

## **Appendix 3**

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### Biological Resources Assessment



# **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

## **MIRMAN SCHOOL PROJECT**

**LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

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**July 2021**



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

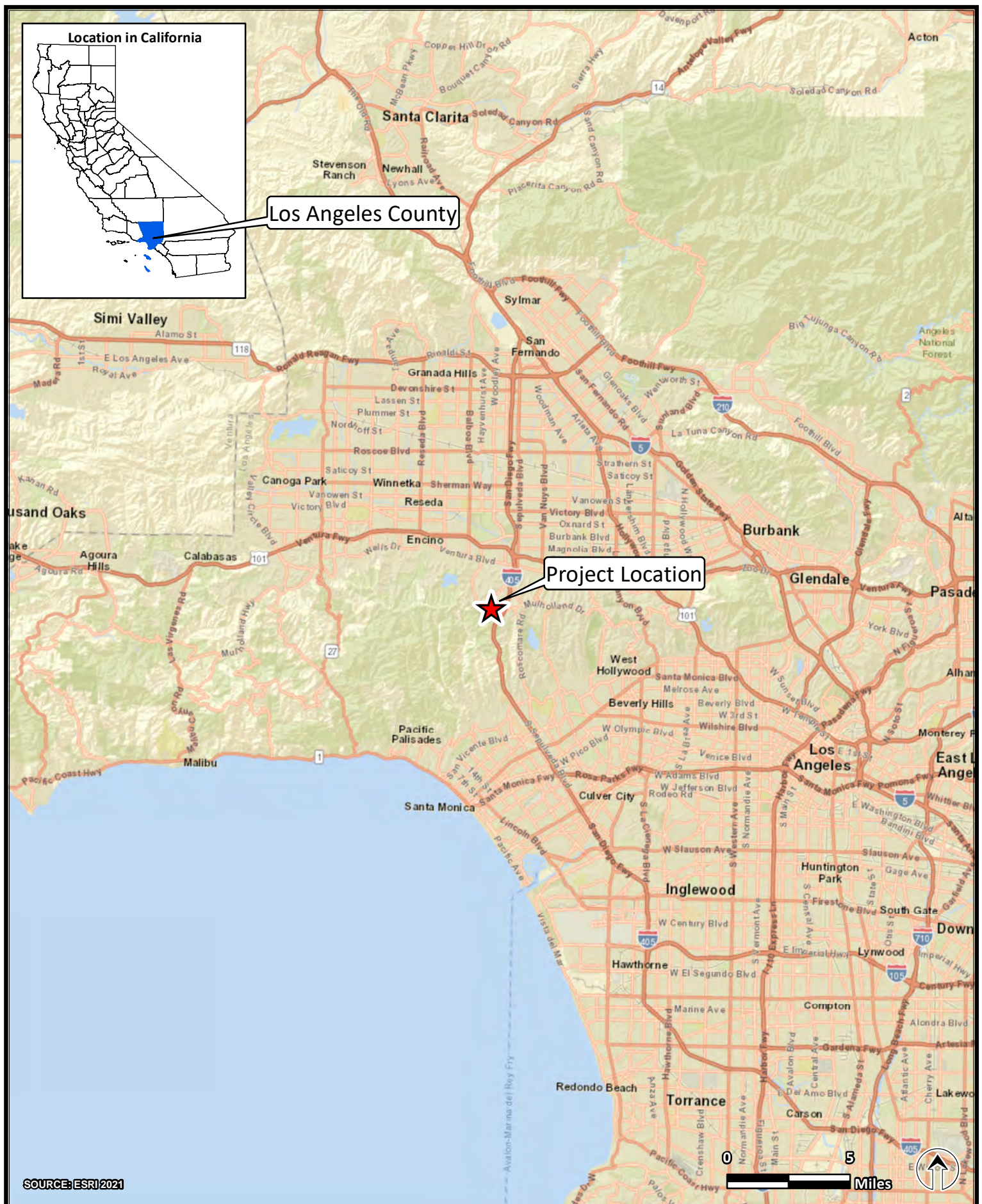
This report presents the findings of a biological resource assessment for the Mirman School Project (Project). The purpose of this assessment is to describe the existing biological resources in the Biological Study Area (BSA) and assess the potential impacts associated with implementation of the Project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report incorporates the finding of a literature review and biological reconnaissance survey conducted by GPA biologists Joseph Vu and Nicole Greenfield on February 17, 2021.

### 1.1 Project Description

The Mirman School for Gifted Children proposes to make improvements within its existing approximately 5.46-acre campus. The improvements would include the construction of a new two-story, 16,130-square-foot Learning Center building with eight new classrooms, administrative space and a campus courtyard; improvements to the school's existing library building, including renovations to the existing building and the addition of 2,619 square feet of new floor area including a new classroom; the creation of a new classroom within the school's existing physical education building; a new security pavilion with 140 square feet of floor area; a new playground with a 6-foot tall vine-covered plastered wall, shade structure and storage cabinets; replacement of the existing outdoor amphitheater in the upper campus with a new seating area and shade structure; and a new 1,370 square foot storage and trash enclosure. The Project would also include a Lot Line Adjustment (LLA), whereby a 0.56-acre parking lot and hillside area currently owned by Berkeley Hall School and Bel Air Presbyterian Church immediately adjacent to the southwestern most portion of the Project Site would be added to the Project Site, a portion of which would be developed with the proposed 1,370 square foot storage/trash enclosure. The Project would retain the existing 46 vehicle parking spaces used by Mirman School which would meet Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) requirements for the Project, and would increase on-site bicycle parking from 4 to 44 spaces. In all, the Project would: increase the size of the Project Site from 5.46 to 6.02 acres; add 22,508 square feet of new floor area to the Mirman School's existing 42,678 square feet of floor area, for a total of 65,186 square feet of floor area (with all floor area in residential floor area [RFA] as defined by LAMC Section 12.03); and increase the floor area ratio (FAR) at the Project Site from 0.18:1 to 0.25:1.

The Project is located along Mulholland Drive within the Brentwood–Pacific Palisades Community in the City of Los Angeles (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The Mirman School is bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains (open space) to the south, residential properties to the north and west, and Interstate 405 to the east. The Project Site is located at 16100-16180 West Mulholland Drive, and is bounded by Mulholland Drive to the north, Berkeley Hall School to the south, a Prominent Ridge (as designated by the Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan Maps 6 and 7) followed by Milken Community High School and Curtis School to the east, and Westland School and a parking lot to the southwest and west. While the Project Site is located within a designated hillside area, no hillside or ridge top development is proposed (e.g., the Project development would occur largely within the relatively flat and previously disturbed development footprint of the existing school).

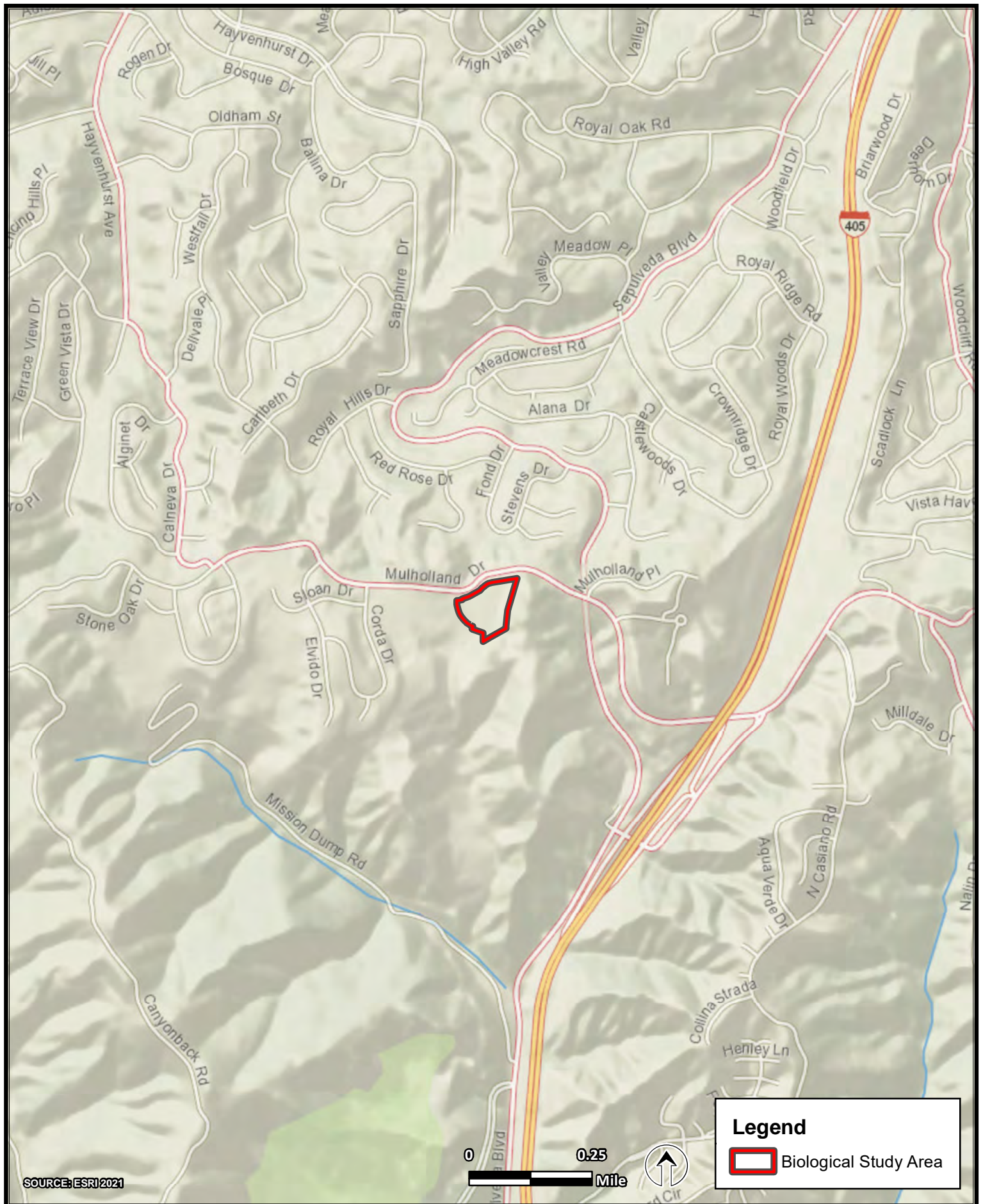
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**FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION  
Mirman School Project**








SOURCE: ESRI/2021

**Legend**

 Biological Study Area

**FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION**  
**Mirman School Project**



## **2.0 REGULATORY SETTING**

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

### **2.1 Federal Regulations**

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

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

Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the FESA requires an applicant for an incidental take permit to submit a conservation plan that specifies, among other things, the impacts likely to result from the taking of the species, and the measures the permit applicant will take to minimize and mitigate impacts on the species.

