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February 6, 2022

Katya Galin  
Newform Construction Company  
7401 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Unit #31  
Los Angeles, CA 91605

**Subject:** Biological & Arboricultural Technical Letter Report for 4057 N Hayvenhurst Avenue, Encino, City of Los Angeles

Dear Ms. Galin:

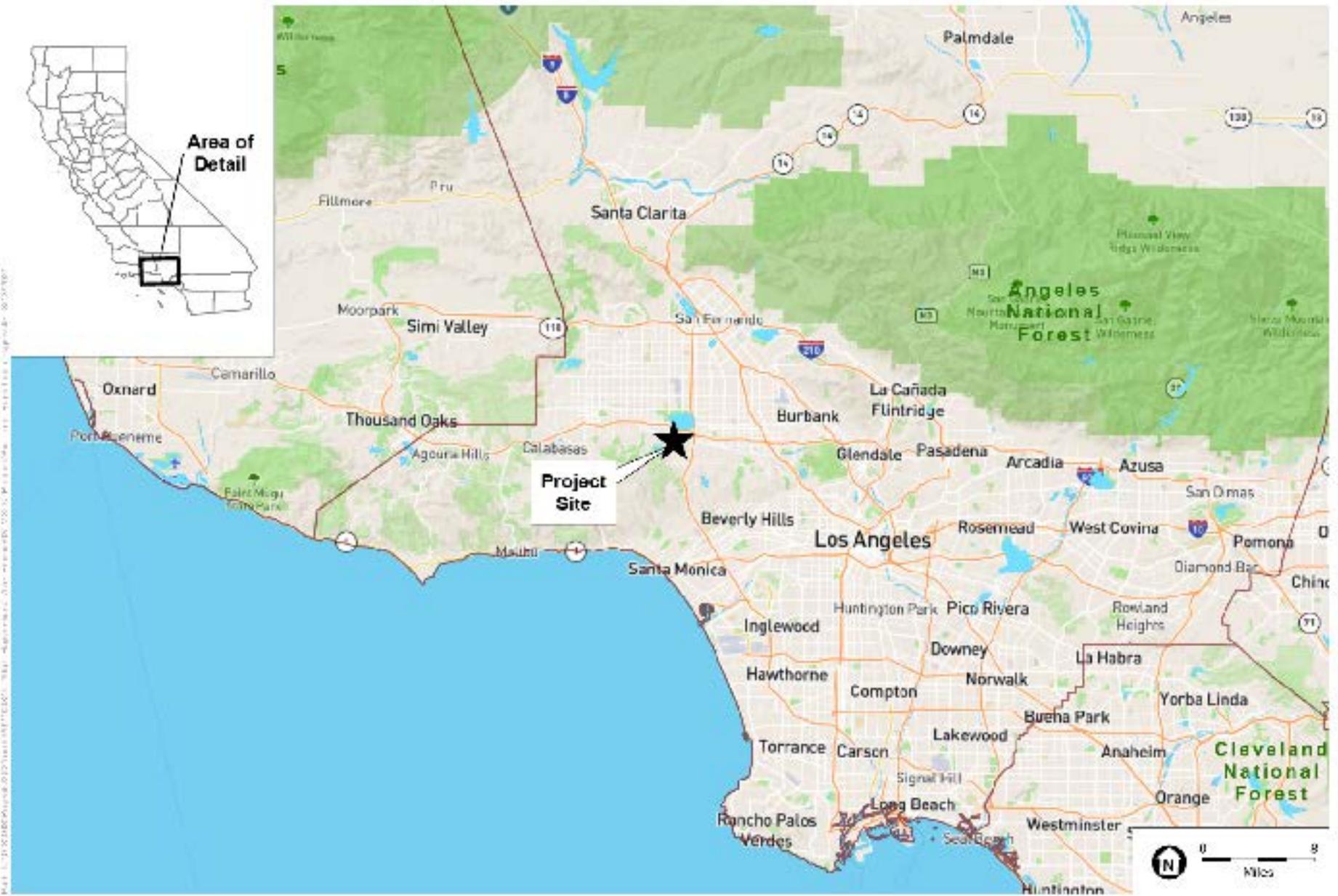
Environmental Science Associates (ESA) is pleased to provide this Biological Technical Letter Report for parcel APN 2291-012-042 located at 4057 N Hayvenhurst Avenue, in the community of Encino within in the incorporated City of Los Angeles for a proposed single family residence (Project). This report documents the existing biological conditions including species observed, a discussion of the potential for special-status plants and wildlife to occur on the project site, an inventory of all trees on the property including protected trees, and potential impacts to biological resources as a consequence of project implementation. The information used to support this report includes the results of a field reconnaissance survey for the property and research of available literature and databases. This report also provides a discussion of biological resource impacts and recommendations to avoid or minimize such impacts. This report comprehensively documents existing biological resources, both native and cultivated, within the property and surrounding lands in order to assist the property owner, Alexander Mezheritsky, in project planning and permitting.

