

October 23, 2020  
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750  
Santa Ana, California 92707

Glendale Community College District  
1500 N Verdugo Rd,  
Glendale, CA 91208

**Subject: Biological Resources Reconnaissance Assessment for the Glendale Community College District 2019  
Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update**

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) was retained by the Glendale Community College District (GCCD) to conduct a literature review and biological reconnaissance-level survey for the Glendale Community College District 2019 Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update (Project). The purpose of this survey was to document existing vegetation communities, identify special status species with a potential for occurrence, and map habitats that could support special status wildlife species as well as evaluate potential impacts of the Project to these resources. This biological reconnaissance memo report will then be incorporated into the Natural Environment Study – Minimal Impacts Report for this Project.

## Project Site Location and Description

The historic Verdugo Campus is located at 1500 North Verdugo Road in the City of Glendale, California 91208. The Verdugo Campus is built on the terraced hillside of the San Rafael Hills in Verdugo Canyon. The campus boundaries are defined to the east by State Route 2, the Glendale Freeway, Mountain Avenue to the south, and Verdugo Road to the west. The campus consists of 100 acres and is surrounded by residential land uses, small businesses, schools, parks, churches, and an adjacent open space. The elevation range at the Project site ranges from 740 to 1,030 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Maps of the Project Location and Project Vicinity are provided in Attachment 1 (Figure 1 – Project Location and Vicinity Map).

The 2015 GCCD Master Plan presents an overall picture of development that supports the strategic goals and priorities of the GCCD Educational Master Plan 2020. Through recommended new facilities and renovations of existing facilities, the Verdugo Campus will be updated to better focus on students. The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Verdugo Campus improvements would result in 228,853 square feet of renovation, 52,443 square feet of new construction, and 170,387 square feet of demolition. In addition, the Project at the Verdugo Campus would add 650 parking spaces to the campus.

## Methods

The Survey Area encompasses the Project Site which includes the entirety of the Verdugo Campus. In addition, the Survey Area includes a 100-foot buffer into the adjacent open space bordering Campus Way and the northeastern end of Parking Lot B (Attachment 1: Figure 1 – Project Location and Vicinity Map).

## Literature Review

Prior to performing the biological reconnaissance survey, Chambers Group staff conducted a literature review for soils, jurisdictional water features that contribute to hydrology, and special status species known to occur within the vicinity of the Survey Area.



## Soils

Prior to performing the biological reconnaissance survey, soil maps for the Survey Area were determined in accordance with categories set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2020).

## Hydrology

A general assessment of waters potentially regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) was conducted for the Survey Area. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, USACE regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The State of California (State) regulates discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife. A desktop assessment was conducted of available data prior to the biological reconnaissance survey in the field.

## Special Status Habitats and Species

The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) managed by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2020) and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2020) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project: *Pasadena, Burbank, Condor Peak, Mt. Wilson, and Los Angeles* California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles (Project Area). These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Survey Area (Attachment 1: Figure 3 – CNDDDB Occurrences Map).

## Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on foot within an area that encompassed the Verdugo Campus and 100 feet into the adjacent open space northeast of the campus (Survey Area). The Survey Area included the Project Sites where construction activities are proposed. During the survey, the biologists identified and mapped all vegetation communities found within the Survey Area onto aerial photographs (Attachment 1: Figure 2 – Vegetation Communities Map). Plant communities were determined in accordance with the *Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Plant and wildlife species observed or detected within the Survey Area were recorded (Attachments 2 and 3). In addition, a general assessment of the presence of potential jurisdictional waters was conducted during the field survey. Site photographs were taken depicting current site conditions (Attachment 4).

## Results

Chambers Group biologist Jessica Calvillo conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Survey Area to identify vegetation communities, the potential for occurrence of special status species, and/or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The survey was conducted on foot between 0800 and 1200 hours



on September 1, 2020. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures around 79 degrees Fahrenheit, wind speeds between 1 and 3 miles per hour, with zero percent cloud cover, and no precipitation.

