

Appendix D

**Biological Resources**

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Appendix D.1  
**Agency Letters**

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## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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



In Reply Refer To:

June 23, 2020

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2020-SLI-0497

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2020-E-01026

Project Name: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/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.

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[\*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

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## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2020-SLI-0497

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2020-E-01026

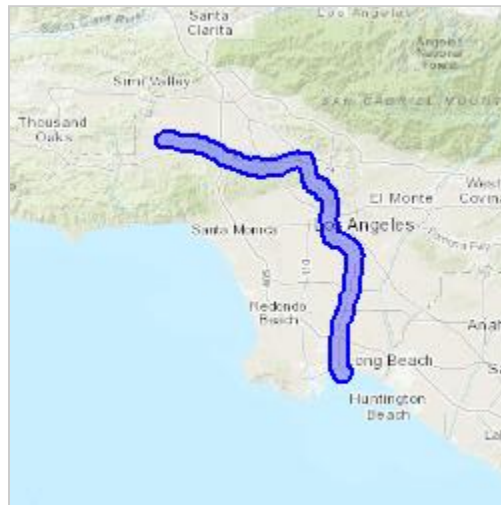
Project Name: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Project Type: LAND - MANAGEMENT PLANS

**Project Description:** Los Angeles River Master Plan Update has nine goals: flood risk reduction; parks; ecosystems; access; arts and culture; housing affordability; education; water supply and water quality. The Program EIR (PEIR) uses a kit of parts that includes potential design strategies for locations along the LA River with each strategy associated with Master Plan goals. Each kit of part category is associated with a set of design components and these design components can be used to address a particular goal.

**Project Location:**

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/33.9755202864726N118.16931969235998W>



Counties: Los Angeles, CA

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 13 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.

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

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a>	Endangered

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## Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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
Lyon's Pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4699">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4699</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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. 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.



## 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:

June 23, 2020

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-1241

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-02869

Project Name: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/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://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:

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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

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## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-1241

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-02869

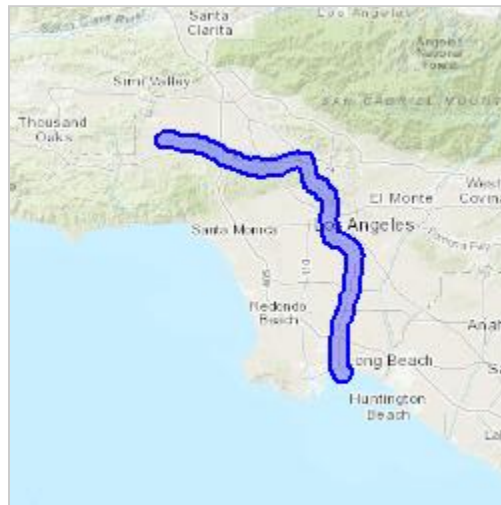
Project Name: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Project Type: LAND - MANAGEMENT PLANS

**Project Description:** Los Angeles River Master Plan Update has nine goals: flood risk reduction; parks; ecosystems; access; arts and culture; housing affordability; education; water supply and water quality. The Program EIR (PEIR) uses a kit of parts that includes potential design strategies for locations along the LA River with each strategy associated with Master Plan goals. Each kit of part category is associated with a set of design components and these design components can be used to address a particular goal.

**Project Location:**

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/33.9755202864726N118.16931969235998W>



Counties: Los Angeles, CA

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 7 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.

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

## Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Pacific Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8080">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8080</a>	Endangered

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## Birds

NAME	STATUS
<b>California Condor</b> <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. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a>	Endangered
<b>California Least Tern</b> <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104</a>	Endangered
<b>Coastal California Gnatcatcher</b> <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</a>	Threatened
<b>Least Bell's Vireo</b> <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>	Endangered

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
<b>Gambel's Watercress</b> <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
<b>Nevin's Barberry</b> <i>Berberis nevinii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025</a>	Endangered

## Critical habitats

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



## Dayman, Shelly

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**From:** NMFSWCRCA Specieslist - NOAA Service Account  
<nmfswcrca.specieslist+canned.response@noaa.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 23, 2020 5:43 PM  
**To:** Dayman, Shelly  
**Subject:** Re: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Receipt of this message confirms that NMFS has received your email to [nmfswcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov](mailto:nmfswcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov). If you are a federal agency (or representative) and have followed the steps outlined on the California Species List Tools web page ([http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps\\_data/california\\_species\\_list\\_tools.html](http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/california_species_list_tools.html)), you have generated an official Endangered Species Act species list.

Messages sent to this email address are not responded to directly. For project specific questions, please contact your local NMFS office.

Northern California/Klamath (Arcata) 707-822-7201

North-Central Coast (Santa Rosa) 707-387-0737

Southern California (Long Beach) 562-980-4000

California Central Valley (Sacramento) 916-930-3600

## Dayman, Shelly

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**From:** Dayman, Shelly  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 23, 2020 5:42 PM  
**To:** 'nmfswcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov'  
**Subject:** LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Project Title: LA River Master Plan Update Program EIR

Los Angeles River Master Plan (LARMP) Update Program EIR (PEIR) has nine goals including: flood risk reduction; parks; ecosystems; access; arts and culture; housing affordability; education; water supply; and water quality. The LARMP Update PEIR uses a kit of parts that includes potential design strategies for locations along the LA River with each strategy associated with Master Plan goals. Each kit of part category is associated with a set of design components and these design components can be used to address a particular goal.

Quad Name **Long Beach (digital)**

Quad Number **33118-G2**

### ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) - **X**

### ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) - **X**

Range White Abalone (E) - **X**

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - **X**

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) - **X**

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) - **X**

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) - **X**

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) - **X**

Fin Whale (E) - **X**

Humpback Whale (E) - **X**

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) - **X**

North Pacific Right Whale (E) - **X**

Sei Whale (E) - **X**

Sperm Whale (E) - **X**

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) - **X**

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH - **X**

Coastal Pelagics EFH - **X**

Highly Migratory Species EFH - **X**

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans - **X**

MMPA Pinnipeds - **X**

Quad Name **Long Beach OE S**

Quad Number **33118-F2**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

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

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) - **X**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) - **X**

Range White Abalone (E) - **X**

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - **X**

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) - **X**

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) - **X**

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) - **X**

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) - **X**

Fin Whale (E) - **X**

Humpback Whale (E) - **X**

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) - **X**

North Pacific Right Whale (E) - **X**

Sei Whale (E) - **X**

Sperm Whale (E) - **X**

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) - **X**

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH - **X**

Coastal Pelagics EFH - **X**

Highly Migratory Species EFH - **X**

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

## **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans - **X**

MMPA Pinnipeds - **X**

Quad Name **South Gate**

Quad Number **33118-H2**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

**X**

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Los Angeles**  
Quad Number **34118-A2**

## **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -  
Range White Abalone (E) -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

### **ESA Whales**



Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

### **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

### **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Hollywood**  
Quad Number **34118-A3**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

## **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -  
Range White Abalone (E) -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

### **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Pasadena**

Quad Number **34118-B2**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -  
Range White Abalone (E) -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Burbank**

Quad Number **34118-B3**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

**X**

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

## **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Van Nuys**

## **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

## **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -  
Range White Abalone (E) -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

