

October 15, 2018

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Brittney Hummel  
Project Manager  
2404 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 9E  
Los Angeles, CA 90057

***Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the 434, 438, 442, and 458 West James Street Project, City of Los Angeles, California***

Dear Ms. Hummel:

This biological resources letter report provides the results of a biological resources assessment for the approximate 15,142.6 square-foot (0.35-acre) 434, 438, 442, and 458 West James Street Project property hereafter referred to as the “Project”, including a 500-foot buffer from the Project, hereafter referred to as the “study area”. The Project is located in the City of Los Angeles, in Los Angeles County, California (Assessor’s Parcel Numbers: 5452-011-013, 5452-011-004, 5452-011-005, and 5452-011-006). Dudek understands that the Project proposes to construct four new single-family dwellings, each of which includes two-floors of living area over a garage. The northernmost single-family dwelling (APN: 5452-011-013) is located apart from the other three. As such, the Project site is comprised of two separate tracts of land separated by an intervening private residence.

This letter report is intended to: (1) describe the existing conditions of biological resources within the Project site in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; (2) quantify impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed Project and describe those impacts in terms of biological significance in view of federal, state, and local laws and policies; and (3) recommend mitigation measures for impacts to sensitive biological resources, as applicable.

## **1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The Project is located in the neighborhood of Mount Washington in the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The Project site totals approximately 0.35 acres and is located at 434, 438, 442, and 458 West James Street, roughly 480 feet south of Glenalbyn Drive, 200 feet west of Ulysses Street, 100 feet east of Beech Street, and approximately 345 feet northwest of Isabel Street. The site is situated in Section 11 and 14, Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within the Los Angeles U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle.

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## **Physical Setting and Land Uses**

As mentioned above, the Project site is located within the urban neighborhood of Mount Washington in Northeast Los Angeles, California. Mount Washington is situated in the San Rafael Hills and is bordered by the neighborhoods of Eagle Rock to the north, Highland Park to the east, Cypress Park to the south, and Glassell Park to the northwest.

The Project site is zoned as Low Density residential and is surrounded by single-family residences with small lots primarily dominated by ornamental plantings and landscaping (City of Los Angeles 2018). The site is situated approximately 0.7 miles northeast of State Route (SR) 110 interchange with Interstate 5 (I-5) and 0.30 miles northeast of the intersection of Cypress Avenue and Figueroa Street within a residential community in the foothills of the San Rafael Hills. The closest park with naturalized vegetation is Elyria Canyon Park, which is a natural area located approximately 0.76 miles north of the Project site. Additionally, undeveloped areas dominated by disturbed non-native grassland and California walnut/annual herbaceous habitats occur within the northern portion of the study area. However, the general areas south, east, and west of the study area are heavily urbanized.

## **Site Description**

The Project site is comprised of three separate parcels. Two of the parcels are grouped along the southern extent of the Project site and the third parcel is separated by an existing residential home in the northern extent of the Project site. The Project site is located on an east-facing hillside surrounded by scattered single-family dwellings and primarily undeveloped, disturbed hillsides north of the Project site.

The vegetation surrounding the Project site is primarily dominated by isolated remaining natural vegetation communities occurring along the hillsides of the study area, as well as some planted landscaping and ornamental vegetation associated with nearby residences. The site is accessible from the east via James Street.

## **Soils**

Soils within the Project site are mapped as Counterfeit-Nacimiento, warm-Urban land association, 20 to 55 percent slopes and Urban land-Montebello-Xerorthents complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, terraced (County of Los Angeles 2014).

The Counterfeit-Nacimiento, warm-Urban land association, 20 to 55 percent slopes, is a soil association composed of 35 percent Counterfeit and similar soils, 30 percent Nacimiento, warm,

and similar soils, 25 percent Urban land, and 10 percent minor components (USDA NRCS 2018). Counterfeit soils are comprised of human-transported material primarily consisting of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. Nacimiento, Warm setting soils are comprised of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone. These soils are somewhat poorly drained, with a loam or clay loam soil texture, generally found on hillslopes with 20 to 55 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2018).

The Urban land-Montebello-Xerorthents complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, terraced, is a soil association composed of 40 percent Urban land, 25 percent Montebello and similar soils, 20 percent Xerorthents, and 15 percent minor components (USDA NRCS 2018). Urban land is a land cover type composed of streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures associated with urban areas. Montebello soils are comprised of human-transported material that consist of alluvium derived from granite. Xerorthents, terraced, are comprised of human-transported materials on smoothed and terraced slopes of alluvial fan remnants. These soils are well drained, with a fine loam to sandy loam soil texture, generally found on hillslope terraces with 0 to 15 percent slopes.

## **Topography**

The study area, in general, is hilly. The Project site is located on an east facing hillside with elevations ranging between 430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and 535 feet AMSL. The site generally slopes from west to east, with the lowest elevation occurring along the eastern portion of the site at James Street and higher elevations occurring along the western portions of the site. The Project site is separated by a single family residence, with the southern portion of the property ranging between 430 feet AMSL at its southeastern corner and 540 feet AMSL along the northwestern corner, and the northern portion of the property ranging between 480 feet AMSL along James Street and 540 feet AMSL along its western extent.

## **2 METHODS**

Data regarding biological and potential jurisdictional resources present within the study area were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and field reconnaissance; both are described in detail below.

### **2.1 Literature Review**

The following data sources were reviewed to assist with the biological and jurisdiction efforts:

- Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal (County of Los Angeles 2014),

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- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (USDA NRCS 2018),
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2018; CDFW 2018a-d),
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2018),
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Data (USFWS 2018),
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2018),
- Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017a),
- Griffith Park Area Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017b),
- L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide: Your Resource for Preparing CEQA Analyses in Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006b),
- South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection (Penrod et al. 2006),
- Los Angeles County Regional Habitat Linkages, Figure 9.2 (Department of Regional Planning 2014), and
- Protected Tree Report prepared for the Project (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b).

## 2.2 Resource Mapping

Dudek biologist Johanna Page performed a reconnaissance-level biological survey on September 25, 2018 (Table 1). The biological survey included the mapping of vegetation communities and land covers present within the study area, an evaluation of potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters on-site, an evaluation of potential wildlife corridors and habitat linkages occurring on the property, and an evaluation of the potential for special-status species to occur.

**Table 1**  
**Schedule of Surveys**

Date	Hours	Personnel	Focus	Conditions
9/25/2018	1015–1200	JCP	General biological reconnaissance level survey, vegetation mapping, resources mapping	65-67°F, hazy, 0-1 mph wind

JCP = Johanna C. Page; °F = degrees Fahrenheit; cc = cloud cover; mph = miles per hour.

The Project site was surveyed for wildlife tracks and sign, with a focus on areas animals might use within the suggested wildlife movement corridor. The survey focused on documenting sign, tracks, and travel routes for animal movement through the property. Binocular surveys were conducted in areas too steep to safely traverse and within areas outside of the property limits due to trespassing concerns. All plant and animal species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded, as well as a determination of potential wildlife linkages based on sign and track detection. Observable sensitive resources including flowering annual plants, shrubs and trees, and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds and some reptiles) commonly accepted as regionally sensitive by CNPS, CDFW, or USFWS were also documented, if observed.

### **2.2.1 Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping**

Vegetation communities and land uses within the study area were mapped in the field directly onto a 150-scale (1 inch = 150 feet) color digital orthographic map of the property. Following completion of the fieldwork, all vegetation polygons were digitized using ArcGIS software and GIS coverage was created. Vegetation communities within the study area were mapped using *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2; Sawyer et al. 2009). Some modifications were incorporated to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities to those included in these references.

### **2.2.2 Flora**

All native and naturalized plant species encountered within the study area were identified and recorded. Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) follow the CNPS online *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (2018). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2018), and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS Database (USDA 2018).

The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the study area was evaluated based on site location, elevation, vegetation condition, vegetation/land covers, and soils present. Land covers on site were mapped in the field directly onto a 150-scale aerial base (County of Los Angeles 2013).

### **2.2.3 Fauna**

The Dudek biologist walked the Project site to identify and record all wildlife species, as detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. Due to trespassing a binocular study

was conducted of portions of the Project site and the surrounding areas. In addition to species actually observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined according to known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. No trapping or focused surveys for nocturnal species was conducted. Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2012) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2016) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2017) for butterflies, and Moyle (2002) for fish.

All wildlife species detected during the field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, and other signs were recorded. Binoculars (10 mm × 42 mm) were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife.

#### **2.2.4 Jurisdictional Delineation**

Although a formal wetlands delineation following the methodology described in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (ACOE 2008a), *1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual* (ACOE 1987), and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (ACOE 2008b) was not conducted during the field survey, the study area was evaluated for the potential to support jurisdictional waters regulated under the federal Clean Water Act, California Fish and Game Code, and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act.