## Project Location

The Mezheritsky Property is a 0.57-acre parcel (APN 2291-012-042) approximately 0.06-mile northwest of the intersection of Hayvenhurst Avenue and Escalon Drive, within the community of Encino as shown in **Figure 1, Regional Map**. Specifically, the property is located on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Van Nuys topographic quadrangle map (**Figure 2, Vicinity Map**). The property is predominately disturbed from past residential development and demolition of the original residential structure but the western edge of the property is bordered by an urban coast live oak woodland. The grading limits of the proposed single-family residence and other structures are depicted in **Figure 3, Vegetation Communities and Land Use Types**. The majority of new project-related improvements are proposed within disturbed areas, and is referred to herein as the project design. The 0.57-acre project parcel is herein referred to as the property. The project area is defined as the land, within and outside the property, that may be affected by the project design.

## Project Description

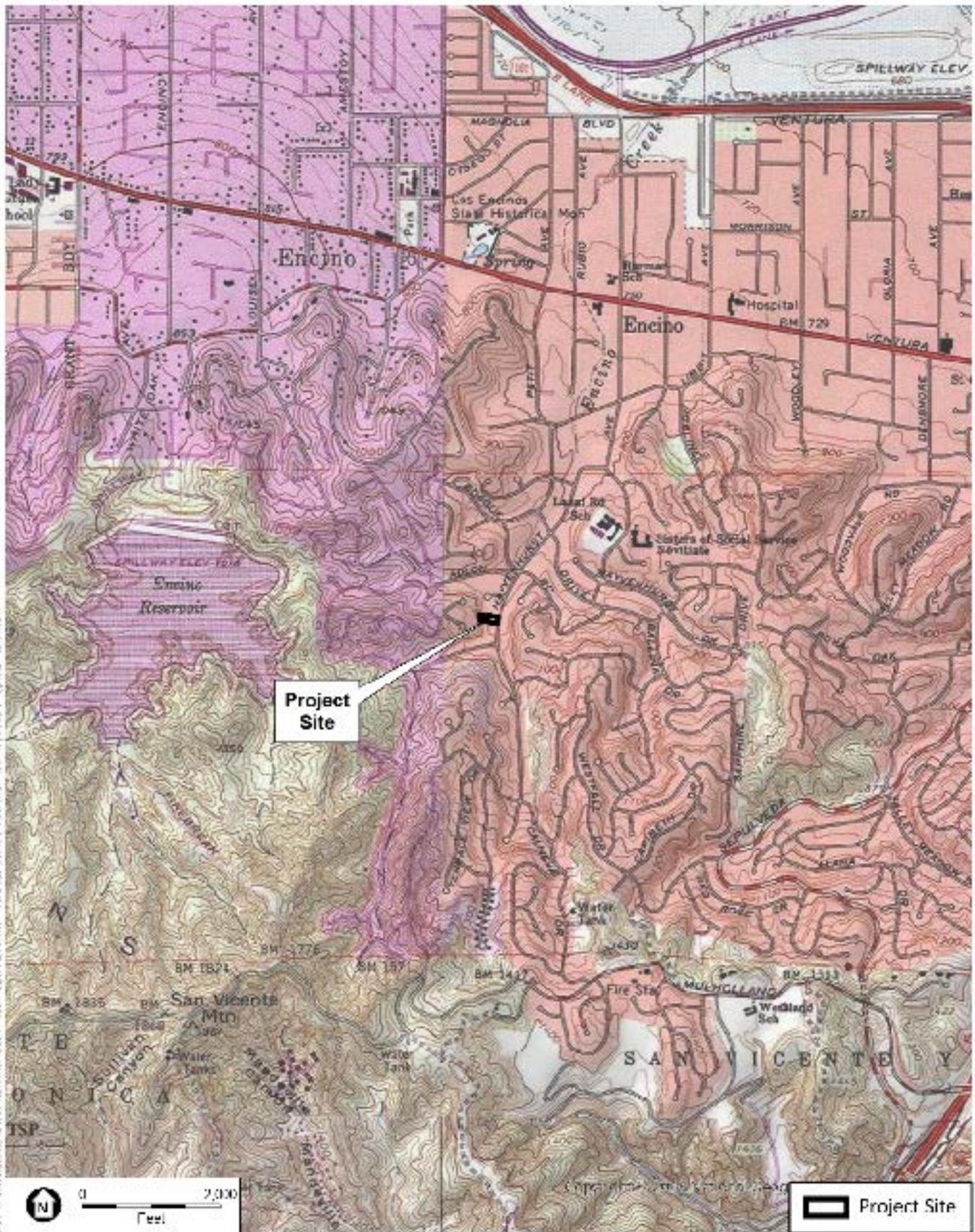
The project design proposes to construct a new two-story single family residence with accessory living quarters, and accessory dwelling unit (ADU), a pool, game court, a lawn area, driveway, and multiple retaining walls along the northern, southern, and western portions of the property. Portions of the slope on the west side of the property will be excavated and exported off site to provide level ground for the proposed pool, game court, lawn, storage, accessory living quarters and ADU.



