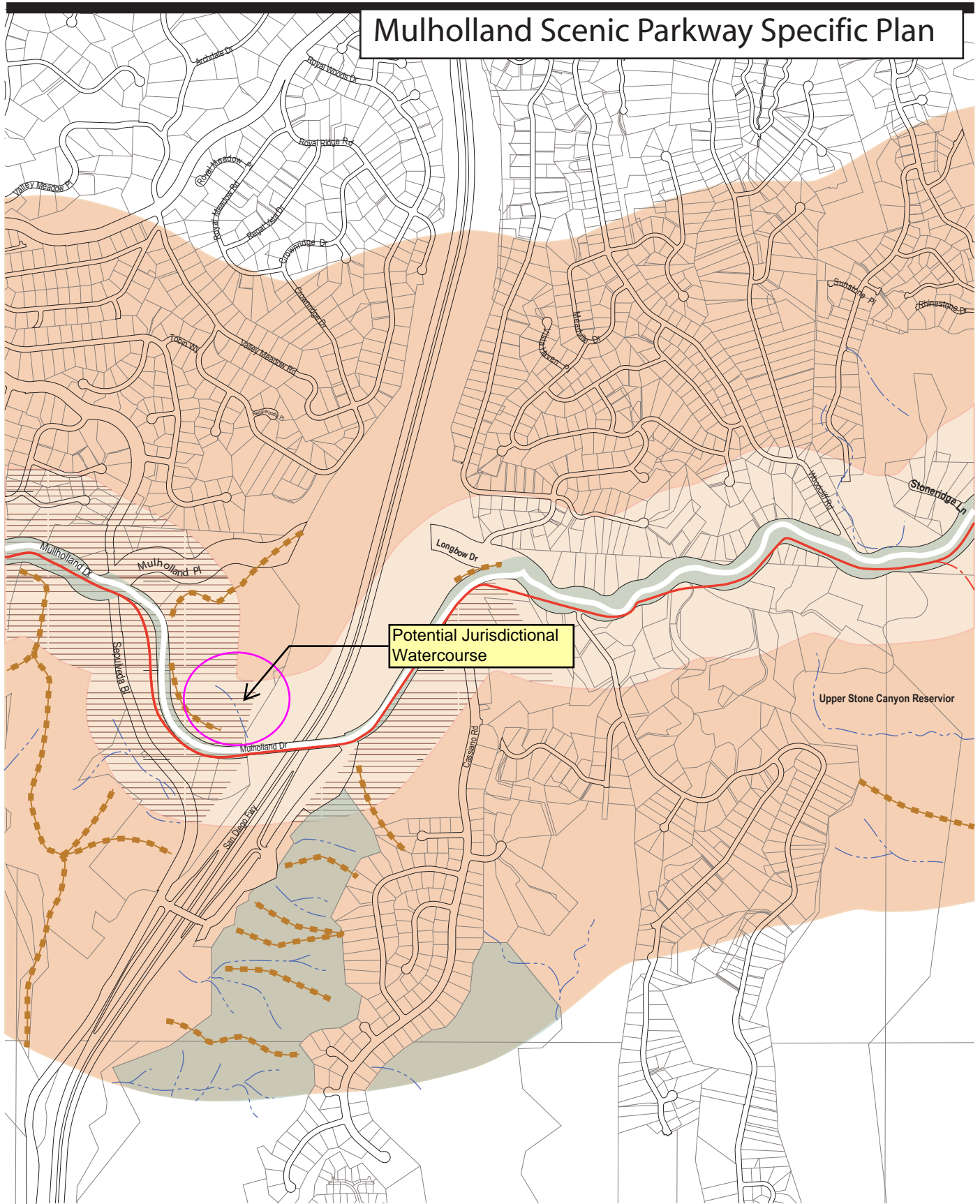
**Photo Three:** NW view of V-ditch drainage at down-slope termination



**Photo Four:** SE view of V-ditch drainage



# Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan



Specific Plan Area: Map 7 of 12

Not to Scale