### **2.3 Survey Limitations**

Limitations of the site visit include seasonal constraints, a diurnal bias, and topography. Conditions were suitable for detection of active wildlife species and any recent sign of their presence in the project area during the surveys (Table 1). The Project site was surveyed in September when some botanical resources would have been limited; however, the survey was completed to assess habitat and the potential for special-status species to occur on-site. Binocular surveys were conducted in areas too steep to safely traverse, as well as within areas outside of the Project site due to trespassing concerns.

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers**

Five vegetation communities and land cover types were identified within the approximate 27.00-acre study area (i.e., 0.35-acre Project site and 26.65-acre study area outside of the Project site) during the biological resource evaluation: California walnut groves/annual herbaceous, non-native

grassland, disturbed habitat, ornamental vegetation, and urban/developed. These vegetation communities and land cover types are described below, their acreages are presented in Table 2, and their spatial distributions are presented in Figure 2.

**Table 2**  
**Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area**

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Acreage within the Project Site	Acreage within the Surrounding 500-Foot Buffer (outside Project Site)
<i>Upland Native and Naturalized Vegetation Types</i>		
California Walnut/Annual Herbaceous (JUGCAL/AH) <sup>1,2</sup>	0.35	1.93
Non-Native Grassland (NNG)	--	4.48
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>6.41</i>
<i>Non-Natural Land Covers</i>		
Disturbed Habitat (DH)	--	0.41
Ornamental (ORN)	--	5.79
Urban/Developed (DEV)	--	14.04
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>20.24</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>26.65<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Considered special-status (i.e., "S" ranking of 1, 2, or 3) by CDFW (2018e).

<sup>2</sup> Considered special-status under the Protected Tree Ordinance by City of Los Angeles (2006a) and/or recognized as a special-status vegetation community per the City of Los Angeles Zone 3 designation (City of Los Angeles 2006b).

<sup>3</sup> Total may not sum due to rounding.

### 3.1.1 California Walnut/Annual Herbaceous Association

California walnut/annual herbaceous association is a woodland association within the California walnut woodland alliance. California walnut/annual herbaceous woodland is dominated by Southern California black walnut and co-dominated by annual herbaceous understory. Characteristic plant species in this community include white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), California ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), with annual herbaceous vegetation throughout the understory and open areas (Sawyer et al. 2009).

California walnut/annual herbaceous association is dominant throughout the Project site. This vegetation community also occurs immediately northwest of the Project Site and approximately 120 feet west of the Project's northern property. Plant species recorded within the California walnut/annual herbaceous association include Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), and ornamental species including Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), Cape



leadwort (*Plumbago auriculata*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), with the understory dominated by castorbean (*Ricinus communis*), prickly Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), smilgrass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), oats (*Avena* spp.), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). This association is within the California walnut groves alliance, which has a rank of G3S3, indicating that globally and within California the alliance is considered vulnerable and at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors (CDFW 2018d; NatureServe 2018). As a result, this association is considered a special-status vegetation community by CDFW, as well as special-status plant community by the City of Los Angeles (CDFW 2018d; City of Los Angeles 2006b). In addition, California black walnuts with a DBH of 4 inches or greater are protected under the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance, as modified by Ordinance 177404 (City of Los Angeles 2006a), and are further discussed in Section 3.7 (City of Los Angeles Protected Trees).

The California walnut/annual herbaceous habitat within the Project site is limited (isolated by residential development), supports a good number of non-native plant species, and provides limited connectivity with similar quality habitat on-site. Given the low quality habitat that this vegetation community provides, this vegetation community is less likely to be considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

### **3.1.2 Non-Native Grassland**

Non-native grassland is a general habitat that is characterized by a dense to sparse cover of weedy introduced annuals. It typically occurs within fine-textured clay soils, adjacent to roads or other developed areas where there has been some historic disturbance. Characteristic plant species in this community include wild oats, bromes (*Bromus* spp.), fescue (*Festuca* spp.), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), and Russian thistle (Holland 1986).

This habitat type occurs along hillsides within the northern portion of the study area. Plant species recorded within non-native grassland habitat include fountain grass swards (*Pennisetum setaceum*), oats, bromes (*Bromus* spp.), with a few individuals of castorbean, tree of heaven, sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) scattered throughout the site in low cover. This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.



### **3.1.3 Disturbed Habitat**

Disturbed habitat includes areas that experience or have experienced high levels of human disturbance and as a result are generally lacking vegetation. Areas mapped as disturbed habitat may include unpaved roads, trails, and graded areas. Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is usually sparse and dominated by non-native weedy herbaceous species. Disturbed areas provide relatively little value for most plant and wildlife species.

Disturbed habitat includes portions of Glenalbyn Drive and Beech Street, which extend as dirt roads north of the Project site. These roads are compacted and devoid of vegetation. Disturbed habitat supports limited natural ecological processes, native vegetation, or habitat for wildlife species and thus are not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

### **3.1.4 Ornamental**

Ornamental vegetation consists of introduced planting of exotic species as landscaping, including greenbelts, parks, and horticultural plantings throughout the City (Jones and Stokes 1993). Ornamental plantings within the study area is diverse and consists of ornamental landscaping surrounding single-family residential developments in the area. Plants recorded within the ornamental vegetation in the study area include American century plant (*Agave americana*), Barbados aloe (*Aloe vera*), bamboo pipeline (*Bignonia riversii*), Cape honeysuckle (*Tecoma capensis*), banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* sp.), Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), ornamental pines (*Pinus* spp.), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), great bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Indian laurel fig (*Ficus microcarpa*), Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), river redgum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*), Peruvian peppertree, prickly Russian thistle, southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), tree of heaven, silkoak (*Grevillea robusta*), Southern California black walnut, weeping bottlebrush (*Melaleuca viminalis*), and Washington fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Ornamental vegetation is not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

### **3.1.5 Urban/Developed**

Urban/developed land refers to areas that have been constructed upon or disturbed so severely that native vegetation is no longer supported (Holland 1986). Developed land includes areas with permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, landscaped areas, and areas with a large amount of debris or other materials (Holland 1986). Developed areas are generally graded

and compacted, sometimes covered with gravel road base or built, and have little to no vegetation present.

Developed land refers to those areas supporting manmade structures or features including paved/compacted roadways, driveways, and single-family residences within the study area. Urban/developed land dominates the majority of the study area. These areas support limited natural ecological processes, native vegetation, or habitat for wildlife species and thus are not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

### 3.1.6 Floral Diversity

A total of 32 species of native or naturalized vascular plants, 6 native (19%) and 26 non-native (81%), were recorded within the study area (Attachment B). The recorded flora of the site is representative of the general disturbed and urbanized setting of the study area. The study area is within a primarily landscaped and developed residential area, with some remnant natural vegetation occurring along the hillsides.

## 3.2 Wildlife

A total of 18 wildlife species were recorded within the study area (Attachment C), mainly consisting of urban-adapted species. Based on the diurnal nature of the biological reconnaissance survey, most of the species observed were birds. Common bird species observed include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), bushtit (*Psaltirparus minimus*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), red-whiskered bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and wren (*Chamaea fasciata*). No active bird nests were observed within the study area during the reconnaissance survey; however, the ornamental and native vegetation within the study area could support nesting birds. A red-tailed hawk was observed perched on a utility pole north of (and outside of) the Project site. No other raptor species was observed; however, red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) or Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) may also use the study area to forage and nest. No amphibian species were observed and none are expected to occur due to the lack of aquatic habitat on-site. Although reptile species were not observed during the survey, western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*) are likely to occur within the study area. Two mammal species were detected during the site visit: eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Other mammals more adapted

to urban environments, including striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*), could occur within the site and surrounding area.

### 3.3 Special-Status Plant Species

Endangered, rare, or threatened plant species, as defined in Section 15380(b) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as “special-status plant species” in this report, and include endangered or threatened plant species recognized in the context of CESA and FESA (CDFW 2018, 2018b, 2018c) and plant species with a CRPR 1 through 4 (CNPS 2018). Species with CRPR 3 or 4 may, but generally do not, qualify for protection under this provision. Species with CRPR 3 and 4 are those that require more information to determine status and plants of limited distribution. Thus, only CRPR 3 and 4 plant species that were also locally recognized (City of Los Angeles 2006b) were analyzed further.

Attachment D lists special-status plant species known to occur in the USGS 7.5-minute Los Angeles quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles (i.e., Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier) (CDFW 2018; CNPS 2018), as well as plant species recognized as locally important within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006b). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential for the species to occur on site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance survey, including the location of the site, habitats present, current site conditions, and past and present land use. Special-status plant species that are either not expected to occur or have a low potential to occur are not further analyzed in this report because no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts are expected. Figure 3 illustrates CNDDDB and USFWS occurrences within one-mile of the Project site. None of the CNDDDB and USFWS special-status plant occurrences within the one-mile radius search has a moderate or high potential to occur due to the high level of development within the region since the date of collection and/or lack of suitable habitat or soils within the Project site and study area. Each of the CNDDDB and USFWS occurrences within the 1-mile radius search is analyzed further in Attachment D.