### **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

### **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

### **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Canoga Park**

Quad Number **34118-B5**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -



NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) -  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

X

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -  
Range White Abalone (E) -

### **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

### **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

### **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

### **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH -  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

### **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name **Beverly Hills**  
Quad Number **34118-A4**

### **ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -  
CCC Coho ESU (E) -  
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -  
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -  
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -  
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**  
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -  
Eulachon (T) -  
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

### **ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
 CCC Coho Critical Habitat -  
 CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
 CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
 SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -  
 NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
 CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
 SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
 SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
 CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -  
 Eulachon Critical Habitat -  
 sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) - **X**  
 Range White Abalone (E) - **X**

## **ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

## **ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - **X**  
 Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) - **X**  
 Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) - **X**  
 North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) - **X**

## **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) - **X**  
 Fin Whale (E) - **X**  
 Humpback Whale (E) - **X**  
 Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) - **X**  
 North Pacific Right Whale (E) - **X**  
 Sei Whale (E) - **X**  
 Sperm Whale (E) - **X**

## **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) - **X**  
 Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

## **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

**X**

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

**X**

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

## **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

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

MMPA Cetaceans - **X**

MMPA Pinnipeds - **X**

Non-Federal Agency Name:

County of Los Angeles, Public Works

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**Special Status Species Potential to Occur Table**

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Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Plants										
Aphanisma ( <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in gravelling or sandy soils within coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub habitats; 1–305 meters (0–1,000 feet). Blooming period: February–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
San Gabriel Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> )	-/-/1B.2	A perennial evergreen found in rocky chaparral habitats; 595–1,500 meters (1,950–4,920 feet). Blooming period: March.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
							LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.			
Marsh Sandwort ( <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Perennial stoloniferous herb. Sandy soils and openings in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish); 3–170 meters (10–550 feet). Blooming period: May–August.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HA
			Marginally suitable habitat within brackish and freshwater marsh areas. However, it is unlikely that this species would occur given the extensive							LA River BSA is outside of species elevati

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
			surrounding development and lack of extant records of occurrence.							on range.
Western Spleenwort ( <i>Asplenium vespertinum</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub; 180–1,000 meters (600–3,300 feet). Blooming period: February–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Braunton's Milk- vetch ( <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> )	E/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in recently burned or disturbed chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands; 4– 640 meters (10–2,100 feet). Blooming period: January–August.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Horn's Milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in lake margins and alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, and playas; 60–850 meters (195–2,790 feet). Blooming period: May–October.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and at the edges of coastal marshes and swamps; 1–35 meters (0–	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		115 feet). Blooming period: (June) August–October.								
			Marginally suitable habitat within marsh habitats. However, it is unlikely that this species would occur given the extensive surrounding development and lack of extant records of occurrence.				LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.			
Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb found on sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes and often vernal mesic coastal prairies; 1–50 meters (0–165 feet). Blooming period: March–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Coulter's Saltbrush ( <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in open sites with low lying clay or alkaline soils; 3–460 meters (32–1,443 feet). Blooming period: March–October.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
South Coast Saltscale	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, coastal	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HA



Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
( <i>Atriplex pacifica</i> )		dunes and playas; 0–140 meters (0–460 feet). Blooming period: March–October.							LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.	
Parish's Brittscale ( <i>Atriplex parishii</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. It is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils; 25–1,900 meters (82–6,234 feet). Blooming period: June–October.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Davidson's Saltscale ( <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soils; 10–200 meters (30–655 feet). Blooming period: April–October.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Malibu Baccharis ( <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane and riparian woodland; 150–305 meters (492–1,000 feet). Blooming period: August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Nevin's Barberry ( <i>Berberis nevinii</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Evergreen shrub. Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		scrub; 274–825 meters (898–2,707 feet). Blooming period: March–June.								
Brewer's Calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia breweri</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb. Sandy or loamy soils, disturbed and/or burned sites in chaparral and coastal scrub; 10–1,220 meters (32–4,001 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Catalina Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus catalinae</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; 32–700 meters (1,045–2,300 feet). Blooming period: February–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HA
Slender Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; 15–1,000 meters (50–3,280 feet). Blooming period: March–June (November).	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Late-flowered Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> )	-/-/1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats, often in serpentinite soils; 275–1,905 meters (902–6,250	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA  LA River BSA is outside