### Biological Site Conditions

#### Soils

According to the results from the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2020), the Project Site is located in the Los Angeles County, CA696 Southeastern part of the soil map. Two soil types are known to occur within and/or adjacent to the site. These soil types are described below.

Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex occurs in the southwest portion of the Survey Area. The parent material is discontinuous human-transported material over alluvium derived from granite. The available water storage is classified as very low (approximately 4 inches) with a depth to the water table of more than 80 inches (USDA 2020).

Urban land-Typic Xerorthents, coarse-Vista complex occurs throughout the Survey Area. The parent material is pulverized bedrock mixed with sandy human-transported material derived from diorite. The available water storage is classified as very low (approximately 2.4 inches) with a depth to the water table of more than 80 inches (USDA 2020).

#### Hydrology

No jurisdictional features such as drainages or swales were observed within the Survey Area. Therefore, no impacts to waters of the United States and waters of the State are anticipated to occur as a result of this Project.

#### Vegetation Communities and Other Areas

Three vegetation communities or land types were found within the Survey Area during the biological reconnaissance survey: Coastal Sage Scrub, Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub, and Ornamental Landscaping/Developed landscape. The communities are described in the following subsections.

##### Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal Sage Scrub is found on slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes, and rarely flooded low-gradient deposits. Soils are coarse, usually colluvial derived, well drained, and moderately acidic to slightly saline (Holland 1986). This vegetation community may include species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). The canopy is intermittent to continuous. The herbaceous layer is variable with emergent taller shrubs that may be present at low cover (Holland 1986).

Coastal Sage Scrub is present within the adjacent open space that borders Campus Way along the northeastern edge of the Survey Area. Two areas along Campus Way with Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation were surveyed as representative sample areas of the vegetation 100 feet northeast from the road (See Attachment 4: Photos 4 and 5). The habitat within these areas is not of high quality and shows signs past disturbance or possible restoration. These sample areas (A and B) are not located within close proximity to any of the proposed construction sites, and thus vegetation would not be impacted by construction activities. Native plant species found in this open space typical of this vegetation community include California sagebrush, California



buckwheat, laurel sumac, brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), giant wild rye (*Elymus condensatus*), sugar bush, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonadeberry, and black sage. Non-native species found on site include fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) as an occasional occurrence.

#### **Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub**

Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub is a disturbed form of Coastal Sage Scrub with a high percentage of non-native weedy species (i.e., greater than 25 percent of the species cover). Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub is present on the slopes northeast of the proposed District Storage Facility site in Parking Lot B along the northeastern edge of the Verdugo Campus. Plant species found in this open space typical of this vegetation community include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac, and sugar bush. Non-native species account for approximately 70 percent of the vegetation cover and consisted predominantly of fountain grass and, to a lesser degree, white sweet clover (*Melilotus albus*), pink rock-rose (*Cistus creticus*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

#### **Ornamental Landscaping/Developed**

Ornamental Landscaping includes areas where the vegetation is dominated by non-native horticultural plants (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Typically, the species composition consists of introduced trees, shrubs, flowers and turf grass. Developed areas have been altered by humans and now display man-made structures such as houses, paved roads, buildings, parks, and other maintained areas.

Areas of Ornamental Landscaping were present around buildings and landscaped lawn areas throughout the Survey Area. Plant species found in the Survey Area typical of this community included non-native species such as: Afghan pine (*Pinus eldarica*), Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), London plane tree (*Platanus x hispanica*), and native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

Areas that contain Ornamental Landscaping surround five of the proposed demolition and new construction sites as part of the proposed Project.

#### **General Plants**

A total of 49 plant species were observed within the Survey Area during the biological reconnaissance survey (Attachment 2: Plant Species Observed/Detected List). Plant species observed during the survey were representative of the existing Survey Area conditions. No special status plant species were observed during the survey. A complete list of plant species observed is provided in Attachment 2.