No state and/or federally listed plant species were identified within the Project site during the survey. Southern California black walnut (CRPR 4.2, locally recognized sensitive species) is the only special-status plant species identified within the Project site. No other special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the Project site due to the limited, isolated native vegetation within the study area, analysis of soils present on-site, and the extent of ornamental landscaping that appears to be regularly maintained in the surrounding area. Furthermore, there is no U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical

habitat for listed plant species within one-mile of the Project site (USFWS 2018). Figure 3 illustrates CNDDDB and USFWS occurrences within one-mile of the Project site.

**Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)** is a CRPR 4.2, as well as a designated locally sensitive and City Protected tree species within the City of Los Angeles (2006a, 2006b). California walnut is a perennial deciduous tree that occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub habitats. This species occurs between 164 to 2,953 feet and typically blooms from March to August (CNPS 2018). California walnut is present throughout the Project site. A total of 12 Southern California black walnut trees were recorded within the Project site and five Southern California black walnut trees adjacent to the property (The Tree Resources 2018). Additionally, Southern California black walnut trees occur within the northwestern portion of the study area. As per the tree report prepared for the Project site (The Tree Resources 2018), 10 Southern California black walnut trees occur within the proposed development footprint along the hillsides of the Project site.

### 3.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Endangered, rare, or threatened wildlife species, as defined in CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380(b) (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as “special-status wildlife species” and, as used in this report, include (1) endangered or threatened wildlife species recognized in the context of CESA and FESA (CDFW 2018, CDFW 2018a); (2) California Species of Special Concern (SSC); and (3) mammals and birds that are fully protected (FP) species, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511.

Attachment E lists special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the USGS 7.5-minute Los Angeles quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles (i.e., Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier) (CDFW 2018). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding potential use of the Project site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, known habitat preferences, and knowledge of the species’ relative distributions in the area. Special-status wildlife species that are either not expected to occur or have a low potential to occur are not further analyzed in this report because no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts are expected. Figure 3 illustrates CNDDDB and USFWS occurrences within one-mile of the Project site. None of the CNDDDB and USFWS special-status wildlife occurrences within the one-mile radius search has a moderate or high potential to occur due to heavy development within the region since the date of collection and/or lack of suitable habitat within the Project site and study area. Each of the CNDDDB and USFWS occurrences within the one-mile radius search is analyzed in Attachment E.

No special-status (i.e., state and/or federally listed) wildlife species were observed within the Project site during the general biological reconnaissance survey. Although no special-status wildlife species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the Project site, two bat species may occasionally forage on site: western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) and big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*). The western mastiff bat is a CDFW SSC and locally recognized sensitive species and the big free-tailed bat is a CDFW SSC (CDFW 2018a; City of Los Angeles 2006b). These species are not likely to roost on site due to the minimal, isolated patches of suitable habitat within the study area, which is dominated by ornamental vegetation and residential development. These species are highly dependent on water sources and may use the Los Angeles River, approximately 0.64 miles west of the Project site, the Arroyo Seco approximately 0.4-mile south of the Project site, and the Silver Lake Reservoir, approximately 2.6 miles west of the Project site, as habitat. Thus, these bat species may occasionally forage within the woodland or open habitats within the study area.

### **3.4.1 Nesting Birds**

The vegetation on-site provides potentially suitable habitat for commonly occurring nesting birds, including Anna's hummingbird or California towhee. In addition, the tall trees (i.e., pines and eucalyptus trees) scattered throughout the study area provide potential nesting habitat for raptor species such as red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Suitable nesting habitat exists within the Project site and surrounding areas; thus, birds could nest within the study area.

### **3.5 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands**

Hydrology and vegetation were examined throughout the study area during the site visit to identify potential wetland sites and/or non-wetland waters (i.e., drainages, channels, etc.), though an official Jurisdictional Delineation was not performed. No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters were identified within the study area.

### **3.6 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages**

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal.

The Project site does not reside within any designated wildlife corridors or habitat linkages identified in the South Coast Missing Linkages analysis conducted by South Coast Wildlands (2008), the Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017a), or the Griffith Park Area Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017b). The Project site is located on moderate to steep slopes and is generally surrounded by residential development with remnant patches of disturbed grassland and woodland habitats. The site is situated between areas characterized by dense residential development to the south and undeveloped hillsides with naturalized habitat to the north.

The Project site consists of two distinct areas separated by an existing fenced single-family residence, and provides limited connectivity with natural habitats to the northwest. The southern portion of the Project site is bordered by ornamental plantings and/or development along its eastern and western extent, with remnant patches of disturbed California walnut/annual herbaceous habitat immediately to the north and south. The existing residences in the southern portion of the Project site are fenced, restricting access to this area. The northern portion of the Project site is surrounded by ornamental plantings and/or development along all sides, except for a small area to the west and south which connects with a larger patch of California walnut/annual herbaceous habitat to the northwest of the Project site within the study area. Fencing is also present around each of the existing properties bordering the northern portion of the Project site. Thus, the Project site is isolated, providing limited connectivity to larger habitat blocks to the northwest of the Project site. Although the larger habitat block within the northern portion of the study area (outside of and north of the Project site) is likely to support wildlife movement and provide better quality “live-in” habitat for wildlife species in the area, the Project site is too disturbed to provide high quality “live-in” habitat for most wildlife species, but has the potential to support birds, reptiles, and/or smaller mammals adapted to urban environments.

No riparian features and/or dominant wildlife trails and/or sign (i.e., scat) were observed during the site visit; however, wildlife could use the site to occasionally move through the area. Given the site is isolated by residential development, the Project site is unlikely to provide habitat linkage or serve as a main wildlife corridor to better quality undeveloped areas.

### **3.7 City of Los Angeles Protected Trees**

The City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance, as modified by Ordinance 177404, provides guidelines for the preservation of native Southern California tree species measuring 4 inches or more in cumulative diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground from the base of the tree (City of Los Angeles 2006a). Trees protected under this ordinance include all oak trees indigenous to California (excluding scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)), Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*



var. *californica*), California sycamore, and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The Department of City Planning also provides guidelines for all existing trees on-site with a DBH of 8 inches or greater (The Tree Resource 2018). Additionally, the proposed Project is located within the Mount Washington/Glassell Park Specific Plan, which provides guidelines for the preservation of significant non-native trees with a DBH of 12 inches or greater and a height of 35 feet or greater (Ordinance No. 168,707; City of Los Angeles 1993).

Southern California black walnuts occur throughout the southern portion of the Project site. Additionally, Southern California black walnuts were observed scattered throughout the study area, particularly northwest of the Project's northern property. As per the protected tree analysis conducted for the site (The Tree Resource 2018a, 2018b), a total of 12 Southern California black walnuts occur within the southern portion of the Project site and one Southern California black walnut tree occurs on the upper slope of the northern portion of the Project site. Additionally, five protected Southern California black walnut trees were identified within the study area, adjacent to the Project's southern property (The Tree Resource 2018). No non-protected significant trees were identified within the southern and northern portions of the Project site.

#### **4 IMPACTS**

This section addresses potential impacts to special-status biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed Project, and follows the CEQA checklist for biological resources.

The proposed Project involves the construction of four new single-family dwellings, each of which includes two-floors of living area over a garage. Three of the new single-family dwellings are proposed to be constructed within two adjoining parcels located in the southern portion of the Project site, and one of the new single-family dwellings is proposed to be constructed within a parcel separated from the southern portion of the Project site by an existing residential development (also referred to as the northern portion of the Project site in this report). The new single-family dwellings are proposed to be built closer to the eastern portion of the Project site and would be accessible via James Street (an existing paved road located east of the Project site). The Project site is located within an area dominated by Southern California black walnuts with nonnative grasses and forbs dominant within the understory, and ornamental vegetation prominent within the areas immediately surrounding the Project site.



#### **4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers**

The California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation community observed throughout the Project site and surrounding study area is considered a special-status vegetation community by CDFW and the City of Los Angeles.

The California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation community present on site is generally surrounded by residential development and associated ornamental landscaping, particularly to the south, and has a high cover of non-native vegetation. Although impacts to California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation community will occur during the proposed Project activities, impacts to this habitat are not anticipated to be significant based on its low quality and function in the area. Specifically, the California walnut habitat on site is isolated by surrounding development with the understory dominated by non-native grasses and forbs. Additionally, any Southern California black walnut trees impacted by the proposed Project activities would be replaced at a 4:1 replacement ratio, as recommended by the City's Urban Forestry Division (see Section 4.7 below), further reducing any potentially significant impacts to this vegetation community. As such, impacts to California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation community would be less than significant, and additional avoidance or mitigation measures are not recommended.