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

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance and/or destruction. “Migratory birds” under the MBTA include all bird species listed in 50 CFR Part 10.13, as updated in December 2013 (USFWS, 2013). In accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) included all species native to the U.S. (or U.S. territories) that are known to be present as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. In addition, the USFWS provided clarification that the MBTA does not apply to any nonnative species whose presence in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction (USFWS, 2018). Nonnative bird species not protected by the MBTA include, but is not limited to, the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

### **2.2 State Regulations**

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***California Environmental Quality Act***

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

## **2.3 Local Regulations**

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

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (General Plan) is a document that has several elements including the plans for the City’s 35 Community Plan Areas. The General Plan was approved by the City Planning Commission in July 1995 and adopted by the City Council in December 1996. The Conservation Element of the General Plan includes goals, objectives, and policies that are relevant to the Project (City of Los Angeles, 2001). Relevant policies include:

- Continue to require evaluation, avoidance, and minimization of potential significant impacts, as well as mitigation of unavoidable significant impacts on sensitive wildlife and plant species and their habitats and habitat corridors relative to land development activities;
- Continue to administer city-owned and managed properties to protect and/or enhance the survival of sensitive plant and wildlife species to the greatest practical extent;

- Continue to work cooperatively with other agencies and entities in protecting local habitats and endangered, threatened, sensitive and rare species; and
- Continue to support legislation that encourages and facilitates protection of local native plant and wildlife habitats.

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

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

#### ***City of Los Angeles Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance***

The City of Los Angeles passed Ordinance Number 186873 on December 15, 2020 to provide protection to certain native California trees and shrubs. As defined in Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 46.00, the Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance provides protection to native California tree species that measure four inches or more in cumulative trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above ground level at the base of the. The tree and shrub species protected by this ordinance include the valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), any other trees of the oak tree genus indigenous to California (but excluding the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). A permit is required from the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works to relocate, remove, or conduct construction activities or grading within the drip line of a protected tree (City of Los Angeles, 2020). Trees protected by the City of Los Angeles Tree and Shrub Protection Ordinance do not include any tree or shrub grown or held for sale by a licensed nursery, or trees planted or grown as part of a tree planting program.

### **3.0 METHODS OF STUDY**

#### **3.1 Literature Review**

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), which is managed and updated monthly by CDFW, was queried for a list of special-status species that have been recorded within or near the BSA. A CNDDDB RareFind 5 database query was run on January 21, 2021 and updated on July 13, 2021 for the Van Nuys 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (quad) and surrounding quads (CDFW, 2021) (see **Appendix A**). An official USFWS list of species designated as threatened or endangered and designated critical habitat under the FESA was obtained from the USFWS Ventura Office on February 11, 2021 and updated on July 14, 2021 (USFWS, 2021) (see **Appendix A**). The CNPS Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory database query was run on February 11, 2021 and updated on July 13, 2021 for the Van Nuys quad and surrounding quads (CNPS, 2021) (see **Appendix A**). The CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) Habitat Connectivity Viewer was reviewed on February 19, 2020 to determine habitat connectivity in the

BSA. The Arborist Report by Kay Greeley was reviewed to determine potential impacts and minimization measures to protect existing trees within the BSA (Greeley, 2021).

### **3.2 Field Investigation**

A biological survey was conducted by Mr. Vu and Ms. Greenfield on February 17, 2021. The majority of the BSA was visually surveyed on foot where feasible; the steeper hillside areas were surveyed using binoculars. Photographs of the LLA area were reviewed in order to characterize the habitat and determine the vegetation communities within that section of the BSA based on the pedestrian survey of the surrounding areas. All vegetation communities and plant and wildlife species within the BSA were inventoried to the extent feasible to verify the presence or absence of protected species (see **Appendix B**). Photographs of the BSA are provided in **Appendix C**.

## **4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **4.1 Biological Study Area**

The BSA is located on the Mirman School campus adjacent to Mulholland Drive in Los Angeles. The BSA is surrounded by development including the I-405 to the east, Westland School and Berkeley Hall School to the west and south, respectively, and residential development to the north and west. The BSA includes areas that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the Project, either temporarily or permanently. The limits of the BSA were determined by reviewing Project plans and aerial photography. The BSA includes the Mirman School property, including the proposed LLA area, and approximately 50 feet along the hillside on the south and east side of the campus (see **Figure 3**).

The topography in the BSA consists of maintained hillsides at the southern and eastern ends of campus, and undeveloped, sloping hillsides adjacent to the campus. The campus itself is developed within a relatively flat terrace area of the School property, with buildings, a paved parking lot, and planted trees, shrubs, and lawn. The elevation of the BSA varies from approximately 1,310 feet above mean sea level to approximately 1,350 feet above mean sea level. There are no waterways or jurisdictional features within the BSA. Jurisdictional features are waterways or wetland/riparian areas under the jurisdiction of United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, or CDFW.

### **4.2 Vegetation Community and Cover Classes**

The vegetation communities within the BSA include a mix of native and non-native species. The property was completely graded and scraped between 1967 and 1977, and was subsequently planted; therefore, the existing vegetation is not natural (NETR, 2021). One vegetation community and two cover class were identified in the BSA, including Ornamental, Ruderal, and Developed (see **Figure 4**). Vegetation communities were classified using the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer, et al., 2009). The vegetation communities and cover classes are described below.





**FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA  
Mirman School Project**







**FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITY AND COVER CLASSES MAP  
Mirman School Project**



## ***Vegetation Community***

### **Ruderal**

Ruderal communities are typical in early successional stages following extreme human disturbance, or recurrent natural disturbance. This community is dominated by annual and perennial, introduced/non-native, pioneering, herbaceous plants that readily colonize disturbed ground.

Ruderal communities often exist along roadsides and fence lines, near developments, and in other areas where vegetation has been substantially altered by activities such as mowing or herbicide. Within the BSA, Ruderal areas include the maintained slopes east of the sports field.

### ***Cover Classes***

#### **Developed**

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

#### **Ornamental**

Ornamental landscaping includes areas where the vegetation predominately consists of introduced native or non-native horticultural plants, including trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass. A component of these areas may include mulch. Ornamental landscaping within the BSA include rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria elegans*), Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), tipu (*Tipuana tipu*), sugar gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), and Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*). Within the BSA, Ornamental areas include the lawns, sports field, senior garden terrace, and hillside near the southwesterly corner of the site (including a large portion of the proposed LLA area).

## **4.3 Wildlife**

Trees within the BSA could provide nesting habitat for migratory birds and roosting habitat for bats. In addition, clay roof tiles on campus structures within the BSA could also provide roosting habitat for bats. The state candidate mountain lion may use the adjacent hillsides for local movement and foraging; however, no signs of mountain lion, including tracks, scats, or marking signs, were observed during the biological survey. Wildlife species observed during the biological survey include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) (see **Appendix B**).

## **4.4 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment**

Wildlife movement corridors are defined as areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. A functional wildlife corridor allows for ease of movement between habitat patches. Corridors are important in preventing habitat fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is typically caused by human development and can isolate wildlife populations, which leads to a decrease in genetic diversity and increases the risk of extirpations. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetation cover provide

corridors for wildlife movement. Wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to mates, food, and water; allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

According to the CDFW BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer, the BSA is not within an essential connectivity area. However, immediately adjacent to the BSA are undeveloped hillsides. Therefore, the hillsides outside of the campus boundaries are likely used as travel corridors for local wildlife movement, including potential use by the mountain lion. Therefore, the BSA is not expected to be used for regional wildlife movement but can be used for local wildlife movement in the area.

## **4.5 Hydrology**

The BSA is within the Los Angeles River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18070105). The Los Angeles River Watershed encompasses approximately 830 square miles in the Counties of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles River Watershed is surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Monica Mountains to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the south (USGS, 2021). There are no natural water features within the BSA. There is one concrete V-ditch adjacent to the undeveloped slope. The concrete V-ditch collects runoff from the hillsides to prevent erosion but was dry during the biological survey and did not contain vegetation.

## **5.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA**

The following discussion describes the special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to be in the BSA based on their geographical range. Also discussed are habitats of relatively limited distribution or of value to wildlife. Determinations on whether special-status and other sensitive resources could be in the BSA are based on 1) a record reported in the CNDDDB, CNPS, and/or USFWS species lists, 2) the presence of suitable habitat, and 3) survey results.

### **5.1 Special-Status Natural Resource Communities**

According to the CNDDDB search, nine special-status natural communities have the potential to be in the BSA based on geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). However, no special-status communities were identified during the biological survey and no special-status communities are expected to be in the BSA. A full species list with a discussion on the potential for each natural community to be in the BSA is provided in **Appendix D**.

### **5.2 Special-Status Plant Species**

According to the CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS searches, 63 special-status plant species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on the results of the field survey, no special-status plant species were observed during the survey. In addition, although the surveys were conducted outside of the bloom period for the majority of the special-status plant species, the BSA does not have suitable habitat for special-status plant species. Therefore, no special-status plant species are expected to be in the BSA.