#### **General Wildlife**

A total of 11 wildlife species were observed within the Survey Area during the biological reconnaissance survey. Wildlife species observed or detected during the survey were characteristic of the existing Survey Area conditions. A complete list of wildlife species observed or detected is provided in Attachment 3 – Wildlife Species Observed/Detected List.





## Sensitive Species

### Special Status Species

The following information is a list of abbreviations used to help determine special status biological resources potentially occurring in the Survey Area.

#### CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

- 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California.
- 1B = Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
- 2 = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.
- 3 = Plants about which we need more information, a review list.
- 4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

#### CRPR Extensions

- 0.1 = Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).
- 0.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened).
- 0.3 = Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened).

#### Federal

- FE = Federally listed; Endangered
- FT = Federally listed; Threatened

#### State

- ST = State listed; Threatened
- SE = State listed; Endangered
- RARE = State listed; Rare (Listed "Rare" animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)
- SSC = State Species of Special Concern
- WL = CDFW Watch List
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected

The following information was used to determine biological resources potentially occurring within the Project Area. The criteria used to evaluate the potential for special status species to occur within the Project Area are outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1: Criteria for Evaluating Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence (PFO)**

PFO*	CRITERIA
<b>Absent:</b>	Species is restricted to habitats or environmental conditions that do not occur within the Project site.
<b>Low:</b>	Historical records for this species do not exist within the immediate vicinity (approximately 5 miles) of the Project site, and/or habitats or environmental conditions needed to support the species are of poor quality.

PFO*	CRITERIA
<b>Moderate:</b>	Either a historical record exists of the species within the immediate vicinity of the Project site (approximately 3 miles) and marginal habitat exists on the Project site, or the habitat requirements or environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the Project site, but no historical records exist within 5 miles of the Project site.
<b>High:</b>	Both a historical record exists of the species within the Project site or its immediate vicinity (approximately 1 mile), and the habitat requirements and environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the Project site.
<b>Present:</b>	Species was detected within the Project site at the time of the survey.

\*PFO: Potential for Occurrence

### Special Status Plant Species

Database searches (CDFW 2020; CNPS 2020) resulted in a list of 14 federally and/or state listed threatened and endangered or otherwise special status plant species documented to historically occur within the vicinity of the Survey Area. Of the 14 plant species that resulted from the database search, 7 plant species are considered absent from the Survey Area, and 7 species are considered to have a moderate potential to occur within the Survey Area. No special status species were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.

Although there is moderate potential for seven special status plant species to occur within the Survey Area, only one area within the Project Site, the proposed District Storage Facility area, would involve construction activities happening adjacent to Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. No work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub or Coastal Sage Scrub areas. In addition, the Ornamental Landscaping/Developed areas do not provide suitable habitat for any of the special status plants. Therefore, no special status plant species are expected to be impacted by the proposed construction activities.

The following two plant species are considered **Absent** from the Survey Area because they are presumed extirpated in California and are either rare or extinct elsewhere as denoted by the CRPR Rank 1A:

- Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* subsp. *parishii*) – CRPR 1A, last seen in 1937 in this area
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*) – CRPR 1A, last seen in 1980 in this area

The following five plant species are considered **Absent** from the Survey Area due to lack of suitable habitat or because they grow outside the elevation range of the Survey Area:

- southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* subsp. *australis*) – CRPR 1B.1
- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* subsp. *laevis*) – CRPR 1B.1
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* subsp. *coulteri*) – CRPR 1B.1
- Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*) – CRPR 1B.3
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) – CRPR 2B.2

The following seven plant species have a **Moderate** potential for occurrence within the Survey Area because suitable yet low quality habitat exists within the 100-foot buffer open space areas adjacent to the proposed



construction work areas and historical records documenting occurrences of these species place the populations within 5 miles away (CDFW 2020).

- Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) - CRPR 4.2
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) – **CE, FE** CRPR 1B.1
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) – CRPR 1B.1
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) – **CE, FE**, CRPR 1B.1
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) – CRPR 1B.1
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) – CRPR 2B.2
- salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*) – CRPR 2B.2

The biological reconnaissance survey resulted in no observations of special status plant species; thus, no special status plant species are considered **Present** in the Project Site.

### Special Status Wildlife Species

Database searches (CDFW 2020; USFWS 2020) resulted in a list of 13 federally and/or state listed endangered or threatened, State Species of Concern, or otherwise special status wildlife species documented to occur within the Project Area. After a literature review and the assessment of the various habitat types within the Project Site, it was determined that all 13 special status wildlife species are considered absent from the Project Site.

The following nine wildlife species are considered **Absent** from the Survey Area due to the absence of suitable habitat present within the site:

- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) - SSC
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – SSC
- coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – SSC
- coast range newt (*Taricha torosa*) – SSC
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) – **FE, SE**
- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) – SSC
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) – SSC
- southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*) – SSC
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) – **FE, SE**
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) – SSC
- western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) – SSC
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*) – SSC
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) – SSC

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Hydrology

No jurisdictional features were observed within the Project Site. No impacts to waters are anticipated; therefore, a USACE 404 permit, State 401 certification, or State Streambed Alteration Agreement will not be required for Project authorization.



### Special Status Plant Species

Following the literature review and after the assessment of the various habitat types in the Survey Area, it was determined that of the 14 special status plant species known to historically occur within the Survey Area, 7 plant species have a moderate potential for occurrence within the Survey Area, and 7 species were considered absent within the Survey Area. No special status species were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.

Although there is potential for special status species to occur within the Survey Area, only one of the proposed Project Sites, the proposed District Storage Facility, would involve construction activities occurring adjacent to Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. No work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub or Coastal Sage Scrub areas identified during the survey. In addition, the Ornamental Landscaping/Developed areas do not provide suitable habitat for any of the special status plant species. Therefore, no special status plant species are expected to be impacted by construction activities, and no further surveys are recommended at this time.

### Special Status Wildlife Species

Following the literature review and the assessment of the various habitat types in the Survey Area, it was determined that of the 13 special status wildlife species known to occur within the Project Area, all 13 species are considered absent. Although the Survey Area contains several mature trees, no high-quality roosting habitat for bats was found; and no sensitive bat species have been recorded to occur within 5 miles of the Survey Area since 1987. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive bat species are anticipated as a result of the Project.


To minimize potential impacts to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), construction activities should take place outside nesting season (February 1 to August 31), to the greatest extent practicable.

If construction activities occur during nesting season, preconstruction surveys and biological monitoring should be conducted if an active nest is found within the work area. A qualified biologist should conduct and submit a migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report. The survey should occur no more than three days prior to initiation of Project activities, and any occupied passerine and/or raptor nests occurring within or adjacent to the impact area should be delineated. Additional follow-up surveys may be required by the resource agencies. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. The buffer zone should be sufficient in size to prevent impacts to the nest. Once nesting has ceased, the buffer may be removed.

Please contact me at (949) 261-5414 ext. 7288 if you have any questions or concerns regarding this memo report.

Sincerely,

**CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.**



**Heather Franklin**

*Project Biologist*

hfranklin@chambersgroupinc.