As per recommendations in the tree report, protective fencing will be installed along the northern and southern extent of the southern portion of the Project site, as well as the western extent of the northern portion of the Project site to protect any trees outside of the construction footprint that will be retained and protected in place. Thus, the California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation communities observed within the northern portion of the study area and immediately north and south of the southern portion of the Project site (outside of the Project site) would not be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the proposed Project activities. No further avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

#### **4.2 Special-Status Plants**

One special-status plant species was identified within the Project site: Southern California black walnut (CPRR 4.2, locally recognized sensitive species). No other special-status plants were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the Project site. A total of 12 Southern California black walnut trees were recorded throughout the southern portion of the Project site, and one Southern California was observed within the northern portion of the Project site (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b). Five Southern California black walnut trees were also observed within the surrounding study area. A review of the preliminary construction footprint conducted by The Tree Resource (2018a) indicates that 10 of the Southern California black walnut

trees recorded within the southern portion of the Project site will be impacted by the proposed Project activities. All other Southern California black walnut trees outside of the construction footprint will be retained and protected in place. Impacts to CRPR 4.2 plants are generally not considered significant; however, California walnut is also a City protected tree species (Native Tree Protection Ordinance No. 177,404); thus, discussed further in Section 4.6 (City of Los Angeles Protected Trees). As recommended by the City's Urban Forestry Division, removal of these 10 Southern California black walnut trees will be replaced at a 4:1 ratio (for a total of 40 planted California walnut trees), which would further reduce impacts to this species. As such, impacts to California walnut would be less than significant and no additional avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

No other special-status plant species were identified or determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the Project site based on their absence during the biological survey conducted in September 2018 (within the blooming period of some queried species), as well as the lack of suitable soils and/or habitats required for these species (Attachment D). In addition, the immediate area surrounding the Project site is dominated by disturbed soils (i.e., Counterfeit-Nacimiento, warm-Urban land association) and is surrounded by single-family residential development and associated ornamental vegetation. Therefore, the Project site and surrounding study area provides minimal habitat to support special-status plant species. As such, direct and/or indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant, and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

### **4.3 Special-Status Wildlife**

No special-status wildlife species were detected within the study area. The site is generally surrounded by residential development and ornamental trees, which provides limited, isolated suitable habitat to support special-status wildlife species, particularly within the southern portion of the study area. Thus, with the exception of local bat species (i.e., western mastiff bat and big free-tailed bat), which have the potential to occasionally forage within the Project site, special-status wildlife species have a low or no potential to occur on-site (Attachment E). Project construction is proposed to occur primarily during daylight hours; thus, foraging bats are not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed Project activities. Additionally, any night lighting would be directed toward the developed areas and away from the surrounding vegetation, which would minimize any potential short-term or long-term indirect impacts to special-status foraging bats. As such, no direct and/or indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species are anticipated; and thus, would be less than significant. No avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

#### **4.4 Nesting Birds**

The trees and shrubs within the study area have the potential to support nesting birds. Additionally, the surrounding study area, outside of the Project site, has the potential to support nesting and foraging raptors. Direct and indirect impacts to migratory nesting birds must be avoided for compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503.5, 3503, and 3513. Nesting birds could be affected by direct impacts due to vegetation removal and indirect impacts from short-term construction-related noise, resulting in decreased reproductive success or abandonment of an area as nesting habitat. As such, it is recommended that ground disturbing and vegetation trimming/removal activities be conducted outside of the breeding season to the extent feasible (i.e., February 1 through August 31); otherwise, a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted prior to ground disturbing and vegetation trimming/removal activities during the breeding season. The project will comply with nesting bird regulations, including scheduling ground disturbing and/or vegetation trimming/removal activities to occur outside of the bird breeding season, conducting a preconstruction nesting bird survey prior to work within the general breeding season, and avoidance of active bird nests including appropriate avoidance buffers from active nests (see Section 5); thus, impacts to nesting birds are not anticipated to occur.

#### **4.5 Jurisdictional Resources**

No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters occur within the study area. Therefore, there would be no direct and/or indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters. As such, impacts to jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters are not anticipated to occur and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

#### **4.6 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages**

The Project site does not occur within any designated wildlife corridors or habitat linkages. Although the Project site may be used by urban adapted wildlife (i.e., skunk, raccoon, and/or coyote) moving through the general area, the Project site is generally isolated by residential development, particularly to the south and east. Thus, the Project site provides limited function as a wildlife corridor or habitat linkage.

While the Project site provides limited connectivity to open areas northwest and outside of the Project site, the Project footprint is proposed to be constructed within the eastern portion of the parcels, and would remain unfenced, which will not restrict wildlife movement within the western portion of the Project site, further reducing any potential impacts to wildlife movement through

the area. Additionally, the proposed Project activities would primarily occur during the daytime hours as specified in the City of Los Angeles building code, limiting potential indirect impacts due to noise and lighting during the nighttime hours when most wildlife species likely to traverse the area would be active. Furthermore, any construction and/or long-term night lighting would be directed toward the developed areas and away from the surrounding vegetation to reduce any potential short-term and/or long-term indirect effects. As such, direct and/or indirect impacts to wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity are not anticipated and would be less than significant. No avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

#### **4.7 City of Los Angeles Protected Trees**

Based on a review of the preliminary construction footprint, the proposed Project was determined to impact 10 of the 12 Southern California black walnut trees recorded within the southern portion of the Project site, and no City protected trees are proposed to be impacted within the northern portion of the Project site (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b). As per the City Urban Forestry Division, these trees will be mitigated at a 4:1 ratio for a total of 40 new native Southern California black walnut trees on the site. Additionally, three on-site (two within the southern portion of the Project site and one within the northern portion of the Project site) and five off-site City protected Southern California black walnut trees recorded during the tree survey conducted in 2018, will be retained and protected in place (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b). Trees not proposed to be impacted by the proposed Project activities will be surrounded by protective fencing (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b). Impacts to City Protected trees would be less than significant with implementation of the proposed measures within the tree report (The Tree Resource 2018) and in accordance with the City. No additional avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

### **5 BIOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY**

#### **Nesting Birds**

Ground disturbance activities and vegetation removal should be completed outside the avian breeding season (between September 1 and January 31) to the extent feasible.

If ground disturbance activities (including clearing and grubbing) are scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey within 72 hours of ground disturbance activities. The survey shall consist of full coverage of the proposed Project footprint and up to a 300-foot buffer (500-feet for suitable raptor habitat). The specific survey buffer will be determined in the field by the Project biologist and will take into account the species nesting

in the area, the habitat present, and where access is permitted. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

If active nests are found, the nest locations shall be mapped by the qualified biologist. The nesting bird species will be documented and, to the degree feasible, the nesting stage (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging) will be determined. The biologist shall establish a no-disturbance buffer around each active nest. The buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist based on the biology of the species present and surrounding habitat (typically a starting point of 300 feet for most birds and 500 feet for raptors, but may be reduced as approved by the biologist). No construction or ground disturbance activities shall be conducted within the buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active (i.e., no eggs or young) and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

No jurisdictional waters, or designated wildlife corridors occur within the Project site. Although California walnut/annual herbaceous vegetation community occurs on-site, this vegetation community is limited to a small area, isolated by the adjacent residential development, providing limited function and value. Furthermore, walnut trees impacted by the proposed Project activities will be replaced at a 4:1 replacement value, which would further reduce any potential impacts to this vegetation community. One special-status plant species (California walnut; CRPR 4.2, locally recognized and City protected tree species) was identified within the Project site. Based on a preliminary review of the proposed Project design, 10 of the 12 Southern California walnut trees recorded within the southern portion of the Project site are proposed to be removed and replaced with 40 California walnut trees (The Tree Resource 2018a; 2018b) and all other City protected trees would remain on-site post-construction. The western mastiff bat (SSC and locally recognized sensitive species) and big free-tailed bat (SSC) may occasionally forage on site, but is not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed Project activities, which would primarily occur during daytime hours in accordance with the City of Los Angeles building code. The Project site and surrounding areas provide suitable nesting substrate for nesting birds. A preconstruction nesting bird survey will be conducted prior to ground disturbance and vegetation trimming/removal activities occurring within the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31) to ensure that direct and/or indirect impacts to nesting birds do not occur. Therefore, impacts to nesting birds would not occur during Project implementation. Thus, the 434, 438, 442, and 458 James Street Project is not anticipated to result in a significant effect to special-status biological resources.

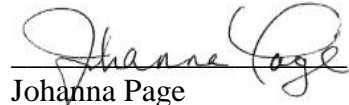
*Ms. Hummel*

*Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for the 434, 438, 442, and 458 James Street Project  
in Los Angeles, California*

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If you have any questions or comments regarding the content of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me via telephone at 661.289.2504 or via email at [jpage@dudek.com](mailto:jpage@dudek.com).