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		feet). Blooming period: June–August.								of species elevati on range.
Palmer's Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Mesic areas in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps; 710–2,390 meters (2,329–7,841 feet). Blooming period: April– June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Plummer's Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Granitic and rocky areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; 100– 1,700 meters (328–5,576 feet). Blooming period: May–July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Intermediate Mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Dry chaparral, valley grassland, and coastal sage scrub habitats, often on sandstone outcrops. Soil affinities include sandy or clay soils; 105–855 meters (590–2,805 feet). Blooming period: May–July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Lucky Morning-glory ( <i>Calystegia felix</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual rhizomatous herb found in meadows, seeps, stream banks, and riparian scrub. Associated with somewhat poorly drained alkali silt loam substrate; 30–215 meters (98–705 feet). Blooming period: March–September.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP
Pierson's Morning-glory ( <i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland and coastal scrub; 30–1,500 meters (95–4,920 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Lewis' Evening-primrose ( <i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> )	-/-/3	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, coastal	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy or clay soils; 0–300 meters (0–985 feet). Blooming period: March–May (June).								
White Pygmy-poppy ( <i>Canbya candida</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland with gravelly, sandy or granitic soils; 600–1,460 meters (1,965–4,790 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Mt. Gleason Paintbrush ( <i>Castilleja gleasoni</i> )	-/R/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, and pinyon and juniper woodlands with granitic soils; 1,160–2,170 meters (3,805–7,120 feet). Blooming period: May–September.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
							LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.			
Southern Tarplant ( <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal wet areas along the edges of marshes and vernal pools, often in association with valley and foothill grasslands where	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		competition from other plants is limited by alkalinity, seasonal soil saturation, or the effects of human disturbance; 0–480 meters (0–1,378 feet). Blooming period: May–November.								
Smooth Tarplant ( <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Alkaline soils in open, poorly drained flats, depressions, waterway banks and beds, grassland, disturbed sites; 0–640 meters (0–2,100 feet). Blooming period: April–September.	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			Suitable habitat within annual grasslands and disturbed, ruderal open areas throughout the LA River BSAs.							
Island Mountain-mahogany ( <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial evergreen found in closed coniferous forests and chaparral; 30–600 meters (95–1,970 feet). Blooming period: February–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak ( <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> )	E/E/1B.2	Hemiparasitic annual herb. Coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes and swamps; 0–30 meters (0–90 feet). Blooming period: May–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
			Marginally suitable habitat within marsh areas. However, it is unlikely that this species would occur given the extensive surrounding development and lack of extant records of occurrence.							
San Fernando Valley Spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> )	PT/E/1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands; 150–1,220 meters (490–4,005 feet). Blooming period: April–July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			No suitable habitat. All annual grasslands within the LA River BSAs are isolated patches that are surrounded by extensive development.			Potentially suitable habitat within the California sagebrush and grassland vegetation communities associated with the Glendale Narrows, Santa Monica Mountains, and Sepulveda Basin portions of the LA River BSAs.				
Parry's Spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Sandy or rocky openings in in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; 275–1,220 meters (902–4,001 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Seaside Cistanthe ( <i>Cistanthe maritima</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy soils; 5–300 meters (15–985 feet). Blooming period: February–August.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Monkey-flower Savory ( <i>Clinipodium mimuloides</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and north coast coniferous forests with streambanks or mesic soil; 305–1,800 meters (1,000–5,905 feet). Blooming period: June–October.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Small-flowered Morning-glory ( <i>Convolvulus simulans</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb. Friable clay soils or serpentine seeps in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; 30–700 meters (98–2,297 feet). Blooming period: March–July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Catalina Crossosoma ( <i>Crossosoma californicum</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 0–500 meters (0–1,640 feet). Blooming period: February–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Peruvian dodder ( <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Annual parasitic vine. Freshwater marshes and swamps; 15– 280 meters (49–918 feet). Blooming period: July–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP
Santa Susana Tarplant ( <i>Deinandra minthornii</i> )	-/R/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 280–760 meters (915–2,495 feet). Blooming period: July–November.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Johnston's Monkeyflower ( <i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found in lower montane coniferous forests with disturbed or rocky soils; 975–2,920 meters (3,195–9,580 feet). Blooming period: May–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Beach Spectaclepod ( <i>Dithyrea maritima</i> )	-/T/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub in sandy soils; 3–50 meters (5–165 feet). Blooming period: March–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Slender-horned Spineflower ( <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb. Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub; 200–760 meters (656–2,493 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Blochman's Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands with often clay or serpentine soils; 5–450 meters (15–1,475 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Agoura Hills Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland with rocky or volcanic soils; 200–500 meters (655–1,640 feet). Blooming period: May–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Marcescent Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i> )	T/R/1B.2	Perennial herb. Rocky and volcanic soils in chaparral; 150–520 meters (492–1,706 feet). Blooming period: April– July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Santa Monica Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> )	T/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils sometimes volcanic or sedimentary; 150–1,675 meters (490–5,495 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Many-stemmed Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is often associated with heavy	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		clay soils in barrens, dry stony places, or thinly vegetated openings; 15–790 meters (49–2,592 feet). Blooming period: April–July.								
Island Green Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya virens</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 5–300 meters (15–985 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
San Diego Button-celery ( <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Annual or perennial herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland habitats with mesic soils; 20–620 meters (65–2,035 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HA
Johnston's Bedstraw ( <i>Galium johnstonii</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland; 1,220–2,300 meters (4,001–7,544 feet). Blooming period: June–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Palmer's Grapplinghook ( <i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb associated with clay soils in open grassy areas within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		grassland habitat; 20–955 meters (66–3,133 feet). Blooming period: March–May.								
Los Angeles Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> )	-/-/1A	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater); 10–1,675 meters (30–5,500 feet). Blooming Period: August–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP
Urn-flowered Alumroot ( <i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Rocky soils in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest (montane), upper montane coniferous forest; 1,155–2,650 meters (3,800–8,700 feet). Blooming Period: May–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Vernal Barley ( <i>Hordeum intercedens</i> )	-/-/3.2	Annual herb found coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools; 5–1,000 meters (15 to 3,281 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Mesa Horkelia ( <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Perennial herb. Sandy and gravelly soils within maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		coastal scrub; 70–810 meters (229–2,657 feet). Blooming period: February–September.								
San Gabriel Mountains Sunflower ( <i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb found in lower montane coniferous forests with rocky soils; 1,500–2,500 meters (4,920–8,200 feet). Blooming period: May–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
California Satintail ( <i>Imperata brevifolia</i> )	-/-/2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali); 0–1,215 meters (0–3,985 feet). Blooming period: September–May.	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Decumbent Goldenbush ( <i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial shrub found in the South Coast, Southern Channel Islands, and Peninsular Ranges in disturbed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats; 10–135 meters (32–443 feet). Blooming period: April–November.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Southern California Black Walnut	-/-/4.2	Perennial deciduous tree found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<i>Juglans californica</i>		woodland on slopes, and in canyons and alluvial habitats; 50–900 meters (164–2,952 feet). Blooming period: March–August.								
Coulter's Goldfields ( <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal salt marsh, coastal salt swamps, playas, vernal pools; 1–1,220 meters (3–4,001 feet). Blooming period: February–June.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Fragrant Pitcher Sage ( <i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial shrub found in chaparral; 20–1,310 meters (65–4,300 feet) Blooming period: March–October.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Robinson's Pepper-grass ( <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> )	-/-/4.3	Annual herb. Openings in chaparral and sage scrub; below 885 meters (2,900 feet). Blooming Period: January–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Sea Dahlia ( <i>Leptosyne maritima</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 5–150 meters (15–490 feet). Blooming period: March–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Ocellated Humboldt Lily ( <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest,	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		and riparian woodland; 30–1,800 meters (98– 5,904 feet). Blooming period: March–August.								
San Gabriel Linanthus ( <i>Linanthus concinus</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, lower and upper montane coniferous forests with rocky soils; 1,520– 2,800 meters (4,985–9,185 feet). Blooming period: April–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Payne's Bush Lupine ( <i>Lupinus paynei</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Perennial shrub found in coastal scrub, riparian scrub and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy soils; 220–420 meters (722–1,378 feet). Blooming period: March– July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Santa Catalina Island Desert- thorn ( <i>Lycium brevipes</i> var. <i>hassei</i> )	-/-/3.1	Perennial deciduous shrub found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 65–300 meters (210–985 feet). Blooming period: June–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
California Box- thorn ( <i>Lycium californicum</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial shrub found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 5– 150 meters (15–490 feet). Blooming period: March– August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HA

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								LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.		
Davidson's Bush-mallow ( <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; 185–1,140 meters (605–3,740 feet). Blooming period: June–January.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
White-veined Monardella ( <i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i> )	-/-/1B.3	Perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland; 50–1,525 meters (160–5,005 feet). Blooming period April–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
California Muhly ( <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Mesic soils in seeps, streambeds, and meadows within chaparral, yellow pine forest, coastal sage scrub, and wetland-riparian habitats; 100–2,000 meters (328–6,560 feet). Blooming period: June–September.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Mud Nama ( <i>Nama stenocarpa</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Annual or perennial herb found in marshes and swamps and on edges of waterways; 5–500 meters	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		(15–1,640 feet). Blooming period: January–July.								
Gambel's Water Cress ( <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> )	E/T/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Freshwater to brackish marshes and swamps; 5–330 meters (15–1,200 feet). Blooming period: April–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP
Spreading Navarretia ( <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> )	T/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Associated with vernal pools and depressions and ditches in areas that once supported vernal pools; 30–655 meters (95–2,150 feet). Blooming period: April–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Ojai Navarretia ( <i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in chaparral openings, coastal scrub openings, and valley and foothill grasslands; 275–620 meters (900–2,035 feet). Blooming period: May–July.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Prostrate Vernal Pool Navarretia ( <i>Navarretia prostrata</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb. Occurs in wetlands and vernal pools with alkaline soils within coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats; 3–1,210 meters (9–3,970 feet). Blooming period: April–July.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP

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Coast Woolly-heads ( <i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal dunes; 0–100 meters (0–328 feet). Blooming period: April–September.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Chaparral Nolina ( <i>Nolina cismontana</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Inhabits mountainous areas with sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats along the coast; 140–1,275 meters (459–4182 feet). Blooming period: March–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
California Orcutt Grass ( <i>Orcuttia californica</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools; 15–660 meters (49–2,165 feet). Blooming period: April–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Lyon's Pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> )	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb. Occurs only in the Santa Monica Mountains in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles counties and in the western Simi Hills in Ventura County. Found on exposed, compact, clay soils of volcanic origin that exhibit a microbiotic crust. Prefers areas with little disturbance; 30–690 meters (98 to 2,263 feet).	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		Blooming period: February–August.								
Hubby's Phacelia ( <i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> )	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in gravelly or rocky slopes, and talus slopes, mostly away from the immediate coast; 0–1,000 meters (0–3,280 feet). Blooming period: April–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Brand's Star Phacelia ( <i>Phacelia stellaris</i> )	/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats; 1–400 meters (3–1,312 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Woolly Chaparral-pea ( <i>Pickeringia montana</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> )	-/-/4.3	Evergreen shrub. Gabbroic, granitic, or clay soils in chaparral; 0–1,700 meters (0–5,577 feet). Blooming period: May–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
White Rabbit-tobacco ( <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and chaparral. Occurs in sandy, gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms, and arroyos in areas of oak-sycamore, oak-pine to pine	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		woodlands, and commonly in riparian vegetation; 0–2,100 meters (0–6,890 feet). Blooming period: July–December.								
Nuttall's Scrub Oak ( <i>Quercus dumosa</i> )	-/-/1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub found in closed coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub with sandy, clay, or loam soils; 15–400 meters (45–1,310 feet). Blooming period: February–May.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
San Gabriel Oak ( <i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and cismontane/foothill woodland; 450–1,000 meters (1,475–3,280 feet). Blooming period: April–May.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Engelmann Oak ( <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats; 50–1,300 meters (164–4,265 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Parish's Gooseberry ( <i>Ribes</i> )	-/-/1A	Perennial deciduous shrub. Riparian woodland; 65–300 meters (200–1,000	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<i>divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> )		feet). Blooming Period: February–April.								
Coulter's Matilija Poppy ( <i>Romneya coulteri</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral and coastal scrub; often in burned areas; 20–1,200 meters (65–3,936 feet). Blooming period: March–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Gambel's Watercress ( <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> )	E/T/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Freshwater to brackish marshes and swamps; 5–330 meters (15–1,200 feet). Blooming period: April–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP
Parish's Rupertia ( <i>Rupertia rigida</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pebble plain, and valley and foothill grasslands; 700–2,500 meters (2,295–8,200 feet). Blooming period: June– August.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Southern Mountains Skullcap ( <i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Moist embankments of montane creeks, mesic chaparral, mesic cismontane woodland, and mesic lower montane coniferous forest; 425–2000 meters (1394–6,562 feet). Blooming period: June–August.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
San Gabriel Ragwort ( <i>Senecio astephanus</i> )	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb. Rocky slopes in coastal bluff scrub and chaparral; 400–1,500 meters (1,300–5,000 feet). Blooming Period: May–July.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.	HA
Salt Spring Checkerbloom ( <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb. Alkaline and mesic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas; 15–1,530 meters (49–5,020 feet). Blooming period: March–June.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Western Bristly Scaleseed	-/-/2A	Annual herb found in Sonoran desert scrub with rocky or sandy soils; 365–670 meters (1,195–2,200	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
( <i>Spermolepis laterifolia</i> )		feet). Blooming period: May–April.								
Estuary Sealblite ( <i>Suaeda esteroa</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in marshes and swamps along the coast; 0–5 meters (0–15 feet). Blooming period: July–October.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Woolly Sealblite ( <i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> )	-/-/4.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps near the coast; 0–50 meters (0–165 feet). Blooming period: January–December.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
							LA River BSA is outside of species elevation range.			
San Bernardino Aster ( <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> )	-/-/1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Near ditches, streams, and springs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland; 2–2,040 meters (7–6,693 feet). Blooming period: July–November.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Greata's Aster ( <i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> )	-/-/1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral,	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and riparian woodland; 300–2,010 meters (980–6,595 feet). Blooming period: June–October.								
Sonoran Maiden Fern ( <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> )	-/-/2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Meadows, seeps, and streams within wetlands; 50–610 meters (164–2,001 feet). Blooming period: January–September.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP
			LA River BSA is below species elevation range.							
Invertebrates										
Crotch Bumble Bee ( <i>Bombus crotchii</i> )	–/SC/–	Nests underground. Coastal California east to the Sierra–Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp ( <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> )	T/–/–	Endemic to Oregon and California. Found in vernal pools and ephemeral wetlands during the wet season, more commonly in	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		pools with mud bottoms or grass filled.								
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> )	E/-/-	Restricted to Riverside and San Diego Counties in California and Northern Baja, Mexico. Inhabits scrublands such as coastal sage scrub and chaparral with grasslands or open areas (1-2 meters square) between patches of woody shrubs that provide high solar exposure. Primary host plant is California plantain ( <i>Plantago erecta</i> ).	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
The LA River BSAs are outside of this species current known range.										
Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly ( <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i> )	E/-/-	Restricted to the cool, fog-shrouded, seaward side of Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles County. Larval host Southern California milkvetch ( <i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> ssp. <i>locnhus</i> ), which is typically found on clay soils on rocky slopes. Butterflies feed on milkvetch and deerweed.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
The LA River BSAs are outside of this species current known range.										
White Abalone ( <i>Haliotis sorenseni</i> )	E/-/-	Marine coastal waters. Rocky substrates alongside sand channels, which tend	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		to accumulate the algae they eat. They are usually found at depths of 50 to 180 feet, making them the deepest living abalone species.								
Black Abalone ( <i>Haliotis cracherodii</i> )	E/-/-	Marine coastal waters. Rocky substrates in intertidal and shallow subtidal reefs (to about 18 feet deep) along the coast. They typically occur in habitats with complex surfaces and deep crevices that provide shelter for juveniles and adults. Critical habitat located off the coast of San Pedro.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Riverside Fairy Shrimp ( <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> )	E/-/-	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds as well as other human-modified depressions. Species prefers warm water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids, are less predictable, and remain filled for extended periods of time. Basins that support Riverside fairy shrimp are typically dry a portion of	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		the year but usually filled by late fall, winter, or the spring rains. All known habitat lies within annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation.								
<b>Fish</b>										
Green Sturgeon ( <i>Acipenser medirostris</i> )	T/-/-	Green Sturgeon are anadromous fish that can be found along the coastal region from Alaska to Mexico. Although, they are most commonly found north of Point Conception. Abundance increases northward of Point Conception. Spawns in the Sacramento, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers. Once adults have migrated upstream, spawning occurs in April–June. Spawns at temps between 8 and 14°C. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble, but can range from clean sand to bedrock.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Santa Ana Sucker ( <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> )	T/-/-	Occurs in stream channels with a mosaic of loose sand, gravel, cobble, and boulder	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		substrates in riffles, runs, pools, and shallow sandy stream margins with cool, running water. Historical range included the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river drainage systems in southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system.								
			LA River BSAs are not within the range of this species. The nearest known occupied watercourse is Big Tujunga Creek to the east of the Los Angeles River.							
Tidewater Goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> )	E/CSC/-	Inhabits cool brackish water in lagoons that are ideals shallow and open water with emergent vegetation. They feed on small benthic organisms and aquatic insects.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Arroyo Chub ( <i>Gila orcuttii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Occurs within warm, fluctuating streams and slow-moving sections of streams containing sandy or muddy bottoms. Scarce but present in the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and upper LA River tributaries. Usually confined to back water	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		pooling and in low gradient areas which are scarce.								
Southern California Steelhead, Southern California Distinct Population Segment ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10)	E/-/-	Migrate into fresh water streams when sandbars breach during winter and spring rains. Occur in coastal streams with water temperatures <15°C. Need cool, clear water with in-stream cover. Spawn in tributaries to large rivers or streams directly connected to the ocean. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt. Thrive when dissolved oxygen concentration is at least 7 parts per million. In streams, deep low-velocity pools are important wintering habitats. They have been extirpated from at least 11 Southern California streams: San Luis Rey River, San Mateo Creek, Santa Margarita River, Rincon Creek, Maria Ygnacio River, Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, San Onofre Creek, San Juan	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		Creek, San Diego River, and Sweetwater River.								
			There is widespread habitat degradation to the coastal and mainstems of the watersheds in this area for this species. However, native, non-anadromous populations still persist upstream of the dams in this region, with small numbers of anadromous individuals attempting to enter and spawn in each of the watersheds when flow conditions are suitable. However, habitat impairments here are severe, including dams and surface water diversions.							
Santa Ana Speckled Dace ( <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3)	-/CSC/-	Formerly widespread in mountain portions of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles watersheds. Populations were scattered in foothill areas and rare in lowlands.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
			Found in shallow, gravel-cobble dominated riffles with overhanging riparian vegetation, in low gradient streams, with sand to boulder substrates in slow-moving water or along stream edges in fast moving water. Historically inhabited streams in the upland areas of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel and Los Angeles River systems. They have since disappeared from most of their range, including most of the Los Angeles River. Their current distribution is restricted to the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers and in Big Tujunga Creek (Los Angeles River drainage).							
Mohave Tui Chub ( <i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> )	E/E, CFP/-	Deep pools or shallow outflow streams of mineralized, alkaline waters. Formerly in mainstream Mohave River; now in lakes and mineral spring pools. Dominant plants in habitat include ditchgrass, bulrush, cattail, rush, and saltgrass). Capable of surviving low oxygen (1 milligram oxygen/liter) and high alkaline (pH 9–10) environments.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
			The LA River BSAs are outside of this species range.							
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>										
Arroyo Toad ( <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> )	E/CSC/-	Inhabits washes, arroyos, sandy river banks, riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods. Requires exposed sandy stream sides with stable terraces for burrowing with	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding. Young toads require moderately vegetated sandbars.								
Southern California Legless Lizard ( <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> )	-/CSC/-	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Distinct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil.	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
California glossy snake ( <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> )	-/CSC/-	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Coastal Whiptail ( <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> )	-/CSC/-	Habitats include a disturbed coastal sage scrub-chaparral mix and cleared areas of chaparral with a sandy/rocky substrate.	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Loggerhead Sea Turtle ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> )	E/-/-	Found throughout the world's marine ecosystems in the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. They are the most common species of sea turtle found in U.S. coastal waters. Adult loggerheads are carnivorous and primarily feed on hard-shelled prey, like conch and whelks.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Green Turtle ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> )	T/-/-	Occur throughout the world's oceans, primarily	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		nearshore in coastal marine communities. Migrate between nearshore foraging grounds and nesting beaches in the tropics and sub-tropics. Breeding takes place in spring-summer. They are herbivorous and need an adequate supply of seagrasses and algae.								
Leatherback Sea Turtle ( <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> )	E/-/-	Found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Within U.S. waters, they are found in the West Pacific, East Pacific, and Northwest Atlantic. Highly migratory turtle species. Documented as traveling 3,700 miles between foraging grounds and nesting sites in tropical regions. Feed on soft ocean species, such as jellyfish, salps, and other gelatinous prey.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Western Pond Turtle ( <i>Emys marmorata</i> )	-/CSC/-	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet. Needs basking sites and suitable (e.g.,	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometer from water for egg laying.								
			Suitable habitat is present within the soft bottom portions of the channel that support freshwater marsh and riparian habitat, as well as other bodies of water within the LA River BSAs that contain aquatic vegetation. Although there is no live-in habitat present within the concrete-lined portions of the channel, this species could occur as a transient moving between areas of suitable habitat.							
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle ( <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> )	T/-/-	Most abundant sea turtle in the world. Found in the southern Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Prefers the oceans' warmer waters. Nest grounds are beaches found in tropical and sub-tropical regions throughout the world. Nesting season occurs in June through December. Females come ashore and nest all at once in an event called "arribada." Primarily carnivorous, feeding on hard-shelled animals, crustaceans, and gelatinous prey.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Coast Horned Lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found in arid and semi-arid climates in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, primarily below 2,000 feet in elevation. Critical factors	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		are loose soils with a high percentage of sand; an abundance of native ants or other insects, especially harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> spp.); and the availability of both sunny basking spots and dense cover for refuge.								
California Red-legged Frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> )	T/CSC/-	Inhabits the quiet pools of streams, marshes, and ponds up to about 4,920 feet in elevation. Adults feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects, snails, and a wide variety of other aquatic prey. Will also move up to 1 mile through riparian communities under wet conditions, such as rainfall. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation, and is probably very vulnerable to the introduction of exotic competitors such as bullfrogs ( <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> ), crayfish, and a variety of nonnative fish.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP
							Potentially suitable habitat within the Santa Monica			Potentially suitable