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## Attachments

**Attachment 1:** Figure 1 – Project Location and Vicinity Map

Figure 2 – Vegetation Communities Map

Figure 3 – CNDDDB Occurrences Map

**Attachment 2:** Plant Species Observed/Detected List

**Attachment 3:** Wildlife Species Observed/Detected List

**Attachment 4:** Site Photographs





## References

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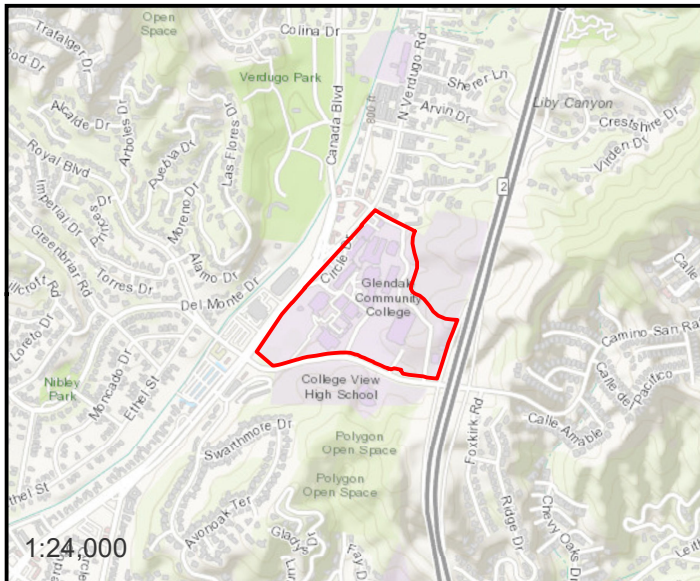
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United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

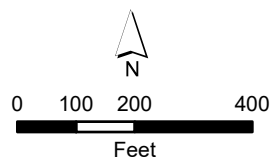
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## **ATTACHMENT 1 – FIGURES**