Sincerely,

  
Johanna Page  
Project Manager/Senior Biologist

*Att.: Figures 1-3  
Attachments A-E*

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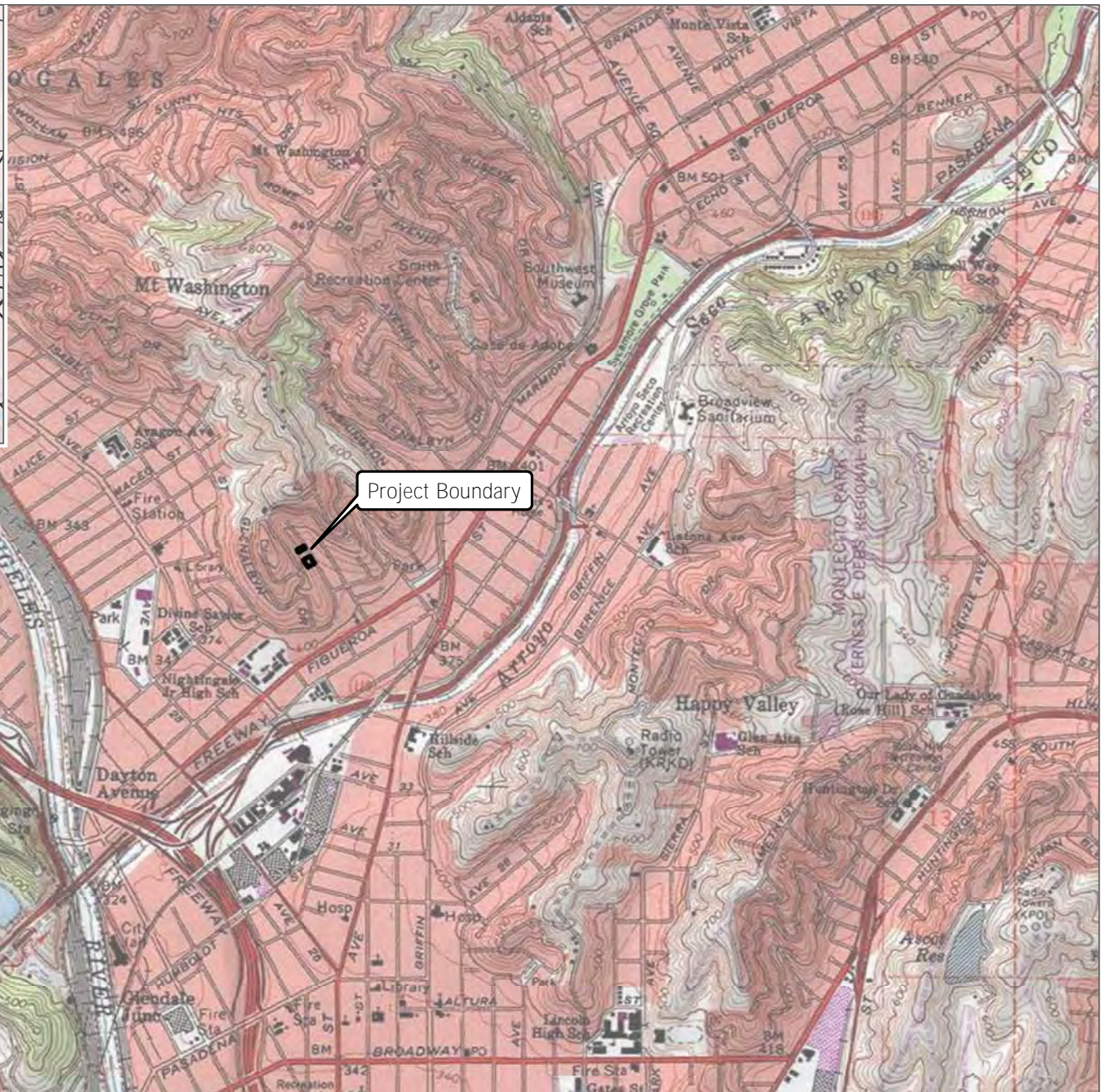
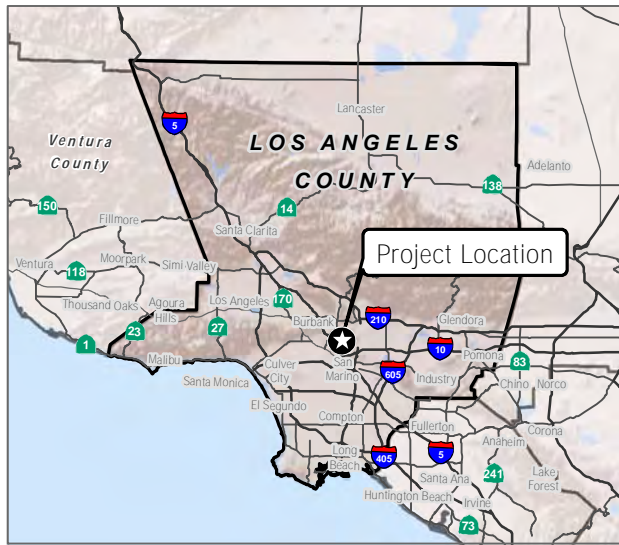
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle

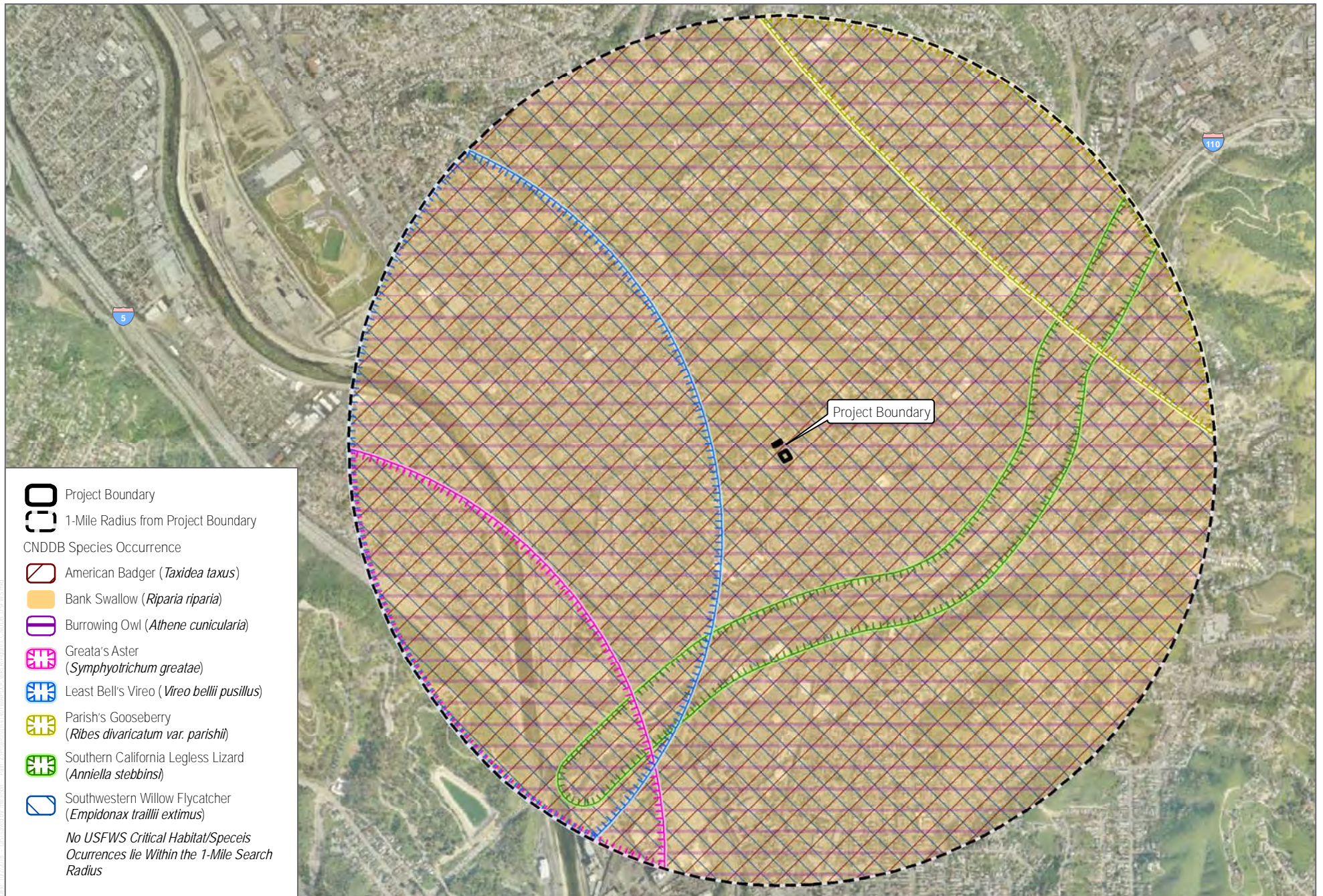
FIGURE 1  
Project Location  
James Street Project





SOURCE: Los Angeles County 2011; LARIAC 2013





SOURCE: CDFW 2018; USFWS 2018; LARIAC 2013





ATTACHMENT A  
*Photograph Documentation*



## ATTACHMENT A

### Photo Documentation

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**Photo 1:** Facing southwest from the main access off James Street toward the southern parcel of the Project site.