### 5.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

According to the CNDDDB and USFWS searches, 104 special-status wildlife species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on habitat requirements and the biological survey, seven special-status wildlife species have potential to be in the BSA, including the pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), and mountain lion (Southern California/Central Coast ESU). The Cooper's hawk was the only species observed within the BSA.

### 5.4 Protected Trees and Shrubs

As described in the Arborist Report prepared for the Project (Greeley, 2021), the Project Site contains one native California sycamore tree, one Coast live oak tree (within the proposed LLA area), and one native Mexican elderberry shrub that are protected under the City's Tree and Shrub Protection Ordinance. One additional protected California sycamore tree is in the right-of-way at the front of the site, and two protected coast live oak trees overhang the site from adjacent properties. In addition, there is one Coast live oak tree and one Mexican elderberry on one of the adjacent properties in the general vicinity of the Project. Twenty-five young California sycamore trees were planted at Mirman School between 2015 and 2016. These trees were planted as part of a tree planting program and are not protected under the City's Tree and Shrub Protection Ordinance. These trees are also not large enough where they would be considered mature trees (defined as trees with a diameter of eight inches or greater at breast height). No other protected trees or shrubs are present on the Project Site, though there are additional protected trees in the right-of-way, well outside of the proposed construction area.

## 6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

### 6.1 Jurisdictional Features

There are no jurisdictional features within the BSA; therefore, there would be no impact on jurisdictional features.

### 6.2 Special-Status Natural Resource Communities

There are no special-status natural communities within the BSA; therefore, there would be no impact on special-status natural communities.

### 6.3 Special-Status Plant Species

There are no special-status plant species with potential to be in the BSA; therefore, there would be no impact on special-status plant species.

### 6.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

#### ***Migratory Birds and Raptors***

Construction activities, including vegetation removal, could result in direct impacts on migratory birds and raptors if they were to be nesting in and/or adjacent to the BSA. Indirect impacts such as noise, vibration,

dust, and human activity could result in indirect impacts on this species by disrupting nesting or foraging. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts to the Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and migratory birds are not anticipated.

### ***Mammals***

#### **Bats**

Tree removal or building expansion could result in direct impacts on bats if they were roosting in the trees or building to be modified. Noise and disturbance from adjacent construction activities could result in indirect impacts on bats, causing roost abandonment. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts on bats are not anticipated.

#### **Mountain Lion**

The mountain lion is mostly nocturnal or most active at twilight and is not expected to be in the construction area during the day. However, this species could potentially use the adjacent undeveloped hillsides for movement and foraging during construction. Construction activities conducted adjacent to the hillside could result in indirect impacts on the mountain lion. Indirect impacts could include increased noise, vibration, lighting, and human activity, that could affect foraging and movement. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts on mountain lions are not anticipated.

## **6.5 Protected Trees and Shrubs**

As described in the Arborist Report, the California sycamore trees, coast live oak trees, and Mexican elderberry shrubs recorded on and adjacent to the Project Site in the Arborist Report are all located outside of the Project's maximum area of disturbance and would not be directly impacted by the Project. Because the Project would not result in impacts to protected trees or shrubs, no mitigation is required.

## **7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **7.1 Special-Status Wildlife Species**

#### ***Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures***

##### **Migratory Birds and Raptors**

To mitigate potential impacts on migratory birds and raptors the following measures shall be implemented:

- Trimming and removal of trees and vegetation shall be minimized and performed outside of the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to September 15), to the extent feasible.
- In the event trimming or removal of trees and vegetation must be conducted during the bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be completed within 300 feet (for birds) and 500 feet (for raptors) of the construction area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or removal activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys shall be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.
- In the event construction is scheduled during bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be



completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine if nesting birds and active nests are in or within 500 feet of the construction area. Surveys will be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more.

- In the event nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area during the nesting bird survey, appropriate buffers (typically 150 feet for songbirds and 500 feet for raptors) as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be implemented, to ensure that nesting birds and active nests are not harmed. Buffers shall include fencing or other barriers around the nests to prevent any access to these areas and shall remain in place until birds have fledged and/or the nest is no longer active, as determined by a qualified biologist.

### **Mammals**

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on bats, the following measures shall be implemented:

- Where feasible, tree removal shall be conducted in October, which is outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats.
- Prior to construction and during the summer months, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment shall be conducted of all trees and structures within 100 feet of the construction area. If potential for bat roosting is identified, evening emergence surveys shall be conducted, during the maternity season if feasible, to assess the presence of roosting bats. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis shall be completed to help assess the type of usage.
- If presence is detected, no fewer than 30 days prior to construction, and during the non-breeding and active season (typically October), bats shall be safely evicted from any identified roosts to be impacted by the Project under the direction of a qualified biologist. Once bats have been safely evicted, exclusionary devices shall be installed and monitored to prevent bats from returning and roosting in these areas prior to removal. Roosts that would not be impacted by the Project shall be left undisturbed.
- If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist shall be onsite during habitat removal or disturbance of this area. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work shall be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own or can be safely excluded under direction of the biologist. Work shall resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.
- If a maternal colony of bats is found, a buffer shall be installed around the roost, and no work shall be conducted within the buffer area until the maternal season is finished or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist. The buffer distance shall be established under direction of a qualified biologist based on an analysis of ambient noise levels, expected construction noise levels, and the location and type of roost site. The buffer area shall be designated as an ESA and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No activities shall be authorized within the buffer unless authorized in advanced by the qualified biologist.

To mitigate potential impacts on the mountain lion, the following measure shall be implemented:



- All construction activities shall be conducted during daylight hours, and no work shall be conducted at night.

### ***Compensatory Mitigation Measures***

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on special-status wildlife are not anticipated; therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The Project would not result in significant impacts to special-status natural communities, special-status plants, protected trees or shrubs, or jurisdictional resources, and no mitigation measures are required.

The Project could result in direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species. However, with implementation of the avoidance and minimization mitigation measures in Section 7.0, any impacts would be less than significant.

## **9.0 REFERENCES**

- CDFW. (2020, April 21). *California Fish and Game Notice of Findings - Mountain Lion ESU declared a candidate species*. Retrieved from <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=177276&inline#page=5&zoom=100,0,0>
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## Appendix A. California Natural Diversity Database and United States Fish and Wildlife Service Species Lists

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# Selected Elements by Scientific Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

### California Natural Diversity Database



**Query Criteria:** Quad (Van Nuys (3411824) OR Oat Mountain (3411835) OR San Fernando (3411834) OR Sunland (3411833) OR Burbank (3411823) OR Canoga Park (3411825) OR Hollywood (3411813) OR Topanga (3411815) OR Beverly Hills (3411814))

Mirman School

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



# Selected Elements by Scientific Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

### California Natural Diversity Database



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



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i></b> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</i></b> Santa Monica dudleya	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Dudleya multicaulis</i></b> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eugnosta busckana</i></b> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
<b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Gila orcuttii</i></b> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<b><i>Glyptostoma gabrielse</i></b> San Gabriel chestnut	IMGASB1010	None	None	G2	S2	
<b><i>Gonidea angulata</i></b> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<b><i>Harpagonella palmeri</i></b> Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<b><i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i></b> Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
<b><i>Helminthoglypta traskii pacoimensis</i></b> Pacoima shoulderband	IMGASC2472	None	None	G1G2T1	S1	
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i></b> mesa horkelia	PDR0S0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i></b> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus cinereus</i></b> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Lupinus paynei</i></b> Payne's bush lupine	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1





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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Macrotus californicus</i></b> California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i></b> south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i></b> white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></b> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
<b><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></b> Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Navarretia prostrata</i></b> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i></b> big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Orcuttia californica</i></b> California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Poliophtila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<b><i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i></b> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Quercus dumosa</i></b> Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<b><i>Rana muscosa</i></b> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
<b><i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i></b> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<b><i>Riparia riparia</i></b> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<b><i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i></b> Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></b> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i></b> Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream</i></b> Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CARE2330CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<b><i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b><i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b><i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i></b> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Willow Scrub</i></b> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Spea hammondi</i></b> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i></b> western bristly scaleseed	PDAP123080	None	None	G5	SH	2A
<b><i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i></b> Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<b><i>Taricha torosa</i></b> Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis</i></b> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Valley Oak Woodland</i></b> Valley Oak Woodland	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 99



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61 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3411824,3411835,3411834,3411833,3411823,3411825,3411813,3411815,3411814]

Scientific Name

Common Name

Family

Lifeform

Blooming Period

Fed List

State List

Global Rank

State Rank

CA Rare Plant Rank

General Habitats

Micro Habitats

Lowest Elevation

Highest Elevation

CA Endemic

Date Added


Photo

Search:

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
<a href="#">Arenaria paludicola</a>	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Astragalus brauntonii</a>	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Astragalus pycnostachyus</a> var. <a href="#">lanosissimus</a>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Astragalus tener</a> var. <a href="#">titi</a>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Atriplex coulteri</a>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Atriplex pacifica</a>	south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Atriplex parishii</a>	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Atriplex serenana</a> var. <a href="#">davidsonii</a>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Berberis nevinii</a>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Calandrinia breweri</a>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo

7/13/2021										
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California - CNPS										
									Available	
									CA	
<u>Calochortus catalinae</u>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	1.2	No Photo Available
▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	PLANT RANK	PHOTO Available
<u>Calochortus clavatus</u>	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
<u>var. gracilis</u>				(Nov)						
<u>Calochortus plummerae</u>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<u>Calystegia felix</u>	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	Mar-Sep	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<u>Calystegia peirsonii</u>	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<u>Camissoniopsis lewisii</u>	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S4	3	No Photo Available
<u>Canbya candida</u>	white pygmy-poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<u>Centromadia parryi</u>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
<u>ssp. australis</u>										
<u>Cercocarpus betuloides</u>	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
<u>var. blanchae</u>										
<u>Chloropyron maritimum</u>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
<u>ssp. maritimum</u>				(Nov)						
<u>Chorizanthe parryi</u>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<u>var. fernandina</u>										
<u>Convolvulus simulans</u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<u>Deinandra minthornii</u>	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Nov	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<u>Dichondra occidentalis</u>	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<u>Diplacus johnstonii</u>	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available