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
							Mountains and Sennett Canyon and Creek portions of the LA River BSAs.			the habitat within Sepulveda Basin and the soft bottom portion of the LA River channel.
Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog ( <i>Rana muscosa</i> )	E/E/-	Southern California population persists as remnants in small streams in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains. Species' historical elevation range was about 1,200–7,500 feet, with remaining populations only toward the upper end of that range. Inhabits varied lakes and streams but avoids the smallest streams. Shows a tendency toward open stream and lakeshores that slope gently for the first 2 to 3 inches of depth. Rarely	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		found far from water, though data on movement and ability to recolonize sites are lacking.								
			The LA River BSAs are outside of this species current known range.							
Western Spadefoot ( <i>Spea hammondi</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools and seasonal ponds are essential for breeding and egg laying. It is found at sea level to 4,500 feet in elevation.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Coastal Range Newt ( <i>Taricha torosa</i> )	-/CSC/-	The coast range newt is found in coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. This species nests along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , and mesquite in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and grasslands.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		Breeding takes place in ponds, reservoirs, and streams. Terrestrial individuals will migrate up to 0.25 mile to upland habitat.								
Two-striped Garter Snake ( <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> )	-/CSC/-	Often in water and rarely found far from it, though it is also known to inhabit intermittent streams having rocky beds bordered by willow thickets or other dense vegetation. Will also inhabit large riverbeds if riparian vegetation is available and even occur in artificial impoundments if both aquatic vegetation and suitable prey (small amphibians and fish) are present (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP
<b>Birds</b>										
Tricolored Blackbird ( <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> )	-/T,CSC/-	Occurs in open country in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California. Breeds near freshwater, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		( <i>Salix</i> spp.), blackberry ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.), wild rose ( <i>Rosa</i> spp.), tall herbs and forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails ( <i>Typha</i> spp.) and tules ( <i>Scirpus</i> spp.), and also in trees and shrubs.								
Bald Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> )	D/E, CFP/- /BGEPA	Occurs primarily at or near seacoasts, rivers, swamps, and large lakes (large bodies of open water with an abundant supply of fish). Requires suitable perching structures consisting of large trees or snags with heavy limbs. Wintering bald eagles may be found closer to human disturbance and may spend more time in upland habitats, sometimes quite far away from large water bodies.  "Hacking" on Santa Catalina Island has led to nesting at sites that have been abandoned for decades.	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			Due to the large home range of this species and known nesting sites on both ends of the project, this species could occur within any of the frames.							



Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Golden Eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	-/CFP/ /BGEPA	Found in broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinon and juniper woodlands upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. Closely tied to abundant jackrabbit populations	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
						Foraging and wintering only; no suitable nesting habitat is present within the LA River BSAs.				
Burrowing Owl ( <i>Athene cunicularia</i> )	-/CSC/-	Inhabits open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland, prairie, desert floor, and shrubland with relatively low cover. In coastal southern California, a substantial fraction of birds are found in microhabitats highly altered by man, including flood control and irrigation basins, dikes, and	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		banks, abandoned fields surrounded by agriculture, and road cuts and margins. Strong association with burrowing mammals, especially ground squirrels ( <i>Spermophilus</i> spp.); however they will also occupy man-made niches such as banks and ditches, piles of broken concrete, and even abandoned structures.								
Swainson's Hawk ( <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> )	-/T/-	Suitable breeding habitat consists of areas containing Joshua trees, Fremont cottonwoods, or other large trees located adjacent to open fields, including agricultural fields. Forages in open desert, grasslands, agricultural fields, or livestock pastures. In most of southern California, this species is now limited to a spring and fall transient, with known breeding populations currently isolated to the Antelope Valley in Los Angeles and Kern counties.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Western Snowy Plover ( <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> )	T/CSC/-	Breeds primarily above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. In winter, found on beaches used for nesting and other beaches, in human-made salt ponds, and on estuarine sand and mud flats.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> )	T/E/-	Only a handful of tiny populations remain in all of California today. Losses are tied to the obvious loss of nearly all suitable habitat, but other factors may also be involved. Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense, mature cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America. Requires large stands of riparian woodland for nesting sites, typically in	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		excess of 300 ft. in width and 25 acres in area.								
Yellow Rail ( <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> )	-/CSC/-	Nests along the edge of large marsh habitats. Typically found in shallow fresh or brackish water in dense grasses and sedges.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )	E/E/-	Highly restricted distribution in Southern California as a breeder. It occupies extensive riparian forests, wet meadows, and lower montane riparian habitats, primarily below 4,000 feet. Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands where dense growths of willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), <i>Baccharis</i> spp., Arrowweed ( <i>Pluchea</i> spp.), buttonbush ( <i>Cephalanthus</i> spp.), tamarisk ( <i>Tamarix</i> spp.) Russian olive ( <i>Eleagnus</i> spp.), or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.).	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
American Peregrine Falcon	D/D,CFP/-	The American peregrine falcon breeds in open habitats from tundra and	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
( <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> )		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, including rock pigeons in urban areas. Will also nest on electricity transmission towers, quarries, silos, skyscrapers, churches, and bridges.								
California Condor ( <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> )	E/-/-	California condor ranges from central California to parts of Southern California, from the coast to the border of Nevada. This large species is a scavenger for carrion and nests in caves on cliff faces.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
			The LA River BSAs are outside of the species current known range.							
Yellow-breasted Chat (nest) ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	-/CSC/-	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Belding's Savannah Sparrow ( <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> )	-/E/-	The Belding's savannah sparrow is endemic to the upper littoral region of salt marshes and is associated with dense pickleweed, particularly <i>Salicornia virginica</i> , within which most nests are found.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
California Brown Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> )	D/D,CFP/-	The California brown pelican is found in marine areas near piers and jetties with offshore rocks and islands important for nesting. This species forages in estuarine and inshore waters.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Coastal California Gnatcatcher ( <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> )	T/CSC/-	Generally prefers open sage scrub with California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ) as a dominant or co-dominant species. Nest placement typically in areas with less than 40% slope gradient. Monogamous pairs tend to stay in the same locale.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Light-footed Ridgway's Rail ( <i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> )	E/E, CFP/-	Resides in southern California coastal salt marshes, lagoons, and their maritime environs dominated by cordgrass ( <i>Spartina</i> spp.) with some pickleweed ( <i>Salicornia</i> spp.). Some freshwater use.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Bank Swallow ( <i>Ripara ripara</i> )	-/T/-	Historically, species bred interruptedly along the entire coast of California as well as in the Central Valley and Great Basin portions of the state. Currently, the species breeds only in Northern California, primarily in the Sacramento Valley and far northeastern portions of the state, with a few colonies in coastal counties from Monterey through Del Norte County. This species is uncommon to fairly common migrants in spring and fall at the Salton Sea in Riverside and Imperial Counties and at other large lakes and wetlands in desert regions. They are rare migrants elsewhere in California.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
			No suitable breeding habitat is present; extirpated from the region.							
Black Skimmer ( <i>Rynchops niger</i> )	-/CSC/-	Forages for small fish and possibly crustaceans in calm shallows of harbors, lagoons, bays, estuaries, ponds, and river channels. In winter, flocks commonly roost on urban beaches well above the tide line or on mud flats in estuaries. Beach sites that are habitually used by skimmers are often associated with estuaries or protected harbors and are near the mouths of rivers or other drainage channels.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Yellow Warbler (nest) ( <i>Setophaga petechia</i> )	-/CSC/-	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.								
California Least Tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> )	E/E, CFP/-	Found within seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers. Prey consists of small fish and some invertebrates. Nesting occurs on the ground is sandy or pebble areas along the coast.	HP	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Least Bell's Vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )	E/E/-	Found as a summer resident of Southern California where it inhabits low riparian growth in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Species selects dense vegetation low in riparian zones for nesting, most frequently in riparian stands between 5 and 10 years old. When mature riparian woodland is selected, vireos nest in areas with a substantial robust understory of willows as well as other plant species (Goldwasser 1981).	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP
<b>Mammals</b>										
Pallid Bat	-/CSC/-	Throughout Southern California, from coast to	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<i>(Antrozous pallidus)</i>		mixed conifer forest, grassland, shrubland, woodland, and forest habitats. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; year-long resident in most of range. The species is not thought to migrate; therefore, maternity colonies and winter roosts are expected to occur in the vicinity of each other. Roost sites are rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, caves, mines, and hollow trees.								
			Likely foraging only, although may roost within old buildings and bridges.				Foraging and roosting habitat present.			
Guadalupe Fur Seal <i>(Arctocephalus townsendii)</i>	T/CFP/- MMPA: D/P	Found in marine intertidal zones, splash zone communities, and protected deepwater coastal communities. Breeds on Isla de Guadalupe off of Mexico, occasionally found on San Miguel, San Nicolas, and San Clemente Islands. Prefers shallow, nearshore island water, with cool and sheltered rocky areas for haul-outs.	HP	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Sei Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters throughout the world. Prefer temperate waters. Feeding usually takes place at dawn, and typical prey includes plankton, small fish, and cephalopods. Breeding grounds are unknown, but breeding behavior generally occurs in winter at lower altitudes.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Blue Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Occur in all of the world's oceans except the Arctic. Filter feeders that feed almost entirely on krill. Largest of all the whales, Blue whales migrate long distances spending winters towards the equator and summers foraging in the polar waters. Reproductive behavior occurs during the winter months.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Fin Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found throughout the world's major oceans, primarily in waters that are deep and offshore. They mostly range from temperate to polar latitudes and are less	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		abundant in tropical regions. Spend summers feeding in the Arctic and Antarctic waters, then heading towards more tropical waters in the winters for breeding (specific breeding grounds unknown). Diet includes krill, schooling fish, and squid.								
Townsend's Big-eared Bat ( <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found in a variety of habitats, this species is sedentary and prefers large crevices and caves for roosting and hibernation. The species forages late and prefers to forage along the edge of vegetation for moths and other insects. Maternity colonies range in size from a few dozen to hundreds that form between March and June with pups being born in June.	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			Foraging only.				Foraging habitat present. Potential roosting habitat within the Santa Monica Mountains.			Foraging only.