**Photo 2:** Facing north toward the northern portion of the Project site within the southern parcel.



**Photo 3:** Facing southeast toward the southern parcel of the Project Site, and James Street.



**Photo 4:** Facing west toward the northern parcel of the Project site from James Street.



## ATTACHMENT A (Continued)



**Photo 5:** Facing east toward the northern parcel of the Project site, and toward James Street.



**Photo 2:** Facing west toward the northern portion of the study area.



**Photo 3:** Facing north toward the northeastern portion of the study area.



**Photo 4:** Facing east toward residential development within the study area.

ATTACHMENT B  
*Plant Compendium*





# ATTACHMENT B

## Plant Compendium

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### VASCULAR SPECIES

#### GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

##### ***CUPRESSACEAE—CYPRESS FAMILY***

- Juniperus communis*—common juniper
- \* *Cupressus sempervirens*—Italian cypress

##### ***PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY***

- \* *Pinus pinea*—Italian stone pine
- \* *Pinus spp.*—ornamental pine trees

#### MONOCOTS

##### ***AGAVACEAE—AGAVE FAMILY***

- Yucca baccata*—banana yucca
- Yucca schidigera*—Mojave yucca
- \* *Agave americana*—American century plant

##### ***ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY***

- \* *Washingtonia robusta*—Washington fan palm

##### ***ASPHODELACEAE—ASPHODEL FAMILY***

- \* *Aloe vera*—Barbados aloe

##### ***POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY***

- \* *Avena barbata*—slender oat
- \* *Avena spp.*—oats
- \* *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome
- \* *Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*—red brome
- \* *Pennisetum setaceum*—fountain grass swards
- \* *Phyllostachys aurea*—golden bamboo
- \* *Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*—smilgrass

#### EUDICOTS

##### ***ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY***

- Malosma laurina*—laurel sumac

## ATTACHMENT B (Continued)

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- \* *Schinus molle*—Peruvian peppertree
- Rhus ovata*—sugarbush

### **APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY**

- Asclepias californica*—California milkweed
- \* *Nerium oleander*—oleander

### **ARALIACEAE—GINSENG FAMILY**

- \* *Hedera helix*—English ivy

### **BIGNONIACEAE—BIGNONIA FAMILY**

- \* *Jacaranda mimosifolia*—blue jacaranda
- \* *Tecoma capensis*—cape honeysuckle
- \* *Bignonia riversii*—royal trumpet vine

### **BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY**

- \* *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard

### **CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**

- \* *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

### **EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY**

- \* *Ricinus communis*—castorbean

### **FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY**

- \* *Melilotus albus*—yellow sweetclover

### **GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY**

- \* *Pelargonium sp.*—Pelargonium sp.

### **JUGLANDACEAE—WALNUT FAMILY**

- Juglans californica*—California walnut

### **MAGNOLIACEAE—MAGNOLIA FAMILY**

- \* *Magnolia grandiflora*—southern magnolia

### **MORACEAE—MULBERRY FAMILY**

- \* *Ficus carica*—edible fig
- \* *Ficus microcarpa*—Indian laurel fig

## ATTACHMENT B (Continued)

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### **MYRTACEAE—MYRTLE FAMILY**

- \* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*—river redgum
- \* *Eucalyptus citriodora*—lemonscented gum
- \* *Melaleuca viminalis*—weeping bottlebrush

### **NYCTAGINACEAE—FOUR O’CLOCK FAMILY**

- \* *Bougainvillea spectabilis*—great bougainvillea

### **PLUMBAGINACEAE—LEADWORT FAMILY**

- \* *Plumbago auriculata*—Cape leadwort

### **PROTACEAE—PROTEA FAMILY**

- \* *Grevillea robusta*—silkoak

### **RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY**

*Ceanothus sp.*—ceanothus sp.

### **SIMAROUBACEAE—QUASSIA OR SIMAROUBA FAMILY**

- \* *Ailanthus altissima*—tree of heaven

\* signifies introduced (non-native) species



ATTACHMENT C  
*Wildlife Compendium*



## ATTACHMENT C

### Wildlife Compendium

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#### **BIRD**

##### **BUSHTITS**

##### ***AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS***

*Psaltiriparus minimus*—bushtit

##### **EMBERIZINES**

##### ***EMBERIZIDAE—EMBERIZIDS***

*Melospiza crissalis*—California towhee

##### **FINCHES**

##### ***FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES***

*Haemorrhous mexicanus*—house finch

*Spinus psaltria*—lesser goldfinch

##### **FLYCATCHERS**

##### ***TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS***

*Sayornis nigricans*—black phoebe

##### **HAWKS**

##### ***ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, & ALLIES***

*Buteo jamaicensis*—red-tailed hawk

##### **HUMMINGBIRDS**

##### ***TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS***

*Calypte anna*—Anna's hummingbird

##### **JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS**

##### ***CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS***

*Apelocoma californica*—California scrub-jay

*Corvus corax*—common raven



## ATTACHMENT C (Continued)

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### MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

#### ***MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS***

*Mimus polyglottos*—northern mockingbird

### OLD WORLD SPARROWS

#### ***PASSERIDAE—OLD WORLD SPARROWS***

\* *Passer domesticus*—house sparrow

### BULBULS

#### ***PYCNONOTIDAE—BULBULS***

\* *Pycnonotus jocosus*—red-whiskered bulbul

### PIGEONS & DOVES

#### ***COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS & DOVES***

- \* *Columba livia*—rock pigeon (rock dove)
- \* *Streptopelia decaocto*—Eurasian collared-dove
- Zenaida macroura*—mourning dove

### WRENTITS

#### ***TIMALIIDAE—BABBLERS***

*Chamaea fasciata*—wrenit

### MAMMAL

### POCKET GOPHERS

#### ***GEOMYIDAE—POCKET GOPHERS***

*Thomomys bottae*—Botta's pocket gopher

### SQUIRRELS

#### ***SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS***

\* *Sciurus niger*—eastern fox squirrel

\* introduced (non-native) species

# ATTACHMENT D

*Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur  
within the Project Site*



# ATTACHMENT D

## Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup> (Federal/State/CRPR/ City of LA <sup>2</sup> )	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur <sup>3</sup>
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral (rocky)/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar/1950–4920	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and there is no</b> suitable chaparral habitat on-site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish); sandy, openings/perennial stoloniferous herb/May–Aug/5–560	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and there is no</b> marsh or swamps habitat on-site.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.1/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers/perennial herb/Jan–Aug/10–2100	Low potential to occur. Although grassland vegetation occurs on-site, this species is a conspicuous perennial herb not observed during the field survey conducted in September 2018. The closest documented occurrence located approximately 8.8 miles west of the project site is presumed to be extirpated. The next closest occurrence is over 12 miles from the site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/S <sup>a</sup>	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish)/perennial herb/(June)Aug–Oct/0–115	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and there is no</b> suitable habitat (i.e., coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or marshes and swamps) present.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernal mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and there is no</b> suitable vernal mesic habitat present.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/5–1510	Low potential to occur. Minimal suitable grassland habitat occurs on-site. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence, located approximately 13.5 miles southwest of the project site, dates back to 1902 and is presumed to be extirpated (CDFW 2018).
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle-scale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6235	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., chenopod scrub, playas, or vernal pools) present.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's salt-scale	None/None/1B.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/30–655	Not expected to occur. The project site lacks suitable habitat (i.e., coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub) and alkaline soils preferred by this species.

## Attachment D (Continued)

<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar–June/225–2705	Low potential to occur. Although cismontane woodland habitat occurs on-site, this species is a conspicuous perennial evergreen shrub not observed during the field survey conducted in September 2018. The closest documented occurrence located approximately 3.9 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	None/None/4.2/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Feb)Mar–June/45–2295	Low potential to occur. The Project site contains cismontane woodland habitat and grassland vegetation potentially suitable for this species. However, the closest occurrence, approximately 0.8 miles northeast of the Project site southwest of the ridge at Museum Hill, dates back to 1916 and is likely extirpated due to much development in the region (CCH 2018). Additionally, the three next closest occurrences were collected between 1882 and 1937, where much development has also occurred (CCH 2018).
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June(Nov)/1045–3280	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> . The closest occurrence is approximately 6 miles northwest of the Project site in Griffith Park (CDFW 2018).
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	None/None/4.2/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; granitic, rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/325–5575	Low potential to occur. Although there is cismontane woodland habitat and grassland vegetation on-site, the site lacks granitic, rocky soils suitable for this species. The closest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018). However, this specimen was collected in 1913, and this species is possibly extirpated due to much development that has occurred in the area since (CDFW 2018).
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, calcareous/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/340–2805	Low potential to occur. Although grassland habitat occurs on-site, the site lacks rocky, calcareous soils suitable for this species. In addition, the closest occurrence is approximately 12.4 miles southeast of the Project site in Puente Hills (CDFW 2018).
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3/S <sup>b</sup>	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	Low potential to occur. The Project site contains cismontane woodland habitat and grassland vegetation potentially suitable for this species. However, the closest occurrence is located