SOURCE: ESRI, National Hydrography Dataset, DWR

1057 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino

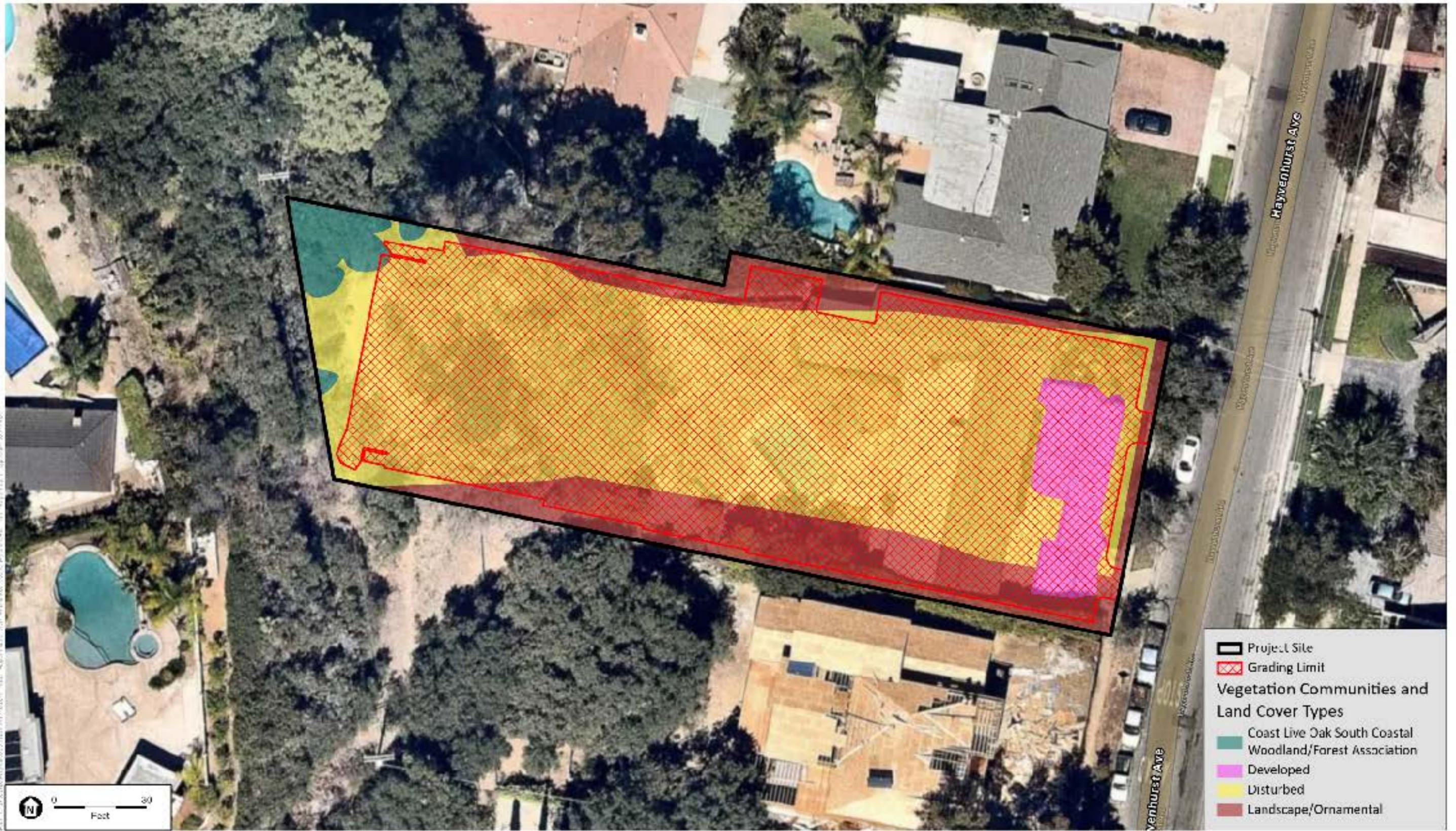
**Figure 1**  
Regional Location



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Canyon Park, Van Nuys, CA), FSA, 2021

4657 | Lawtenhurst Ave, Encino

**Figure 2**  
Project Location



SOURCE: Mapbox, 2020 (Aerial)

1057 Hayvenhurst Ave, Encino

**Figure 3**  
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types



## Methodology

### **Literature Review**

Prior to conducting the field survey, ESA conducted a database search and review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) (2021) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2013) (**Attachment A**) for recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species within the Van Nuys California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle and the eight surrounding USGS quadrangles, Oat Mountain, San Fernando, Sunland, Canoga Park, Burbank, Topanga, Beverly Hills, and Hollywood. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC Trust Resource Report for federally-sensitive biological resources known to occur in the vicinity of the project site was also reviewed (2021) (**Attachment B**). In addition, regional floral and faunal field guides, such as the *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California* (CDFW and CNPS 2006), *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evans 2009) and *The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin, et al. 2012) were utilized in the classification of vegetation communities and identification of plant species and suitable habitats (see References section). Combined, the sources reviewed provided a comprehensive baseline from which to inventory the sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on the property and within the general area.