										CA	Available
<u><i>Dithyrea maritima</i></u>	beach	Brassicaceae	perennial	Mar-May	None	CT	G1	S1	RARE		
▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	PLANT RANK		No Photo Available
<u><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></u>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i></u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i></u>	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	FT	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Dudleya densiflora</i></u>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Dudleya multicaulis</i></u>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i></u>	Santa Barbara bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		No Photo Available
<u><i>Harpagonella palmeri</i></u>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i></u>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A		No Photo Available
<u><i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i></u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i></u>	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		No Photo Available
<u><i>Imperata brevifolia</i></u>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Juglans californica</i></u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i></u>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i></u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		No Photo

										CA	Available
<u><i>Lepechinia fragrans</i></u>	fragrant pitcher	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	RARE PLANT	No Photo
▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	RANK		PHOTO
<u><i>Lepidium virginicum</i></u> <u>var. <i>robinsonii</i></u>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		No Photo Available
<u><i>Lilium humboldtii</i></u> <u>ssp. <i>ocellatum</i></u>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Lupinus paynei</i></u>	Payne's bush lupine	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i></u>	Davidson's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		© 2016 Keir Morse
<u><i>Monardella hypoleuca</i></u> ssp. <u><i>hypoleuca</i></u>	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3		No Photo Available
<u><i>Mucronea californica</i></u>	California spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></u>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></u>	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Navarretia prostrata</i></u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Orcuttia californica</i></u>	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<u><i>Phacelia hubbysi</i></u>	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Physalis lobata</i></u>	lobed ground-cherry	Solanaceae	perennial herb	(May)Sep-Jan	None	None	G5	S1S2	2B.3		No Photo Available
<u><i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i></u>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		No Photo Available
<u><i>Quercus dumosa</i></u>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1		No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 61 of 61 entries

## CONTRIBUTORS

[The Calflora Database](#)  
[The California Lichen Society](#)  
[California Natural Diversity](#)  
[Database](#)  
[The Jepson Flora Project](#)  
[The Consortium of California](#)  
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## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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



In Reply Refer To:

July 14, 2021

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2021-SLI-0463

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2021-E-01495

Project Name: Mirman School Project

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

#### To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

**Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office**

2493 Portola Road, Suite B

Ventura, CA 93003-7726

(805) 644-1766

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## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2021-SLI-0463

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2021-E-01495

Project Name: Mirman School Project

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The Mirman School for Gifted Children proposes to make improvements within its existing approximately 5.465-acre campus. The improvements would include the construction of a new two-story, 16,130-square-foot Learning Center building with eight new classrooms, administrative space and a campus courtyard; improvements to the school's existing library building, including renovations to the existing building and the addition of 2,619 square feet of new floor area including a new classroom; the creation of a new classroom within the school's existing physical education building; a new security pavilion with 140 square feet of floor area; a new playground with a 6-foot tall vine-covered plastered wall, shade structure and storage cabinets; replacement of the existing outdoor amphitheater in the upper campus with a new seating area and shade structure; and a new 1,370 square foot storage and trash enclosure. The Project would also include a Lot Line Adjustment (LLA), whereby a 0.56-acre parking lot and hillside area currently owned by Berkeley Hall School and Bel Air Presbyterian Church immediately adjacent to the southwestern most portion of the Project Site would be added to the Project Site, a portion of which would be developed with the proposed 1,370 square foot storage/trash enclosure. The Project would retain the existing 46 vehicle parking spaces used by Mirman School which would meet Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) requirements for the Project, and would increase on-site bicycle parking from 4 to 44 spaces. In all, the Project would: increase the size of the Project Site from 5.46 to 6.02 acres; add 22,508 square feet of new floor area to the Mirman School's existing 42,678 square feet of floor area, for a total of 65,186 square feet of floor area (with all floor area in residential floor area [RFA] as defined by LAMC Section 12.03); and increase the floor area ratio (FAR) at the Project Site from 0.18:1 to 0.25:1.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.129397499999996,-118.4840702500427,14z>

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Counties: Los Angeles County, California

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## Endangered Species Act Species

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

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

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

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

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

## Birds

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

## Amphibians

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



## Crustaceans

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

## Flowering Plants

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

## Critical habitats

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

## Appendix B. Species Observed During Biological Survey

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**Mirman School Project - List of Species Observed in the BSA on February 17, 2021**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
<b>Plant Species</b>		
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)</b>		
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	native
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	iceplant	invasive non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	native
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	native
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	native
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed	native
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	invasive non-native
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	spiny sowthistle	invasive non-native
<i>Taraxacum erythrospermum</i>	red-seeded dandelion	non-native
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	shortpod mustard	invasive non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	prickly pear	native
CUCURBITACEAE	CUCUMBER FAMILY	
<i>Marah fabacea</i>	California man-root	native
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	WOOD FERN FAMILY	
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	western sword fern	native
ERICACEAE	HEATH FAMILY	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	strawberry tree	non-native
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.	manzanita	non-native
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa	non-native
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	native
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	holly oak	non-native
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Crane's bill geranium	invasive non-native
GROSSULARIACEAE	GOOSEBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>	sticky current	native
JUNCACEAE	RUSH FAMILY	
<i>Juncus patens</i>	rush	native

LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	non-native
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	native
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage	native
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	native
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	hummingbird sage	native
MAGNOLIACEAE	MAGNOLIA FAMILY	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	non-native
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY	
<i>Malacothamnus</i> sp.	mallow	native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	eucalyptus	non-native
NYMPHAEACEAE	WATERLILY FAMILY	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brisbane box	non-native
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	European white waterlily	non-native
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	native
PLATANACEAE	PLANE-TREE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	native
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	native
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	California blue lilac	native
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	white coast ceanothus	native
<i>Frangula californica</i>	California coffeeberry	native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	birch leaf mountain mahogany	native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	firethorn	invasive non-native
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	non-native
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	native
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Chinese flame tree	non-native
SOLANACEAE	POTATO FAMILY	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	non-native
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)</b>		
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	foxtail brome	non-native
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	invasive non-native
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountaingrass	invasive non-native
<i>Stipa miliacea</i>	smilo grass	non-native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Wildlife Species		
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	native
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	native
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	native
<i>Cyprinus rubrofuscus</i>	koi	non-native
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	native
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	native





## Appendix C. Photographs of the Biological Study Area

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Photo 1. Ornamental garden and lawn along the southeastern portion of campus, view facing west



Photo 2. Ornamental garden and lawn along the southeastern portion of campus, view facing northwest





Photo 3. Ornamental and planted native vegetation in the senior garden terrace, view facing north



Photo 4. Concrete V-ditch and Ruderal vegetation on the disturbed hillside, view facing north





Photo 5. Ruderal vegetation on the disturbed hillside, view facing south



Photo 6. Adjacent undeveloped hillside outside the eastern boundary of campus, view facing northeast





Photo 7. Ornamental lawn along the southeastern portion of campus, view facing southwest



Photo 8. Sports field along the northeastern portion of campus, view facing north





Photo 9. Adjacent undeveloped hillside outside the eastern boundary of campus. Half of the hill is within the campus boundary and has been graded and disturbed, view facing east



Photo 10. Campus hallway, view facing southeast





Photo 11. Parking lot north of the campus, view facing southwest



Photo 12. Upper hillside adjacent to Bel Air Presbyterian Church parking lot where LLA would occur, view facing northwest



Photo 13. Ornamental/mulch area between the access road to the Project Site and the roadway to Berkeley Hall School where the LLA will occur, view facing northeast

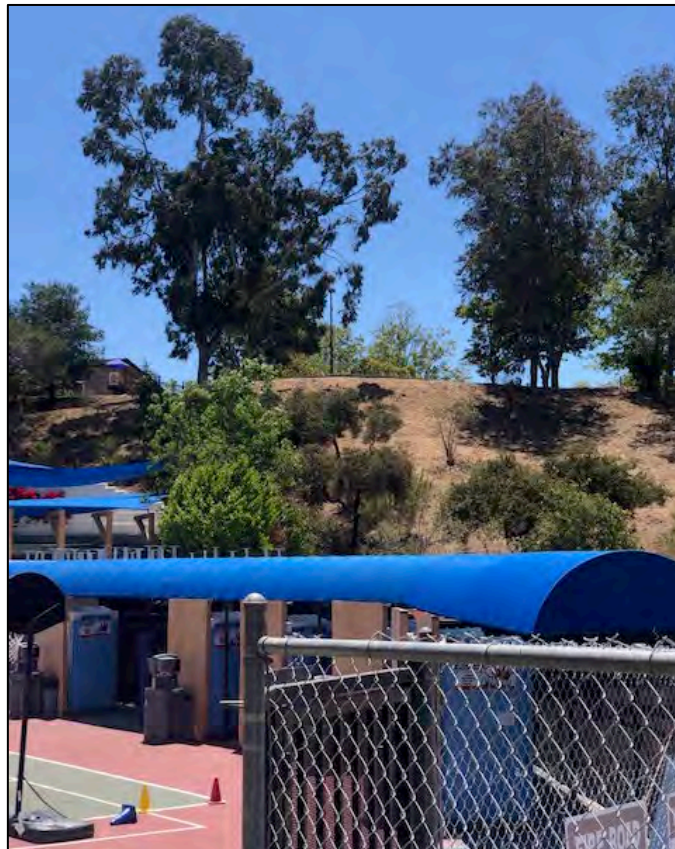


Photo 14. Children's playground adjacent to upper hillside where LLA will occur, view facing south



## Appendix D. Special-Status Species Table

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**Table 1. Special-Status Natural Communities with Potential to be in the BSA**