# Attachment D (Continued)

				approximately 6.4 miles west of the Project site, dates back to 1905, and is likely extirpated due to much development in the region (CCH 2018).
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> <i>ssp. australis</i>	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1/S <sup>a</sup>	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., marshes and swamps or vernal mesic habitat) present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–2100	Low potential to occur. Project site is routinely disturbed with minimal isolated grassland habitat present. This species was not observed during a field survey conducted in September 2018, during the blooming period for this species. Additionally, the only documented occurrence in Los Angeles County is located approximately 4.8 miles northeast of the Project site in Pasadena, dates back to 1901, and is extirpated due to development in the area (CDFW 2018).
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC/SE/1B.1/S <sup>a</sup>	Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Apr–July/490–4005	Low potential to occur. Minimal routinely disturbed isolated grassland habitat present. Additionally, two documented occurrences located approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Project site in Burbank and 9.6 miles northwest of the Project site in Toluca Lake date back to 1890 and are likely extirpated due to development in the area (CDFW 2018).
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None/None/1B.1/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/900–4005	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> . The closest documented occurrence is approximately 4.8 miles northeast of the Project site in Pasadena.
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California sawgrass	None/None/2B.2/None	Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps Alkaline or Freshwater/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/195–5250	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., meadows and seeps or marshes and swamps) present.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/annual herb/Mar–July/95–2430	Not expected to occur. Limited isolated grassland vegetation present and the site lacks serpentinite seeps typically required for this species. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence, located approximately 3.9 miles southwest of the Project site, dates back to 1917, and is likely extirpated due to development in the area (CCH 2018).
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> <i>var. glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	None/None/2B.2/None	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)/annual vine (parasitic)/July–Oct/45–920	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., marshes and swamps) present. Additionally, species was not observed during the field survey conducted

Attachment D (Continued)

				in September 2018 during the blooming period for this species.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan); sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/655–2495	Low potential to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> . Additionally, the site lacks sandy soils required for this species. Furthermore, the closest documented occurrence is located approximately 6.2 miles north of the Project site in Arroyo Seco, dates back to 1920, and is likely extirpated due to development in the area (CDFW 2018).
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/45–2590	Not expected to occur. Limited disturbed and isolated grassland habitat occurs on-site. Suitable clay soils typically preferred by this species do not occur on-site. Furthermore, this is a conspicuous perennial herb that would have been readily observed if present on site during the field survey conducted in September 2018. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the Project site and dates back to 1925.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/65–2035	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., vernal pool or mesic habitat) present.
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gabrielense</i>	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	None/None/4.3/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; granitic, sandy or rocky/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/3935–8695	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> and there is no suitable habitat (i.e., chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest) present.
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	None/None/1B.2/None	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial deciduous shrub/Jan–July/1390–4920	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> .
<i>Galium johnstonii</i>	Johnston's bedstraw	None/None/4.3/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland/perennial herb/June–July/4000–7545	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> .
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	None/None/1A/S <sup>a</sup>	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Aug–Oct/30–5005	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable marsh and swamp habitat for this species.
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> (syn. <i>H. elegans</i> )	urn-flowered alumroot	None/None/4.3/S <sup>b</sup>	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), Upper montane coniferous forest; rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Aug/3785–8695	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range</b> .



## Attachment D (Continued)

<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> <i>var. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial herb/Feb–July(Sep)/225–2655	Low potential to occur. The Project site contains minimal suitable cismontane woodland habitat for this species. However, all CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project site were collected between 1902 and 1918 where much development has occurred since (CDFW 2018).
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; alluvial/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/160–2955	Present. This species was observed along the hillsides throughout the Project site during the September 2018 field survey.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> <i>ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/0–4005	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., marshes and swamps, playas or vernal pools) present.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	None/None/4.2/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral/perennial shrub/Mar–Oct/65–4300	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral habitat present. Additionally, this species was not observed during the field survey conducted in September 2018, <b>within this species' blooming period.</b>
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> <i>ssp. ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	None/None/4.2 S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; openings/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/95–5905	Low potential to occur. Although cismontane woodland habitat occurs on-site, there are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the Project site. The closest documented occurrences for this species are in the Verdugo woodlands (approximately 5.9 miles north of the Project site) and Griffith Park (approximately 5.8 miles northwest of the Project site (CCH 2018).
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; rocky, openings/annual herb/Apr–July/4985–9185	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species'</b> known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat (i.e., chaparral or coniferous forest habitat) present.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus	None/None/1B.3/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; openings/annual herb/May–June/3000–7035	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and there is no</b> suitable habitat (i.e., chaparral, forest, or pinyon and juniper woodland habitat) present.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/June–Jan/605–3740	Not expected to occur. Although cismontane woodland occurs on-site, this is a conspicuous perennial shrub that would have been readily observed if present on site during the field survey conducted in September 2018.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE/ST/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/15–1085	Not expected to occur. No suitable marshes and swamps habitat present. Furthermore, this species not observed during the field survey conducted in

# Attachment D (Continued)

				September 2018, <b>within this species' blooming period.</b>
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/95–2150	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (i.e., chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas, or vernal pool) present.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/5–3970	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable mesic habitat for this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/45–2165	Not expected to occur. No suitable vernal pool habitat present.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1/S <sup>b</sup>	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1310	Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal dunes or coastal scrub habitat present on-site.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Low potential to occur. Although cismontane woodland habitat occurs on-site, the site lacks sandy, gravelly soils typically preferred by this species. The closest occurrence is approximately 4.8 miles northeast of the Project site in Pasadena and dates back to 1908 (CDFW 2018). Furthermore, this species was not observed during the field survey conducted in September 2018, within the species' blooming period.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–June/160–4265	Not expected to occur. Although cismontane woodland habitat occurs on-site, this is a conspicuous evergreen shrub that would have been readily observed if present on site during the field survey conducted in September 2018.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	None/None/1A/S <sup>b</sup>	Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/Feb–Apr/210–985	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian woodland habitat present on-site and this species is likely extirpated in California. Furthermore, this is a conspicuous perennial shrub that would have been readily observed if present on site during the field survey conducted in September 2018.
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	None/None/4.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Often in burns/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–July/65–3935	Not expected to occur. No suitable chaparral or coastal scrub habitat present.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	None/None/1B.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/1390–6560	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and the</b> Project site lacks mesic habitat suitable for this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/45–5020	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks mesic habitat suitable for this species.

**DUDEK**

## Attachment D (Continued)

<i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i>	western bristly scaleseed	None/None/2A/None	Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky or sandy/annual herb/Mar–Apr/1195–2200	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and the Project site</b> lacks Sonoran desert scrub for this species.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov/5–6695	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks vernally mesic habitat required for this species.
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> (syn. <i>Aster greatae</i> )	Greata's aster	None/None/1B.3/S <sup>b</sup>	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/980–6595	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the <b>species' known elevation range and lacks mesic</b> habitat suitable for this species.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	None/None/2B.2/S <sup>b</sup>	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Jan–Sep/160–2000	Not expected to occur. The site lacks meadows and seeps suitable for this species.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Status abbreviations:

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FT: Federally listed as threatened

FC: Federal Candidate for listing

CE: State listed as endangered

CR: State Rare

CRPR List 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

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

CRPR List 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR List 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR List 3: Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List

CRPR List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

<sup>2</sup> Sensitive Species within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006)

a: Potential to occur within Project site since known to occur in Zone 3

b: Occurrence is known in other zones or is unknown; however, the species has potential to occur within Project site

<sup>3</sup> "Vicinity" is based on a search of the CNDDDB and CNPS databases for the Los Angeles USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier) conducted in June 2018.

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# ATTACHMENT E

*Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur  
within the Project Site*



# ATTACHMENT E

## Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup> (Federal/State/ City of LA <sup>2</sup> )	Habitat	Potential to Occur <sup>3</sup>
<i>Amphibians</i>				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable wash or intermittent stream habitat and is surrounded by residential development. There is only one documented occurrence for this species approximately 15.2 miles northeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE, WL/S <sup>a</sup>	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable lake, pond, stream, or riverine habitat. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 8.5 miles northeast of the Project site and is considered extirpated (CDFW 2018).
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/SSC/S <sup>b</sup>	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable breeding habitat (i.e., vernal pool, or ephemeral wetland habitat), has minimal grassland habitat, and is surrounded by residential development. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 14.3 miles southeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Taricha torosa</i> (Monterey Co. south only)	California newt	None/SSC/None	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland	Not expected to occur. Minimal grassland habitat on site provides limited suitable habitat for this species and is isolated by residential development. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 8.6 miles north of the Project site (CDFW 2018)
<i>Reptiles</i>				
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable stream, pond, lake, or other aquatic habitat, and is surrounded by residential development, limiting the potential for this species to use the area as adjacent upland nesting habitat. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 6.7 miles southeast of the



## Attachment E (Continued)

				Project site and is considered extirpated (CDFW 2018).
<i>Anniella sp.</i>	California legless lizard	None/SSC/None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable habitat (i.e., coastal dunes; beaches; washes; valley-foothill chaparral and scrubs; pine, oak, riparian woodland) as well as sandy or loose soils typically preferred by this species. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 7.5 miles northwest of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC/None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable habitat (i.e., coastal dunes; beaches; washes; valley-foothill chaparral and scrubs; pine, oak, riparian woodland) as well as sandy or loose soils typically preferred by this species. Although the closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 0.31 miles northeast of the Project site in Arroyo Seco, this collection dates back to 1908 (CDFW 2018). The next closest extant documented occurrence, approximately 2.1 miles southwest of the Project site, dates back to 1964 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC/None	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Low potential to occur. The Project site lacks the sandy, loose soils preferred by this species. The site is also isolated, surrounded by residential development, which limits suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, the closest documented occurrence is approximately 4.2 miles east of the Project site and the collection dates back to 1889 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential to occur. Although suitable woodland habitat is present on site, it is surrounded by residential development, limiting suitable habitat size and connectivity for this species. Furthermore, the closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 11.7 miles southeast of the Project site in Sycamore Canyon (CDFW 2018).