### **Field Surveys**

A general biological survey, investigation of protected trees, and vegetation mapping was conducted on July 30, 2021 by ESA biologist Douglas Gordon-Blackwood, Registered Consulting Arborist. During the course of the field visit, an inventory of all plant and wildlife species observed was compiled, focusing on dominant plant species for the purposes of vegetation mapping. The observed vegetation communities, special-status species<sup>1</sup> (if present), and potentially jurisdictional drainage features (if present) were mapped on aerial photographs. Survey coverage of the entire property, with special attention to sensitive habitats or those areas potentially supporting special-status flora or fauna, was ensured using aerial photographs. In addition, protected trees were inventoried and cataloged. Plant and animal species observed within the project site are included in **Attachment C**.

Plant communities were recorded using Collector for ArcGIS with the aid of an Arrow 100 Submeter GNSS Receiver and a smart phone. Plant community names and descriptions follow *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California* (CDFW and CNPS 2006) and *A Manual of California Vegetation; Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evans, A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. 2009). After completing the fieldwork, the plant

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<sup>1</sup> “Special-status” species analyzed in this report include plants and animals that are listed and protected as “Endangered” or “Threatened” under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), as well as non-listed species that may be considered sufficiently rare or sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), other recognized conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society (CNPS)) and/or by the Lead Agency with authority under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to warrant conservation and protection.



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community polygons were digitized using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to calculate acreages. The vegetation on the site is depicted in **Figure 3**. Representative photographs of the survey area are included in **Attachment D**, *Site Photographs 1 through 7*.