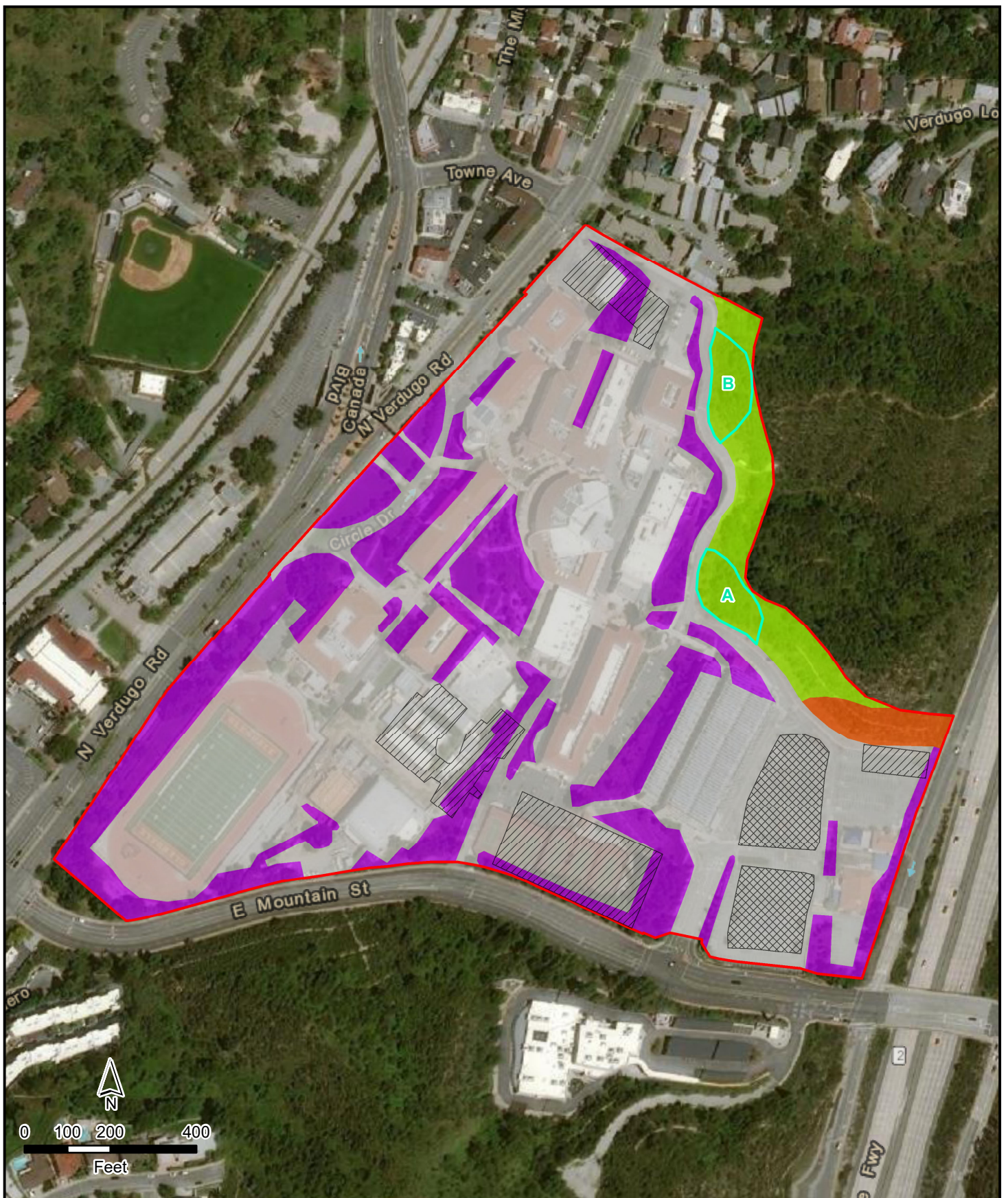


Project Location



**Figure 1**  
Glendale Community College  
District Facilities Master Plan Update  
Location & Vicinity

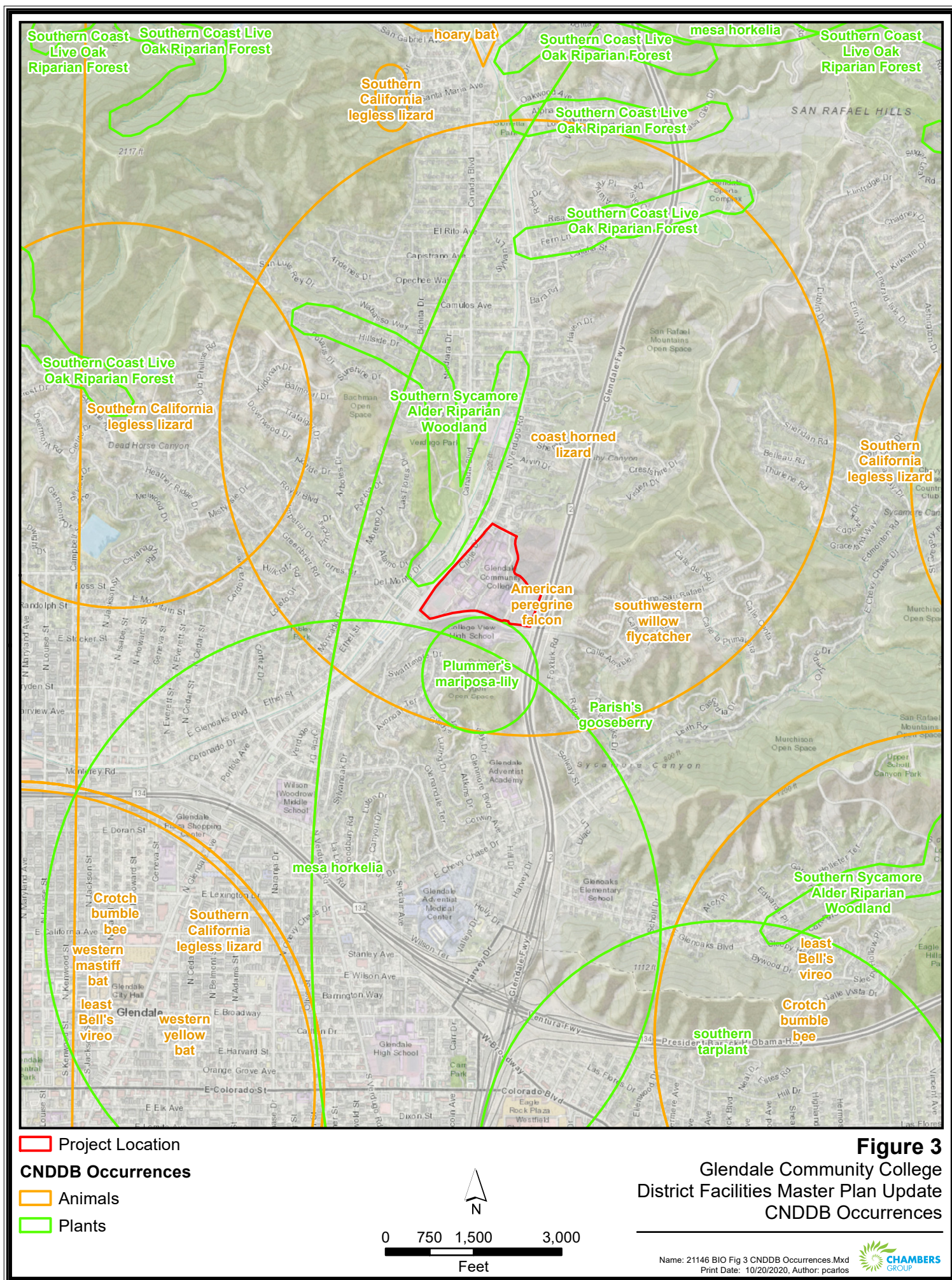




- Project Location
  Parking Lot
  Proposed New Buildings
- Sample Areas
- Vegetation Communities**
- Ornamental
  Coastal Sage Scrub
- Developed
  Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub

**Figure 2**  
 Glendale Community College  
 District Facilities Master Plan Update  
 Vegetation Communities







## **ATTACHMENT 2 – PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED LIST**



**ATTACHMENT 2 – PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED LIST**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	
<b>PINACEAE</b>	<b>PINE FAMILY</b>
<i>Pinus eldarica</i> *+	Afghan pine
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)</b>	
<b>ADOXACEAE</b>	<b>MUSKROOT FAMILY</b>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>	<b>SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY</b>
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonadeberry
<i>Rhus lancea</i> *	African sumac
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree
<b>APOCYNACEAE</b>	<b>DOGBANE FAMILY</b>
<i>Nerium oleander</i> *+	oleander
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>	<b>SUNFLOWER FAMILY</b>
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	brittlebush
<b>BETULACEAE</b>	<b>BIRCH FAMILY</b>
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> *+	Asian white birch
<b>BIGNONIACEAE</b>	<b>BIGNONIA FAMILY</b>
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *+	jacaranda
<i>Tecoma stans</i> *+	yellow trumpetbush
<i>Tecoma x smithii</i> *+	orange bells
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>	<b>MUSTARD FAMILY</b>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	shortpod mustard
<b>CACTACEAE</b>	<b>CACTUS FAMILY</b>
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear
<b>CISTACEAE</b>	<b>ROCK-ROSE FAMILY</b>
<i>Cistus creticus</i> *+	pink rock-rose
<b>ERICACEAE</b>	<b>HEATH FAMILY</b>
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> *+	strawberry tree
<b>FABACEAE</b>	<b>LEGUME FAMILY</b>
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> *+	carob tree
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> *+	Judas tree
<i>Melilotus albus</i> *	white sweetclover