## Attachment E (Continued)

<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Low potential to occur. Although open habitat is present on site, the area lacks the sandy, loose soils typically preferred by this species. Additionally, the site is isolated, surrounded by residential development that limits suitable habitat for this species. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 3.7 miles southeast of the Project site; however, this element occurrence is considered possibly extirpated, dating back to 1974 (CDFW 2018). The next closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 4.7 miles north of the Project site and dates back to 1931 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable lake, pond, stream, or vernal pool habitat, and is surrounded by residential development. There are no documented occurrences for this species in the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , the closest recorded occurrence within the region <sup>4</sup> is located approximately 13.9 miles northeast of the site within Angeles National Forest (CDFW 2018).
<i>Birds</i>				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	None/SSC/None	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable emergent wetland nesting habitat, and although the California walnut woodland on-site may provide potential foraging habitat, there are no known colonies recorded in the vicinity <sup>3</sup> . The only recorded occurrence within the region <sup>4</sup> dates back to 1940 and is considered possibly extirpated (CDFW 2018).
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests and forages in open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky and grassy patches	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable coastal scrub or chaparral habitat. The closest CNDDDB occurrence for this species is approximately 6.8 miles west of the Project site (CDFW 2018). Furthermore, this species is a year-round resident throughout its range and was not detected during the site visit conducted in September 2018.

## Attachment E (Continued)

<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable grassland, scrub, or agricultural habitat. Additionally, no burrows suitable to support this species were detected on site. This species was not recorded nesting anywhere in the Los Angeles Basin during the Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Atlas field work in 1995 to 1999 (Allen et al. 2016). Although a CNDDDB occurrence overlaps with the Project site, this element dates back to 1921 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST/None	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to nest. May occasionally pass overhead during migration. Although the closest CNDDDB occurrence is from 5.4 miles east of the Project site, this element occurrence dates back to 1880 (CDFW 2018). Additionally, <b>the species'</b> current nesting range in Los Angeles County is limited to the Antelope Valley, approximately 25 miles to the north (Allen et al. 2016).
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable riparian woodland or forest habitat. Additionally, this species is considered extirpated or possibly extirpated as per the three recorded occurrences within the region <sup>4</sup> (CDFW 2018).
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	None/SSC/None	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable marsh, meadow, or coastal marsh habitat. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , and there is only one historical occurrence within the region <sup>4</sup> dating back to 1952 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting)	black swift	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable crevice, cave, or cliff habitat adjacent to waterfalls or deep canyons. The closest documented occurrence for this species within the Project site is approximately 14 miles northeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FT/SE/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable riparian or wetland habitat required for this species. Additionally, this species is only known from three recorded occurrences within the region <sup>4</sup> all of which are dated before 1906 (CDFW 2018).

## Attachment E (Continued)

<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL, BCC/SDL, FP/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable cliff, vacant building, or bridge nesting habitat, and also lacks suitable riparian or meadow foraging habitat. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , and only one recorded occurrence within the region <sup>4</sup> (CDFW 2018).
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/S <sup>b</sup>	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable coastal sage scrub nesting and foraging habitat. Additionally, the closest documented occurrence is approximately 7.9 miles southeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to nest. May occasionally pass overhead during migration. The Project site lacks suitable habitat for nesting (i.e., vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas). Although the closest CNDDDB occurrence overlaps the Project site, this collection dates back to 1894 (CDFW 2018). Additionally, the species is extirpated as a breeder in Los Angeles County (Allen et al. 2016).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FT/SE/S <sup>a</sup>	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable riparian vegetation required for nesting, as well as riparian or shrubland foraging habitat. There are four recorded occurrences within the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , however all of which were recorded before 1915 and are all now considered possibly extirpated. This species is known to occur with the region <sup>4</sup> (CDFW 2018).
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Not expected to roost, low potential to forage. Although woodland habitat occurs on-site, this habitat is isolated by residential development. Since this species is highly intolerant of urban development (miner and Stokes 2005), it is unlikely to use the surrounding habitat for roosting or foraging. The closest CNDDDB occurrence is

## Attachment E (Continued)

				approximately 4.8 miles northeast of the Project site and dates back to 1910 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/PST, SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Not expected to roost, low potential to forage. The Project site lacks suitable mesic habitat required by this species. Additionally, the Project site lacks suitable cave, tunnel, or vacant building roosting habitat. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , and the only one occurrences within the region <sup>4</sup> is located approximately 12.9 miles northeast of the site within Angeles National Forest (CDFW 2018).
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Not expected to roost, may occasionally forage. The Project site lacks rocky outcrops, crevices, and cliffs suitable for roosting. This species may occasionally forage within the isolated patches of woodland habitat within the study area. The closest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.1 miles south of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat	None/SSC/None	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	Not expected to roost, low potential to forage. Although woodland habitat occurs onsite, there is only one recorded occurrence within the region <sup>4</sup> located 13 miles northeast near the Santa Anita Dam (CDFW 2018).
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None/SSC/None	Valley–foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to roost, low potential to forage. The Project site lacks suitable riparian, wash, or palm oasis foraging and roosting habitat. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 3.1 miles northwest of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	south coast marsh vole	None/SSC/S <sup>b</sup>	Tidal marshes	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable tidal marsh habitat. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within the vicinity <sup>3</sup> , and the two occurrences within the region <sup>4</sup> date back to 1977 and 1957 (CDFW 2018).
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable habitat (i.e., coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, or otherwise rocky habitat). Additionally,

## Attachment E (Continued)

				potential woodrat middens were not observed on-site. The closest documented occurrence for this species is located in Griffith Park approximately 6.7 miles northwest of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC/None	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with dropoffs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to roost, low potential to forage The Project site lacks suitable habitat (i.e., pinyon-juniper woodland, desert scrub, desert riparian, or palm oasis habitat), and lacks suitable cliff, outcrop, cavern, or abandoned building roosting habitat. The closest documented occurrence is approximately 10.7 miles southwest of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	None/SSC/None	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Not expected to roost, moderate potential to forage. The Project site lacks suitable rocky areas and open water typically preferred by this species for roosting and foraging. The woodland habitat on site is isolated by residential development and this species is not likely to breed in California (Zeiner et al. 1990). The closest documented occurrence is approximately 2.1 miles southwest of the Project site in Los Angeles (CDFW 2018).
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC/S <sup>a</sup>	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Low potential to occur. The grassland habitat on-site is surrounded by residential development, limiting suitable habitat and connectivity for this species. The closest documented occurrence for this species is approximately 6.3 miles northeast of the Project site (CDFW 2018).
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC/None	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur. Although the closest CNDDDB occurrence for this species overlaps with the Project site, the site is surrounded by residential development, limiting suitable habitat and connectivity for this species. Additionally, the site contains native and ornamental trees not suitable for this species. Minimal disturbed patches of grassland habitat occur within the Project site; however, this habitat is relatively isolated from



## Attachment E (Continued)

				larger expanses of habitat typically occupied by this species. Additionally, suitable burrows for this species were not detected during the September 2018 reconnaissance level survey.
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Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Status abbreviations:

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

FDL: Federally Delisted

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern

SSC: California Species of Special Concern

FP: California Fully Protected Species

WL: California Watch List Species

SE: State Endangered

ST: State Threatened

SDL: State Delisted

<sup>2</sup> Sensitive Species within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006)

a: Potential to occur within Project site since known to occur in Zone 3

b: Occurrence is known in other zones or is unknown; however, the species has potential to occur within Project site

<sup>3</sup> "Vicinity" is based on a search of the CNDDDB and CNPS databases for the Los Angeles USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle conducted in September 2018

<sup>4</sup> "Region" is based on a search of the CNDDDB and CNPS databases for the eight surrounding USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier) conducted in September 2018

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