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Community Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Natural Communities					
California Walnut Woodland	--	S2.1	California Walnut Woodlands are comprised of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> ).	A	There are no California black walnut trees in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	--	S1.1	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub communities are found in washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. This community is made up of predominantly drought tolerant soft-leaved shrubs, but includes a significant number of larger perennial species typically found in chaparral in its mature phases.	A	There is no Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	--	SNR	The arroyo chub and Santa Ana sucker prefers streams with rocky or sandy substrate, clear, cool, water, and vegetation cover on the sides. Flow must be present within the stream, but it can vary from slight to swift. Native streams frequently have large flows due to flood events, and the sucker seems capable of coping with the increase flow and turbidity.	A	There are no Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Streams in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	--	S4	The Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest community consists of open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodlands dominated by coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ). This type of community appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. This community is similar to and questionably distinct from Central Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. This community occurs in canyons and valleys of coastal southern California, mostly south of Point Conception.	A	There is no Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	--	S3.2	The Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest community consists of tall, open, broadleaved winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by Fremont cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ), black cottonwood ( <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> ), and several tree willows. Similar to Central Coast Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest, although apparently with less coast live oak or white alder ( <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> ). Understories usually are shrubby willows. This community occurs along perennially wet stream reaches of the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, from Santa Barbara County south to Baja California Norte and east to the edge of the deserts.	A	There is no Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	--	S2.1	Southern Mixed Riparian Forests are dominated by tall cottonwoods and medium sized arroyo willow ( <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ) and black willow ( <i>Salix gooddingii</i> ). The mid-story canopy layer consists of medium sized trees and tall shrubs such as sycamores and box elder. The understory consists of small shrubs.	A	There is no Southern Mixed Riparian Forest in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	--	S4	The Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland community consists of tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by western sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ) and often also white alder. These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species.	A	There are western sycamores that have been planted in the BSA, but they are scattered around the campus and are not considered a woodland. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Willow Scrub	--	S2.1	Southern Willow Scrub is a dense, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian thicket dominated by several <i>Salix</i> species, with scattered emergent Fremont cottonwood and western sycamore. Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. This community is found in areas of loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium soils near stream channels and requires repeated flooding.	A	There is no Southern Willow Scrub in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Valley Oak Woodland	--	--	Valley Oak Woodland is an open woodland with a grassy-understoried savannah where <i>Quercus lobata</i> is usually the only tree species. Most stands consist of open-canopy	A	There is no Valley Oak Woodland in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

			growth form trees and seldom exceed 30-40 percent absolute cover. The community is found on deep, well-drained alluvial soils, usually in valley bottoms.		
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*Table Key: Absent [A] – The natural community was not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often five or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. SNR= Unranked-State conservation status not yet assessed.*

*\*Information for the habitat requirements was obtained from the following sources: (CDFW, 2021) and (Sawyer, et al., 2009).*



**Table 2. Special-Status Plants with Potential to be in the BSA**

Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Plants						
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> Marsh sandwort	FE	SE	1B.1	The marsh sandwort is a perennial stoloniferous herb found in marshes and swamps on sandy substrate. This species generally grows up through dense mats of cattails ( <i>Typha</i> sp.), rushes ( <i>Juncus</i> sp.), or bulrushes ( <i>Scirpus</i> sp.) in freshwater marsh. Typical bloom period: May to August Elevation range: 10 to 558 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	S2	1B.1	The Braunton's milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species may be found in recently burned or disturbed areas; usually in sandstone with carbonate layers. A soil specialist; this species requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. Typical bloom period: January to August Elevation range: 13 to 2,100 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The Ventura Marsh milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Typical bloom period: August to October Elevation range: Three to 115 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> Coastal dunes Milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The coastal dunes milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal prairie habitats. This species is found in	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean. Typical bloom period: April to October Elevation range: Zero to 98 feet		
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	--	--	1B.2	The Coulter's saltbush is a perennial herb that is found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in alkaline or clay soils. Typical bloom period: March to October Elevation range: Six to 1,509 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> South coast saltscale	--	--	1B.2	The south coast saltscale is an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub in alkali soils. Typical bloom period: March to October Elevation range: Three to 1,312 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	--	--	1B.1	The Parish's brittlescale is an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, and wetlands. This species is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Typical bloom period: June to October Elevation range: 16 to 4,659 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	--	--	1B.2	The Davidson's saltscale is an annual herb that is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soils. Typical bloom period: April to October Elevation range: Zero to 1,509 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	The Nevin's barberry is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. This species is often found on steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. Typical bloom period: March to June	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				Elevation range: 951 to 5,176 feet		
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> Brewer's calandrinia	--	--	4.2	The Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy or loamy soils. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 32 to 3,937 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa lily	--	--	4.2	The Catalina mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in heavy soils, open slopes, and openings in brush. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 49 to 2,297 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.2	The slender mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species can also be found on grassy slopes within other habitats. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 1,050 to 3,280 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	--	--	4.2	The Plummer's mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material and can be very common after fire. Typical bloom period: May to July Elevation range: 300 to 5,600 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calystegia felix</i> Lucky Morning-glory	--	--	1B.1	The lucky morning-glory is an annual rhizomatous herb that is found in meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub. Typical bloom period: March to September	A	There is no suitable habitat in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				Elevation range: 98 to 705 feet		
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Peirson's morning-glory	--	--	4.2	The Peirson's morning-glory is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is often found in disturbed areas or along roadsides, or in grassy, open areas.  Typical bloom period: April to June Elevation range: 98 to 4,921 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> Lewis' evening-primrose	--	--	3	The Lewis' evening-primrose is an annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and cismontane woodlands in sandy or clay soils.  Typical bloom period: March to May Elevation range: Zero to 984 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Canbya candida</i> White pygmy-poppy	--	--	4.2	The white pygmy-poppy is an annual herb that is found in Joshua tree woodlands, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands in sandy areas.  Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 1,969 to 4,790 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> Southern tarplant	--	--	1B.1	The southern tarplant is an annual herb found in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species is often found in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges and in alkaline soils with saltgrass.  Typical bloom period: May to November Elevation range: Zero to 1,575 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i> Island mountain-mahogany	--	--	4.3	The island mountain-mahogany is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forests.  Typical bloom period: February to May	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				Elevation range: 98 to 1,969 feet		
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> <i>ssp. maritimum</i> Salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE	1B.2	The salt marsh bird's-beak is an annual herb that is found in coastal dunes, marshes, swamps, and wetlands. This species is limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. Typical bloom period: May to October Elevation range: Zero to 98 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	--	SE	1B.1	The San Fernando Valley spineflower is an annual herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on sandy soils. Typical bloom period: April to July Elevation range: 492 to 4,002 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> Small-flowered morning-glory	--	--	4.2	The small-flowered morning-glory is an annual herb that is found in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species prefers clay and serpentinite seeps. Typical bloom period: March to July Elevation range: 98 to 2,297 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	--	SR	1B.2	The Santa Susana tarplant is a perennial deciduous shrub that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub on sandstone outcrops and crevices. Typical bloom period: July to November Elevation range: 919 to 2,313 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i> Western dichondra	--	--	4.2	The western dichondra is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands on sandy loam, clay, and rocky soils. Typical bloom period: March to July Elevation range: 164 to 1,640 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> Johnston's monkeyflower	--	--	4.3	The Johnston's monkeyflower is an annual herb that is found in lower montane coniferous forests in rocky or gravelly sites.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA;

				Typical bloom period: May to August Elevation range: 3,199 to 9,580 feet		therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i> Beach spectaclepod	--	ST	1B.1	The beach spectaclepod is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Typical bloom period: March to May Elevation range: 10 to 213 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	The slender-horned spineflower is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in sandy soils. Typical bloom period: April to June Elevation range: 656 to 2,510 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> <i>ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	--	--	1B.1	The Blochman's dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, ultramafic, valley and foothill grasslands. Often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. Typical bloom period: April to June Elevation range: 16 to 1,476 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>Ovatifolia</i> Santa Monica dudleya	FT	--	1B.1	The Santa Monica dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 492 to 1,099 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i> San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	--	--	1B.1	The San Gabriel Mountains dudleya is a perennial herb found on cliffs and canyon walls in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitat in granitic soils. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 984 to 1,608 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> Many-stemmed dudleya	--	--	1B.2	The many-stemmed dudleya is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. Typical bloom period: April to July Elevation range: 49 to 2,592 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i> Santa Barbara bedstraw	--	--	4.3	The Santa Barbara bedstraw is a perennial herb that is found in cismontane woodlands. Typical bloom period: May to July Elevation range: 656 to 4,003 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2	The Palmer's grapplinghook is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands in clay soils. Typical bloom period: March to May Elevation range: 66 to 3,133 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	--	--	1A	The Los Angeles sunflower is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Typical bloom period: August to October Elevation range: 33 to 5,000 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> Urn-flowered alumroot	--	--	4.3	The urn-flowered alumroot is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, riparian forests, and upper montane coniferous forests in rocky sites. Typical bloom period: May to August Elevation range: 3,789 to 8,694 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> Vernal barley	--	--	3.2	The vernal barley is an annual herb found on seasonal and alkaline soils near seasonal flows and vernal pool habitats. This species is found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