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
North Pacific Right Whale ( <i>Eubalaena japonica</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Rarest of whale species. Found mostly in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. Migratory patterns and specific breeding grounds are unknown, but nursery areas have been observed in shallow coastal waters. Primarily feeds in Spring- Fall, filter feeding on zooplankton and small fish.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Spotted Bat ( <i>Euderma maculatum</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found in a small number of locations in the foothills, mountains, and desert regions of southern California. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, occasionally found in caves. Forages over water and washes. Known occurrences are below 3,000 meters (9,840 feet) elevation.	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			Foraging only.				Foraging habitat present. Potential roosting habitat within the Santa Monica Mountains.			Foraging only.
Western Mastiff Bat	-/CSC/-	Occurs in many open, semi- arid to arid habitats, including conifer and	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<i>(Eumops perotis californicus)</i>		deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in the crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels and travels widely when foraging. Roosts may be communal (up to 100 individuals) or solitary. This species appears to not migrate, but performs seasonal movements.								
			Likely foraging only, although may roost within tall buildings.				Foraging and roosting habitat present.			
Western Red Bat ( <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Typically a solitary bat. Roosts primarily in trees with dense canopies, often in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, and in orchards in the Central Valley. Strongly associated with intact mature riparian forest.	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
			Foraging only.				Foraging and roosting habitat present.			
Western Yellow Bat ( <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms (native and non-native).	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
			Suitable roosting habitat within palm trees throughout the LA River BSAs, as well as within riparian woodland habitat and mature trees along the river channel in Frames 6-9.							
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit ( <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Common throughout state, except at high elevations in herbaceous and desert shrub areas, sage scrub, grasslands, open chaparral, and woodland/forest areas; relatively disturbance tolerant.	HA	HP	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
California Leaf-nosed Bat ( <i>Macrotus californicus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub, and palm oasis habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Humpback Whale ( <i>Megaptera novaengliae</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in oceans throughout the world. Heavily migratory whale species, sometimes swimming 5,000 miles between feeding and breeding grounds. Winter breeding grounds are found in more tropical regions, while summer feeding occurs in colder areas. Commonly prefer waters close to shore. Primarily filter feed on zooplankton and small fish.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
South Coast Marsh Vole ( <i>Microtus californicus stephensii</i> )	-/CSC/-	Occurs in the area of tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and southern Ventura Counties. Spends most of life underground.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
San Diego Desert Woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )	-/CSC/-	Dry and/or sunny shrublands, especially areas with cacti and abundant rocks and crevices (but not required). Does not require a source of drinking water. Sage scrub communities are frequently occupied.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat ( <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Rarely found in southwestern California. Found in southeastern deserts of California, with portions of western Riverside County apparently on the periphery of its range. Species roosts in high rock crevices and on bridges, roofs, buildings, and cliffs. Forages primarily on large moths, especially over water. Habitats are arid.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
			The LA River BSAs are outside of this species range.							
Big Free-tailed Bat	-/CSC/-	Occurs within low-lying arid areas of Southern	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<i>(Nyctinomops macrotis)</i>		California. Requires high crevices in cliffs/rock outcrops for roosting. Prefers rugged, rocky terrain. Associated with desert, arroyo, and woodland habitats. Roosts in buildings, caves, and holes in trees. Does not likely breed in California.								
			Likely foraging only, although may roost within bridges and buildings.				Roosting and foraging habitat present.			
Southern Grasshopper Mouse <i>(Onychomys torridus ramona)</i>	-/CSC/-	Wide variety of dry to moderately dry scrub, grassland, and woodland habitats across Southern California, exclusive of the more mesic coastal areas from Ventura County north.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Southern Resident Killer Whale <i>(Orcinus orca)</i>	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Top marine predator found in all of the world's oceans. The Southern Resident occurs most often in the Pacific Northwest, but has been documented from central California to Southeast Alaska. Spring-Fall is known to be spent in/near inland waterways of Washington. Hunt in social groups called pods. Carnivores with a varied	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		diet depending on local food availability and learned hunting tactics. No distinct breeding season.								
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Habitat requirements for this subspecies are poorly known. It inhabits areas of open ground but prefers fine sandy soils (for burrowing). Is also found commonly on gravel washes and stony soils, within brush and woodland habitats. It is rarely found on sites with a high cover of rocks.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
Pacific Pocket Mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> )	E/CSC/-	The Pacific pocket mouse is found in fine, sandy soils within about 2 to 4 miles of the Pacific coast of Southern California. Historically, this species was found from the Mexican border to El Segundo in Los Angeles County. Currently, the only known populations are in Dana Point and on the Camp Pendleton Marine Base.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
The LA River BSAs are outside of the current known range of this species.										