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *+	tipu tree
<b>FAGACEAE</b>	<b>OAK FAMILY</b>
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak
<b>GINKGOACEAE</b>	<b>GINKO FAMILY</b>
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> *+	ginkgo tree
<b>GROSSULARIACEAE</b>	<b>GOOSEBERRY FAMILY</b>
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant
<b>HAMAMELIDACEAE</b>	<b>WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY</b>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *+	sweet gum
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>	<b>MINT FAMILY</b>
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
<b>MORACEAE</b>	<b>MULBERRY FAMILY</b>
<i>Ficus carica</i> *	edible fig
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> *+	bay fig
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>	<b>MYRTLE FAMILY</b>
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> *	blue gum
<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> *+	coolibah gum
<b>OLEACEAE</b>	<b>OLIVE FAMILY</b>
<i>Chionanthus virginiana</i> *+	fringe tree
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> *+	Shamel ash
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	velvet ash
<b>PLATANACEAE</b>	<b>SYCAMORE FAMILY</b>
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> *+	London plane tree
<b>POLYGONACEAE</b>	<b>BUCKWHEAT FAMILY</b>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum giganteum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	Santa Catalina island buckwheat
<b>ROSACEAE</b>	<b>ROSE FAMILY</b>
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain-mahogany
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b>	<b>SOAPBERRY FAMILY</b>
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> *+	Chinese flame tree
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> *+	Chinese pistache
<b>ULMACEAE</b>	<b>ELM FAMILY</b>
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *+	Chinese elm
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)</b>	
<b>ARECACEAE</b>	<b>PALM FAMILY</b>
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *+	Queen palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
<b>POACEAE</b>	<b>GRASS FAMILY</b>
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	pampas grass
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	giant wild rye
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	fountain grass