				(saline flats and depressions), saline riverbeds, and vernal pools. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: Zero to 3,281 feet		
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1	The mesa horkelia is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites. Typical bloom period: February to July Elevation range: 49 to 5,397 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	--	--	4.3	The San Gabriel Mountains hulsea is a perennial herb that is found in lower and upper coniferous forests in rocky sites. Typical bloom period: May to July Elevation range: 4,921 to 8,202 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	--	--	2.1	The California satintail is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean scrub, meadows, seeps, springs, streamsides, and flood plains. Typical bloom period: September to May Elevation range: Zero to 3,986 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California black walnut	--	--	4.2	The southern California black walnut is a perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in slopes, canyons, and alluvial habitats. Typical bloom period: March to August Elevation range: 164 to 2,953 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> Southwestern spiny rush	--	--	4.2	The southwestern spiny rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in coastal dunes, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and wetlands. Typical bloom period: May to June Elevation range: Nine to 2,953 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	--	--	1B.1	The Coulter's goldfields are an annual herb that is found in alkali playas, marshes, swamps, vernal pools, and wetlands in alkaline soils. Typical bloom period: February to June Elevation range: Three to 4511 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> Fragrant pitcher sage	--	--	4.2	The fragrant pitcher sage is perennial shrub that is found in chaparral habitat. Typical bloom period: March to October Elevation range: 65 to 4,298 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	--	--	4.3	The Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb that is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in dry soils. Typical bloom period: January to July Elevation range: 13 to 4,708 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> Ocellated Humboldt lily	--	--	4.2	The ocellated humboldt lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian forests. Typical bloom period: March to July Elevation range: 98 to 5,906 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	--	--	1B.2	The San Gabriel linanthus is an annual herb found in the San Gabriel Mountains on dry, rocky slopes in openings in chaparral, and upper and lower montane coniferous forest. Typical bloom period: April to July Elevation range: 4,986 to 9,186 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lupinus paynei</i> Payne's bush lupine	--	--	1B.1	The Payne's bush lupine is a perennial shrub found in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is found on sandy soils. Typical bloom period: March to July Elevation range: 722 to 1,378 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush-mallow	--	--	1B.2	The Davidson's bush-mallow is a perennial deciduous shrub that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands. Typical bloom period: June to January Elevation range: 492 to 5,003 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i> White-veined monardella	--	--	1B.3	The white-veined monardella is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral and cismontane woodlands. Typical bloom period: May to August Elevation range: 164 to 4,199 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Mucronea californica</i> California spineflower	--	--	4.2	The California spineflower is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in sandy soils. Typical bloom period: March to July Elevation range: Zero to 4,593 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> Mud nama	--	--	2B.2	The mud nama is an annual/perennial herb that is found in marshes and swamps. Typical bloom period: January to July	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not

				Elevation range: 16 to 1,640 feet		expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	FE	ST	1B.1	The Gambel's water cress is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in marshes and swamps. Typical bloom period: April to October Elevation range: 16 to 1,082 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	--	--	1B.2	The spreading navarretia is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, and playas. This species is found in swales San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools that are often surrounded by other habitat types. Typical bloom period: April to June Elevation range: 98 to 2,149 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	The prostrate vernal pool navarretia is an annual herb that is found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, meadows, and seeps in alkaline soils. Typical bloom period: April to July Elevation range: Nine to 4,052 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> Hubby's phacelia	--	--	4.2	The Hubby's phacelia is an annual herb that is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands on gravelly, rocky areas. Typical bloom period: April to July Elevation range: Zero to 3,281 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Physalis lobata</i> Lobed ground-cherry	--	--	2B.3	The lobed ground-cherry is a perennial herb found in Mojavean desert scrub and playas in decomposed granite soil or alkaline dry lakes. Typical bloom period: September to January Elevation range: 1,772 to 4,298 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> White rabbit-tobacco	--	--	2B.2	The white rabbit-tobacco is perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands in sandy, gravelly sites. Typical bloom period: August to November Elevation range: 115 to 1,670 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	--	--	1B.1	The Nuttall's scrub oak is perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub. This species is generally found on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. Typical bloom period: February to April Elevation range: 505 to 2,100 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel oak	--	--	4.2	The San Gabriel oak is a perennial evergreen shrub that is found in chaparral and cismontane woodlands. Typical bloom period: April to May Elevation range: 1,476 to 3,281 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt spring checkerbloom	--	--	2B.2	The salt spring checkerbloom is a perennial herb that is found in alkali playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and wetlands. Typical bloom period: March to June Elevation range: 10 to 7,808 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i> Western bristly scaleseed	--	--	2A	The western bristly scaleseed is an annual herb that is found in Sonoran Desert scrub in rocky or sandy sites. Typical bloom period: March to April Elevation range: 1,198 to 2,198 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	--	--	1B.2	The San Bernardino aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in cismontane woodlands, coastal	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA;

San Bernardino aster				scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands. Typical bloom period: July to November Elevation range: Six to 6,692 feet		therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	--	--	1B.3	The Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in broadleaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands. Typical bloom period: June to October Elevation range: 1,099 to 6,611 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	--	--	2B.2	The Sonoran maiden fern is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in meadows and seeps. Typical bloom period: January to September Elevation range: 165 to 2,000 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

Table Key: Absent [A] –habitat requirements were not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); State Rare (SR); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS), etc. 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare, or extinct elsewhere; 1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 3= Plants about which we need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution; 0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; and 0.3 = Not very threatened in California.

Information for the habitat requirements and species range was obtained from the following sources: (CDFW, 2021), (CNPS, 2021), and (Jepson Flora Project, 2019).

**Table 3. Special Status Wildlife with Potential to be in the BSA**

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Amphibians					
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> Arroyo toad	FE	SSC	The arroyo toad is found in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley foothill and desert riparian wash and desert wash. This species is found near rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores, and in loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of the range. This species requires slow-moving streams with sandy soils and sandy streamside terraces. Reproduction is dependent upon the availability of very shallow, still, or low-flow pools.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	The California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. This species requires 11 to 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development, and must have access to estivation habitat. The only known population of this species in Los Angeles County is in San Francisquito Canyon in the Angeles National Forest.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	SE	The southern mountain yellow-legged frog is found in rocky streams in narrow canyons and in chaparral habitat in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains (southern DPS). This species is always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require two to four years to complete their aquatic development.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Spea hammondii</i> Western spadefoot	--	SSC	The western spadefoot is found in cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	--	SSC	The coast range newt is found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands are used. Breeding for this species takes place in ponds, reservoirs, and streams. Terrestrial individuals will migrate up to 0.25 mile to upland habitat.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Anniella</i> spp. California legless lizard	--	SCC	The California legless lizard is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on shaded foothill canyons and often on grassy slopes within other habitats in moist, loose soil. The California legless lizard prefers soils with a high moisture content.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	--	SCC	The southern California legless lizard is found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. This species is found in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. This species prefers soils with a high moisture content.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	--	SCC	The California glossy snake is found in arid scrub, rocky washes, and chaparral habitat. This species is nocturnal and hides in burrows underground during the day. This species preys on sleeping diurnal lizards, small snakes, birds, and small mammals.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> Coastal whiptail	--	SCC	The coastal whiptail is found in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, sparse grassland, chaparral, and riparian woodland. This species is found in coastal and inland valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California. This species preys on small invertebrates, especially spiders, scorpions, centipedes, termites, and small lizards.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	--	S2	The San Bernardino ringneck snake is most commonly found in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands. This species avoids moving through	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

San Bernardino ringneck snake			open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. This species feeds on small salamanders, tadpoles, small frogs, small snakes, lizards, worms, and insects.		
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	--	SCC	The western pond turtle is found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. This species prefers areas that provide logs, algae, or vegetation for cover, and boulders for basking.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	--	SCC	The coast horned lizard is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal bluff scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> Coast patch-nosed snake	--	SSC	The coast patch-nosed snake is found in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. This species requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. This species feeds on lizards, small mammals, and amphibians.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> Two-striped gartersnake	--	SCC	The two-striped garter snake is a highly aquatic species that is generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> pop. 1 South coast gartersnake	--	SSC	The south coast garter snake resides in Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 2,789 feet. This species is typically found in marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Fish</b>					
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	FT	S1	The Santa Ana sucker is endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. This species is a habitat generalist but usually prefers streams with sandy bottoms, cool, clear water, and areas containing algae.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> Tidewater goby	FE	SSC	The tidewater goby is found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches and requires fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. This species prefer brackish, slow-moving water with emergent vegetation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> Arroyo chub	--	SSC	The arroyo chub is native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. This species was introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. This species is found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms, and feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10 Steelhead - southern California DPS	FE	S1	The steelhead – southern California DPS is found between the Santa Maria River and the Tijuana River at the United States and Mexican Border in seasonally accessible rivers and streams. This species requires cool, clean water with natural cover such as submerged logs, rocks, and boulders.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	--	SSC	The Santa Ana speckled dace is found in perennial streams fed by cool springs that maintain summer water temperatures below 68 degrees Fahrenheit. This species is found in streams with gravel, cobble, sand, or boulder substrates. The current distribution of this species is restricted to the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers and in Big Tujunga Creek.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	--	WL	The Cooper's hawk is found in wooded habitats from deep forests to leafy subdivisions and backyards. This species is found in cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. This species nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, often in canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and will also nest in live oaks. This species has increasingly been observed in suburbs and cities where some tall trees exist for nest sites.	HP (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There are large trees within the BSA which could provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat. In addition, this species was observed within the BSA. Therefore, this species has potential to nest and forage in the BSA.