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Species Description	Specific Habitat Present (HP)/Absent (HA) <sup>b</sup>							
			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Sperm Whale ( <i>Physeter microcephalus</i> )	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in all oceans throughout the world, but prefer deeper areas for foraging. Population's location depends on food availability and conditions that support breeding. Migratory patterns and breeding/feeding ground sites are variable and not well understood. Feeding consists of deep dives to prey on squid, sharks, skates, and other fish.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern California Saltmarsh Shrew ( <i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Occurs in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Based on other studies of shrews, may require dense ground cover, and nesting sites above mean high tide and free from inundation.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
American Badger ( <i>Taxidea taxus</i> )	-/CSC/-	Associated with large grassland and sparse sage scrub habitats. Occupies large dens/burrows and forages on small mammals (e.g., ground squirrels, rabbits), snakes, birds, and insects.	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP

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CDFW Sensitive Natural Communities										
California Walnut Woodland	CNDDB	California Walnut Woodlands are composed of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> ).	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Chamise Chaparral	CNDDB	Tall chaparral community at low to mid-elevations. Dominated by chamise ( <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> ) with little herbaceous understory. Characteristic species include <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> , <i>C. papillosus</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Lotus scoparius</i> .	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA
Cismontane Alkali Marsh	CNDDB	Wetland habitats that are permanently flooded, irregularly flooded, or seasonally flooded. Dominant species can included bulrush, cattail, and ditch-grass.	HP (equivalent to CalVeg pickleweed-cordgrass)	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CNDDB	Riparian habitat dominated by perennial, emergent monocots, often <i>Scirpus</i> and <i>Typha</i> . <i>Carex</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> , and <i>Verbena</i> also common.	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP	HA	HA	HP

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CNDDDB	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.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CNDDDB	A perennial stream in coastal Southern California with suitable habitat for Santa Ana sucker and arroyo chub. This stream community is within or connected to the Santa Ana River or Santa Margarita River.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern California Coastal Lagoon	CNDDDB	Coastal lagoons form along gently sloping coasts and are separated from the ocean by an island, reef, or sand back. Most of the time, coastal lagoons are connected to the ocean by an inlet.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern California Steelhead Stream	CNDDDB	Coastal rivers that support southern California steelhead DPS, including all	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		naturally spawned anadromous <i>O. mykiss</i> populations below natural and human-made barriers in streams from the Santa Maria River, San Luis Obispo County, California (inclusive) to the Tijuana River on the U.S. – Mexico border. Steelhead are most abundant in the four largest watersheds (Santa Maria, Santa Ynez, Ventura, and Santa Clara rivers) in the northern portion of the DPS. Steelhead are sporadically present in the southernmost watersheds (Orange and San Diego counties). The Mojave Rim Biogeographic Population Group includes the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Ana River.								
			There is widespread habitat degradation to the coastal and mainstems of the watersheds in this area for this species. However, native, non-anadromous populations still persist upstream of the dams in this region, with small numbers of anadromous individuals attempting to enter and spawn in each of the watersheds when flow conditions are suitable. However, habitat impairments here are severe, including dams and surface water diversions.							
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	CNDDDB	Often considered part of coastal scrub but differ in	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		height species that dominate in composition include sage, buckwheat, Encelia, and prickly-pear.								
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CNDDB	Southern coastal salt marsh communities are found in bays, lagoons, and estuaries along the coast from Point Conception to the Mexican border. Southern coastal salt marsh communities consist of highly productive, herbaceous, and salt-tolerant hydrophytes that form moderate to dense cover. Characteristic species include <i>Atriplex watsonii</i> , <i>Batis maritima</i> , <i>Lycium californicum</i> , <i>Monanthochloe littoralis</i> , <i>Sueda californica</i> , and <i>Salicornia subterminalis</i> .	HP (equivalent to CalVeg pickleweed-cordgrasses)	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CNDDB	An open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodland dominated by coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ). Typically very little in shrub understory, but rich in herbs.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA

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Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CNDDB	A tall, open, broadleafed winter-deciduous forest. Community is dominated by Fremont's cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ) and willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) species. The understory typically consists of shrubby willows, such as arroyo willow ( <i>S. lasiolepis</i> ).	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP
Southern Dune Scrub	CNDDB	By nature a dynamic system found on inland dunes characterized by densely packed shrubs with scattered grasses, wildflowers, and open sand. Some species found in this community include bush lupine, coyote bush, spineflower, and mock heather.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern Foredunes	CNDDB	Areas of sand accumulation along the coast. Dominated by suffrutescent plants, with <i>Abronia maritima</i> , <i>Ambrosia</i> , and <i>Cakile</i> in exposed sites and <i>Abronia umbellata</i> , <i>Calystegia</i> , and <i>Camissonia</i> in less exposed sites.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CNDDB	Contains some large but mainly medium sized and	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HA	HP



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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
		saplings of willow, and cottonwood are more common than large trees. A denser understory of shrubs, mugwort, and vines are more common in this community								
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CNDDB	A tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by western sycamore alder ( <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. Lianas include California blackberry ( <i>Rubus ursinus</i> ) and poison oak ( <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> ).	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Southern Willow Scrub	CNDDB	A dense community, dominated by several willow species ( <i>Salix</i> spp.). Occasionally scattered emergent Fremont's cottonwood or western sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ). Rarely would an	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP

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		understory be present based on density of thickets.								
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CNDDB	Medium height grassland dominated by perennial needle grass such as <i>Stipa pulchra</i> by at least 20%. Native and nonnative annuals occur between perennials. Soils often consist of fines with high amounts of clay that remain wet for long periods but are very dry in the summer.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Valley Oak Woodland	CNDDB	Canopies are almost exclusively dominated by valley oaks, but other types of oaks are associated with the community as well as box elder and poison oak. Various grasses such as wild oats, barley, and needlegrass dominate the ground cover.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA	HA
Walnut Forest	CNDDB	Walnut forests are cold-deciduous woodlands dominated by California walnut. The understories are composed of coastal scrub, chaparral, and nonnative grass species.	HA	HA	HA	HA	HP	HP	HP	HA

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			Frame 1	Frame 2	Frames 3 & 4	Frame 5 <sup>c, d</sup>	Frame 6	Frame 7	Frame 8	Frame 9 <sup>d</sup>
<sup>a</sup> <u>Status Codes</u> <b>Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)</b> E = Federally listed; Endangered PE = Proposed Endangered T = Federally listed; Threatened PT = Proposed Threatened FC = Federal Candidate for Listing FSC = Federal Species of Concern D = Delisted <b>State ESA</b> E = State listed; Endangered T = State listed; Threatened SC = State Candidate for Listing <b>Other State</b> R = Rare (Native Plant Protection Act) CSC = California Species of Special Concern SA = California Special Animal CFP = California Fully Protected Species WL = Watch List CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database  <b>Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)</b> D = Depleted P = Protected  <b>California Department of Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Natural Communities</b> = communities classified as rare or threatened.			<b>CRPR</b> 1A = Plants that are presumed extinct in California 1B = Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2 = Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere 3 = Plants about which more information is needed 4 = Limited distribution (Watch List) 0.1 = Seriously endangered in California 0.2 = Fairly endangered in California 0.3 = Not very endangered in California  <sup>b</sup> <u>Specific Habitat Present/Absent</u> The assessments in this table are a high-level, qualitative analysis, not a final determination. Each individual project will be required to perform site-specific field reviews and analyses to conclusively determine if suitable habitat is present or absent for all special-status species potentially occurring within the Master Plan Area.  <sup>c</sup> <u>Frame 5 Note</u> The California Sagebrush habitat in Frame 5, based on USFS CalVeg mapping (USFS 2014), occurs within an area that is currently developed. As such, it was not considered in this assessment when determining potentially suitable habitat for special-status species within Frame 5.  <sup>d</sup> <u>Frames 5 and 9 Note</u> Grassland habitat considered potentially suitable to support special-status plant species only includes those areas associated with the Glendale Narrows (Frame 5) and Sepulveda Basin (Frame 9) portions of the frames. The remainder of the annual grassland habitats in Frames 5 and 9 were considered unsuitable as they are isolated patches of non-native grasslands that are							

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				surrounded by extensive development, with the exception of habitat for species that tolerate disturbance (e.g., tarplant [ <i>Centromadia</i> spp.]).							