Scientific Name	Common Name
*Non-Native Species, +Ornamental, Unlikely to be Invasive	

## **ATTACHMENT 3 – WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED LIST**





### ATTACHMENT 3 – WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>CLASS AVES</b>	<b>BIRDS</b>
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	<b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b>
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>JAYS &amp; CROWS</b>
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDS</b>
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	<b>FINCHES</b>
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	great-tailed grackle
<b>MIMIDAE</b>	<b>MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS</b>
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<b>PICIDAE</b>	<b>WOODPECKERS</b>
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	<b>STARLINGS</b>
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<b>CLASS MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	<b>SQUIRRELS</b>
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	eastern fox squirrel
<b>CLASS REPTILIA</b>	<b>REPTILES</b>
<b>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</b>	<b>ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRINGE-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED, AND HORNED LIZARDS</b>
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard



## ATTACHMENT 4 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1.  
Northern half  
of Parking Lot  
B. Proposed  
solar shade  
structure site.  
Photo facing  
southeast.



Photo 2.  
Southern half  
of Parking Lot  
B. Proposed  
solar shade  
structure site.  
Photo facing  
south.





Photo 3.  
Eastern portion  
of Parking Lot  
B with  
Disturbed  
Coastal Sage  
Scrub on  
adjacent slope.  
Proposed  
District Storage  
Facility site.  
Photo facing  
northeast.



Photo 4.  
Open space  
Coastal Sage  
Scrub Sample  
A. Photo facing  
northeast.





Photo 5.  
Open space  
Coastal Sage  
Scrub Sample  
B. Photo facing  
northeast.



Photo 6.  
Large Afghan  
Pines, carob,  
and other  
smaller trees  
between Lot G  
and Santa  
Anita Building.  
Proposed  
Science  
Building site.  
Photo facing  
west.





Photo 7.

Large sweet gum trees in San Rafael Plaza against buildings. Photo facing northeast.



Photo 8.

Large blue gum trees between the San Rafael and Sierra Nevada buildings. Proposed IBCC site. Photo facing northeast.





Photo 9.  
Large Afghan  
pines,  
jacaranda, and  
Chinese flame  
trees  
southeast of  
the San  
Fernando  
Complex.  
Proposed IBCC  
site. Photo  
facing east.



Photo 10.  
Large Afghan  
pines  
bordering  
tennis courts  
by Lot A.  
Proposed  
South Parking  
Structure and  
Tennis Courts.  
Photo facing  
southeast.





Photo 11.  
Large Afghan  
pines east of  
Center Court.  
Proposed  
South Parking  
Structure and  
Tennis Courts.  
Photo facing  
east.



Photo 12.  
Mature  
assorted trees  
along the El  
Camino Real  
walkway.  
Photo facing  
southwest.