<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk	--	SSC	The northern goshawk is found in north coast coniferous forests, subalpine coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. This species usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> Sharp-shinned hawk	--	WL	The sharp-shinned hawk breeds in ponderosa pine ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> ), black oak ( <i>Quercus velutina</i> ), riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine ( <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> ) habitats. Nests are usually within 275 feet of water. During winter, they are often found in woodlots, towns, and parks. All habitats except alpine, open prairie, and bare desert are used in winter.	A (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	The BSA is outside of the current nesting range for this species. However, the foraging habitat typically preferred by this species is in the BSA; therefore, this species is expected to forage but not nest in the BSA.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	--	ST	The tricolored blackbird is a highly colonial species that is found in freshwater marshes dominated by cattails and bulrushes. This species requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging areas with insect prey within one mile of the colony.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	--	--	The California rufous-crowned sparrow is a resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. This species frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> Grasshopper sparrow	--	SSC	The grasshopper sparrow is a summer resident and breeder in the foothills and lowlands west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This species is found in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Loosely colonial when nesting, this species favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. This species winters in the southern United States and in Mexico.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	--	SSC	The burrowing owl is found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species is a subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. This species is also common in disturbed areas, including roadsides, and may develop burrows in debris piles. This species is an opportunistic feeders and prey upon insects, scorpions, small mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Antigone canadensis canadensis</i> Lesser sandhill crane	--	SSC	The lesser sandhill crane is found in open wetlands, prairies, aspen stands, and other and other moist habitats, preferring those with standing water. This species normally nests in small, isolated wetlands such as marshes, bogs, and swales. This species breeds only in only in Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen. Sierra Valley, Plumas, and Sierra County. This species primarily winters in Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in similar habitats.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	--	FP, WL	The golden eagle is found in open and semi-open country with native vegetation, primarily in mountains, canyons, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. This species avoids developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. Cliff-walled canyons and large trees provide nesting habitat in most parts of their range.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Ardea alba</i> Great egret	--	S4	The great egret is found in brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, riparian forests, and wetlands. This species nests colonially in large trees. The rookery sites are located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes. The great egret feeds mainly on small fish, but will also eat amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and invertebrates.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Ardea herodias</i> Great blue heron	--	S4	The great blue heron nests colonially in tall trees, cliff sides, and sequestered spots on marshes. This species forages in marshes, lake margins, tidal flats, rivers, streams, and wet meadows. Rookery sites are in close proximity to foraging areas.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Asio otus</i> Long-eared owl	--	SSC	The long-eared owl is found in riparian habitats with willows, cottonwoods, and live oaks along stream courses. This species requires adjacent open land with mice for foraging, and old crow, hawk, or magpie nests for breeding. This species forages primarily at night by flying low over open ground, including grasslands, meadows, active or fallow agricultural lands, sagebrush scrub, and desert scrub.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> Oak titmouse	--	S4	The oak titmouse is found in oak woodland and pinyon-juniper habitat and has been observed in wooded suburbs. This species nests in natural tree cavities or woodpecker holes.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--	ST	The Swainson's hawk breeds in grasslands with scattered trees. This species nests in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. The current distribution of this species is in the Central Valley and northeastern California from Butte Valley east to Nevada, south-central Modoc County, and eastern Lassen County. The range does not extend to the North Coast of California.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird	--	S4	The Costa's hummingbird is found in desert washes, and sage scrub habitat, mostly in dry and open areas such as washes and streamsides in the Sonoran Desert and lower parts of dry canyons. In California, may also use various chaparral and riparian areas. Dominant species may include chamise, laurel sumac, buckwheat, California lilac, and coffeeberry. This species nests in the Sonoran and Mojave Desert in sparsely leaved shrubs or small trees, and sometimes in yucca or cactus.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift	--	SSC	The Vaux swift is a migrant species in southern California. This species is found in redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. This species nests in large hollow trees and snags, and will often nest in flocks. This species prefers foraging over rivers and lakes and feeds low over water. The breeding range includes the forested coastal regions from	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			Del Norte County to Santa Cruz County, with a small breeding population possibly also existing on the Big Sur coast of Monterey County. There are also local breeding populations in low densities through northeastern California and south in the Sierra Nevada to Tulare County.		
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> Mountain plover	--	SSC	The mountain plover breeds in the high plains east of the Rocky Mountains from Montana to New Mexico and in western Texas and western Oklahoma south to central Mexico. In California, the primary wintering areas are the Central and Imperial Valleys. This species is strongly associated with short-grass prairie habitats, or their equivalents, that are flat and nearly devoid of vegetation. This species prefers grazed areas as well as areas with burrowing rodents. .	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT	SSC	The western snowy plover breeds primarily on coastal beaches from southern Washington to southern Baja California, Mexico. This species breeds above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i> Clark's marsh wren	--	SSC	The Clark's marsh wren is found in marshes with dense reeds. This species builds nests of grasses and sedges lashed to vegetation. This species current breeding populations have been restricted to only a few sites in Los Angeles and Orange counties, but the species has spread southward in San Diego County.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	The western yellow-billed cuckoo is a summer resident of valley foothill and desert riparian habitats in California. This species breeds in large blocks, or contiguous areas of riparian habitat, primarily cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands. Breeding populations are found along the Colorado River, Sacramento and Owens valleys, Kern River, and San Luis Rey River. Optimum patches are greater than 200 acres in size and wider than 1,950 feet. Sites smaller than 50 to 100 acres in size and 325 to 65 feet wide are not suitable. This species forages on caterpillars and large	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			insects, and occasionally on small lizards, frogs, eggs, and young birds. This species winters in South America.		
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> Olive-sided flycatcher	--	SSC	The olive-sided flycatcher summer resident found in lower and upper montane coniferous forests and redwood forests throughout California. This species is most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes, or other open terrain. This species nests in mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pines. This species winters in South America.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> Yellow rail	--	SSC	The yellow rail is a summer resident of fresh-water marshlands in the eastern Sierra Nevada mountains in Mono County. This species is found in shallow marshes and wet meadows. During the winter, this species is found in drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields. During the summer, this species is found in large wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by sedges and grasses.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	--	SSC	The black swift is found in the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, central and southern Sierra Nevada, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. This species breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range, the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto mountains., and in coastal bluffs and mountains from San Mateo County south to San Luis Obispo County.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Egretta thula</i> Snowy egret	--	S4	The snowy egret is found in marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and wetlands. This species is a colonial nester with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules or within trees or shrubs five to 10 feet up from the ground. Rookery sites are situated close to foraging areas. The snowy egret forages in shallow water for fish, insects, and crustaceans, and may also forage in open fields.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Empidonax traillii</i> Willow flycatcher	--	SE	The willow flycatcher is a common spring (mid-May to early June) and fall (mid-August to early September) migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats, throughout the state exclusive of the North coast. This species requires dense willow thickets for nesting and low, exposed branches as hunting perches. This species is found at 2,000 to 8,000 feet elevation. This species winters in South America.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	The southwestern willow flycatcher is found in extensive riparian thickets composed of native broadleaf species near surface water or saturated soil. This species' known breeding locations are restricted primarily to Sierra Nevada/Cascade region south to northern Kern County, including Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties, in Southern California near Buellton in Santa Barbara County, at the Prado Basin riparian forest in Riverside County, and several locations in San Diego County.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> Merlin	--	WL	The merlin is a winter migrant in California and breeds in Alaska and Canada . This species is found in open woodland, grasslands, savannahs, coastal areas, farms, ranches, and along rivers. This species requires clumps of trees or windbreaks for roosting and nests near forested openings, in fragmented woodlands, near rivers, lakes, or bogs and on lake islands. This species will lay their eggs in abandoned crow or hawk nests within conifers or deciduous trees.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	--	WL	The prairie falcon is found in grasslands, shrubby deserts, shrub-steppe (a low rainfall grassland) and other open areas up to about 10,000 feet elevation. In the winter, the majority of this species are found in the Great Plains and Great Basin, where they feed mostly on other birds such as horned larks and meadowlarks. In the summer, this species eats mostly small mammals, such as ground squirrels, pikas, birds, and insects. The prairie falcon nests on ledges, cavities, and crevices of cliff faces, or uses abandoned nests of eagles, hawks, or ravens.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	Delisted	FP	The American peregrine falcon breeds in open habitats from tundra and seacoasts to high mountains and open forested regions, where there are rocky cliffs with ledges overlooking rivers, lakes, or coastal bays that have abundant birds. This species typically nests on ledges of large cliff faces, but will also nest on city buildings, bridges, and tree cavities of coastal redwoods.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	FE	SE/FP	The California condor forages in open grasslands, and may travel far from its primary nesting site. This species feeds on carrion of both land and marine mammals, including deer, cattle, pigs, rabbits, sea lion, and whales. This species nests in natural cavities or caves in cliffs, and will sometimes also nest in coast redwood trees.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	Delisted	SE	The bald eagle is found in old growth lower montane coniferous forest along ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within one mile of water. This species nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. The bald eagle roosts communally in winter.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian tern	--	S4	The Caspian tern is found on inland freshwater lakes and marshes, and also in brackish or saltwater estuaries and bays. This species nests on sandy or gravelly beaches and shell banks in small colonies.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat	--	SSC	The yellow-breasted chat is found in dense second-growth riparian thickets and brush. This species nests in very dense scrub often along streams and at the edges of swamps or ponds.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i> Gray-headed junco	--	WL	The gray-headed junco is an abundant, breeding and wintering species in California. This species breeds in mountains and foothills throughout the state, including higher desert ranges. This species is a summer resident of Clark Mountain (eastern San Bernardino County) and	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



			Grapevine Mountains (Inyo County). This species eats insects, spiders, other small arthropods, seeds, and fruits and mostly feeds on the ground, but also gleans in shrubs and small trees. This species nest is an open cup nest that is usually placed on the ground near a shrub or small tree, often near water. This species will occasionally nest in a tree or shrub, in a woodpecker hole, or in a building.		
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	--	SSC	The loggerhead shrike is found in semi-open country with lookout posts, such as wires, trees, and scrub. This species builds nests in thorny vegetation in semi-open terrain, from large clearings in wooded regions to open grassland or desert with a few scattered trees or large shrubs. This species prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Larus californicus</i> California gull	--	WL	The California gull is found along littoral waters, sandy beaches, waters and shorelines of bays, tidal mud-flats, marshes, lakes, etc. This species is a colonial nester on the ground near lakes or marshes, often on islands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Black-crowned night heron	--	S4	The black-crowned night heron is a colonial nester, nesting usually in trees in riparian woodland and forest habitat, and occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites are located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, and marshy spots.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	--	WL	The osprey is found along ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and riparian forest along larger streams. This species builds large nests in tree-tops within 15 miles of a large body of water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> American white pelican	--	SSC	The American white pelican is a colonial nester on large interior lakes. This species forages in shallow water on inland marshes, along lake or river edges, and in wetlands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	Delisted	FP	The California brown pelican is found on rocky, sandy, or vegetated offshore islands, beaches, open sea, harbors, marinas, estuaries, and breakwaters. This species nests in colonies, often on isolated islands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> Double-crested cormorant	--	WL	The double-crested cormorant is a colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, riparian forest, and scrub or woodland habitat near lake margins. This species builds nests near water on cliff ledges, on the ground on islands, or at any height in trees. The double-crested cormorant feeds on fish and other aquatic life near the mid to upper levels of the water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Pica nuttalli</i> Yellow-billed magpie	--	S3S4	The yellow-billed magpie is found in cismontane woodlands, riparian woodlands, and oak woodlands in valley and foothill grasslands throughout northern and southern California. This species nests are made primarily of sticks and mud, which are high up in large trees.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Piranga rubra</i> Summer tanager	--	SSC	The summer tanager is found in riparian forests and is a summer resident of desert riparian habitat along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts. This species requires cottonwood-willow riparian habitat for nesting and foraging and prefers older, dense stands along streams.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	The coastal California gnatcatcher is found in chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas near sage scrub. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California, this species requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i> Yuma Ridgway's rail	FE	ST/FP	The Yuma Ridgway's rail is found in freshwater marshes, swamps, and wetlands. This species prefers stands of cattails and tules dissected by narrow channels of flowing water. This species nests in freshwater marshes along the	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			Colorado River and along the south and east ends of the Salton Sea.		
<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow	--	ST	The bank swallow is a colonial nester, and nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. This species requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean for nesting.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i> Rufous hummingbird	--	S4	The rufous hummingbird typically breeds in open or shrubby areas, forest openings, yards, and parks, and sometimes in forests, thickets, swamps, and meadows from sea level to approximately 6,000 feet. This species winters mostly in pine-oak woods in Mexico. This species feeds primarily on nectar from colorful, tubular flowers including columbine, scarlet gilia, penstemon, Indian paintbrush, mints, lilies, fireweeds, larkspurs, currants, and heaths.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> Yellow warbler	--	SSC	The yellow warbler is found in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats in close proximity to water. This species is frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and can also be found in cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> Red-breasted sapsucker	--	S4	The red-breasted sapsucker is found in mixed coniferous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests and woodlands. This species requires snags or hollow tree cavities for nesting. This species can also be found in riparian habitats with large cottonwoods.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	--	S4	The Lawrence's goldfinch is found in valley foothill hardwood and valley foothill hardwood-conifer habitats in northern California and desert riparian, palm oasis, pinion and juniper woodlands, and lower montane habitats in southern California. This species has a narrow breeding range within the woodlands of California and Baja California. This species nests in dense foliage near water in open, arid woodlands with a preference for oaks, but may nest in chaparral. Even within their normal California range,	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			the breeding status and distribution of these goldfinches are poorly understood.		
<i>Spizella breweri</i> Brewer's sparrow	--	S4	The Brewer's sparrow is found east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, mountains and high valleys of the Mojave Desert, and mountains at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley. This species depends almost exclusively on the sagebrush ecosystem, dominated by big sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ) and similar species that grow to approximately five feet tall for breeding. Some Brewer's sparrows use large clearings in pinyon-juniper woodlands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE	SE	The California least tern nests in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly ground (typically tidal flats and beaches) near lagoons, estuaries, or bays.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	--	SSC	The California spotted owl is found in broadleaved upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. This species is most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i> Elegant tern	--	WL	The elegant tern is found near coastal waters along the Pacific Coast. This species nests on the ground on undisturbed island beaches.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	FE	FE	The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. This species nests are placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, and mesquite.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Invertebrates					
<i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i> Santa Monica shieldback katydid	--	S1S2	The Santa Monica shieldback katydid is found in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation in the Santa Monica Mountains. This species occurs nocturnally and can be found within introduced iceplant ( <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> ) and native chaparral plants.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater	--	S2	The California floater is a mollusk found in freshwater lakes, slow-moving streams and rivers, and some reservoirs with mud or sand substrates. This species is found at low elevations and requires host fish, such as hardhead, pit sculpin, Sacramento pikeminnow, tule perch, and the non-native green sunfish, to reproduce and disperse. This species prefers softer substrates, such as sand and silt, which are characteristic of permanently flooded wetlands, lakes, and reservoirs. This species has been extirpated from most of its historic range in southern California.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	--	SCE	The Crotch bumble bee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. This species nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows. Food plant genera for the Crotch bumblebee include <i>Antirrhinum</i> sp., <i>Phacelia</i> sp., <i>Clarkia</i> sp., <i>Dendromecon</i> sp., <i>Eschscholzia</i> sp., and <i>Eriogonum</i> sp.	A	The only food plant genera observed in the BSA is one individual California buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ) which would not be enough to support this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	S3	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is found in vernal pools and seasonally ponded areas. This species depends on the presence of water in winter and early spring and the absence of water during summer.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> Sandy beach tiger beetle	--	S2	The sandy beach tiger beetle is found in areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico in coastal dunes habitat. This species prefers clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone and subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Coelus globosus</i> Globose dune beetle	--	S1S2	The globose dune beetle is found in coastal sand dune habitat in foredunes and sand hummocks. This species is erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. The globose dune beetle burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1 Monarch - California overwintering population	FC	S2S3	The monarch - California overwintering population is found in closed-cone coniferous forests. The winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico and roosts are located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. This species requires milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae.	A	There are eucalyptus trees in the BSA; however, they are not dense enough to provide wind protection and would not be a suitable wintering roost site. In addition, no milkweed was observed in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Eugnosta busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	--	SH	The Busck's gallmoth is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitat. This species larval host is California brittlebush ( <i>Encelia californica</i> ). This species range is El Segundo, Los Angeles County.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i> San Gabriel chestnut	--	S2	The San Gabriel chestnut is an air-breathing land snail found in moist condition and often near water. This species is commonly found in piles of weathered rock. During dry seasons they move below the rock piles to the soil in order to stay moist, and the snails are found in different depths of the rock piles depending on moisture conditions.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> Western ridged mussel	--	S1S2	The western ridged mussel is found primarily in creeks and rivers and less often in lakes. This species was historically found in most of California, but has been extirpated from central and southern California.	A	The western ridged mussel has been extirpated from southern California; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Helminthoglypta fontiphila</i> Soledad shoulderband	--	S1	The Soledad shoulderband is a snail that is found in the headwaters of the Santa Clara River. This species is endemic to Los Angeles County and known only from Little Rock Creek Canyon on the north flank of the San Gabriel Mountains and Soledad Canyon near Acton.	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Helminthoglypta traskii</i> <i>pacoimensis</i> Pacoima shoulderband	--	S1	The Pacoima shoulderband is a snail that is found on the western slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains near Pacoima Canyon. This species is endemic to Los Angeles County.	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	--	S1	The Gertsch's socalchemmis spider is known in only two localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood and Topanga Canyon. This species is found in coastal scrub habitat.	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	--	The riverside fairy shrimp is found in coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. This species is found in seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	--	SSC	The pallid bat is found in arid locations in rocky, mountainous areas near water or open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Roost must protect bats from high temperatures. Bats move deeper into cover if temperatures rise. Night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. The pallid bat is highly sensitive to disturbance.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and roof tiles on buildings in the BSA that could provide suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	--	SSC	The Townsend's big-eared bat is found in a variety of habitat types, including coniferous forests, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, agricultural areas, and coastal habitats. This species roosts in caves, and cave-like structures, such as exposed cavity-forming rock and mines. This species prefers to roost in large rooms and do not utilize cracks and crevices.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Western mastiff bat	--	SSC	The western mastiff bat is a cliff dwelling species that generally roosts under rock slabs or crevices in large boulders or buildings. This species is not known to roost in bridges, although some potential exists. This species forages in dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland, agricultural, and urban areas. Roosts typically provide a vertical drop to allow individuals to drop into flight.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and roof tiles on buildings in the BSA that could provide suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat	--	S3S4	The silver haired bat is a solitary tree-roosting species that is found in forested areas. This species roosts in small tree hollows, beneath tree bark, in buildings, rock crevices, in wood piles, and on cliff faces. This species feeds over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. This species requires drinking water.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and roof tiles on buildings in the BSA that could provide suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	--	S4	The hoary bat prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. This species roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees and feeds primarily on moths. This species requires water.	HP	There are trees in the BSA that could provide suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> Western yellow bat	--	SSC	The western yellow bat is found in varied habitats, such as valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis. They usually roost near water; often associated with palm trees.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	--	SSC	The San Diego black-trailed jackrabbit is found in intermediate canopy stages of coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California. This species is found in open shrub, herbaceous and tree, and herbaceous edges.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat	--	SSC	The California leaf-nosed bat is found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats. This species requires rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting. This species current distribution within California is limited to San Diego County and the eastern portion of the state.	A	The BSA is outside of the known range for this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.



<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> South coast marsh vole	--	SSC	The south coast marsh vole is found in tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	--	SSC	The San Diego desert woodrat is found in Joshua tree woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats in Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. This species prefers moderate to dense canopies and is particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. This species builds dens using sticks, leaves, and other assorted materials.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> Big free-tailed bat	--	SSC	The big-free tailed bat is found in low-lying arid areas in southern California. This species requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites and feeds principally on large moths. This species is rare in California and the current known range of this species is within San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> Southern grasshopper mouse	--	SSC	The southern grasshopper mouse is found in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. This species prefers low to moderate shrub cover. The southern grasshopper mouse feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	--	SSC	The Los Angeles pocket mouse is found in lower elevation grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. This species favors open ground with fine sandy soils. This species may dig burrows or hide under weeds and dead leaves.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
<i>Puma concolor</i> Mountain lion (Southern	--	SC	The mountain lion is found in a variety of habitats including pine forests, riparian and oak woodlands, streams, chaparral, desert habitats and grasslands. This species	HP	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. However, this species could use the BSA and the

California/Central Coast ESU)			requires large areas of relatively undisturbed habitats with adequate connectivity to allow for dispersal and gene flow.		undeveloped hillsides adjacent for movement. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	--	SSC	The American badger is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. This species needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

*Table Key: Absent [A] – The habitat requirements were not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Federal Candidate Species (FC); State Candidate (SC), State Candidate Endangered (SCE), Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often five or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors; SH = Species or community occurred historically in the state, and there is some possibility that it may be rediscovered. All sites are historical; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists.*

*Information for the habitat requirements and species range was obtained from the following sources: (Audubon, 2021), (CDFW, 2021), and (California Herps, 2021).*