All trees (native and non-native) with a trunk diameter of 4 inches or greater within or immediately surrounding the property were surveyed on July 30, 2021 by Mr. Gordon-Blackwood, who is an ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist (#689). Photographs of each tree are presented in Attachment D, *Site photographs 8 through 26*. Survey data for each tree is provided in **Attachment E – Tree Inventory**. For each tree, the trunk location was recorded with Collector for ArcGIS using an Arrow 100 Submeter GNSS Receiver and a smart phone. The following data was collected for each tree:

#### **Physical Characteristics**

- DBH – diameter at breast height (DBH) measured from the base of the tree using a forester’s diameter-equivalent tape.
- Canopy spread: The canopy spread from the trunk to the dripline in eight (8) directions (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW). Canopy distance was measured using a laser rangefinder when possible. Canopy distance was estimated for trees off property, or where access was restricted.
- Height – Measured with a Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Rangefinder/Hypsometer at an appropriate distance from the tree. For those trees obscured by vegetation or other trees, height was estimated.

#### **Physical Condition**

- Identification of damage caused by pathogens or insect pests, by natural causes such as lightning, or by human activity (such as utility line clearance).
- Evaluation of vigor based on such parameters as amount of new growth, leaf color, abnormal bark, dead wood, evidence of wilt, excessive necrosis or leaf chlorosis, thinning of crown, etc.
- Assessment of the overall health of the tree based on the evaluation of overall structure, presence of damage, and comparison to the typical archetype tree of the same species.

All surveyed trees were subsequently mapped in Collector for ArcGIS over the Site Plan to determine which trees would be avoided, encroached or may need removal by the proposed project design (**Figure 4**). Encroachment is defined as construction taking place within the protected zone (i.e., area within and five feet outside of the dripline or 15 feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever distance is greater). The trunk location within the figure is based on the GPS waypoint location that was recorded from one-side of the tree’s trunk by the arborist. Canopy spreads were based on approximated measurements taken in the field that were later digitized in ArcGIS.



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## Existing Conditions

The study area (property) is located at 4057 Hayvenhurst Avenue in the Community of Encino, approximately 0.06-mile northwest of the intersection of Hayvenhurst Avenue and Escalon Drive. The 0.57-acre project area consists of a mix of natural, ornamental and developed communities. Developed areas surrounding the property are comprised of adjacent residential developments and roads, as well as concrete pads of old residences located on the property.

The property is bordered by residential lots to the north, south, and west, and Hayvenhurst Avenue to the east. On a regional scale, the property is approximately 0.5-mile east of Encino Reservoir and its associated Open Space preserve that lies to the west of the study area. Representative photographs of the project area are included in Attachment D, *Site Photographs 1 - 7*.

The topography of the property is characterized by a mostly level-to-steep ascending sloping hillside on the west side with ornamental landscaping along the northern and southern boundaries. Coast live oak trees and some native vegetation occur along the western boundary of the property. Elevations range from approximately 855 along Hayvenhurst Avenue to 907 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the highest elevations occurring within the southwestern edge of the property.

### **Soils**

Based on a review of the USDA-NRCS Soils Map for the area (National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 2019), the property consists of silty clay-loam and weathered bedrock (see Attachment B). Soils mapped within the property include soils belonging to the Xerorthents-Urban Land-Balcom Complex. Specific soil mapping units mapped on the property include Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex (5 to 15 percent slopes), and Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex (15 to 30 percent slopes). Xerorthents are soils composed of weathered bedrock. These soils typically occur on hills and mountains with slopes ranging from 5 to 85 percent. Balcom soils are composed of residuum weathered from sandstone or shale. Based on the field assessment, the soils are likely compacted due to previous disturbances on the site. No hydric soils or soils capable of supporting wetland species are mapped for the property.

### **Natural Communities and Land Cover Types**

Descriptions of each natural plant community found on the property based on the classification specific to the Santa Monica Mountains (CDFG and CNPS 2006) are provided below; mapping codes are provided in parentheses next to each community name, where applicable. **Table 1, Natural Communities**, lists each of the plant communities observed, as well as the acreage within the property, and locations of each of the plant communities are shown in Figure 3, *Vegetation Communities and Land Use Types*.



**TABLE 1**  
**NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

Natural Community/Land Cover Type	Total (acres)	Total within Grading/ Construction limits (acres)
Coast Live Oak South Coastal Woodland/Forest Association – <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Woodland Alliance (6122)	0.01	0.0002
Landscaped/Ornamental	0.12	0.07
Disturbed	0.40	0.37
Developed	0.03	0.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.47</b>

**6122 - Coast Live Oak Woodland South Coastal Woodland/Forest Association (*Quercus agrifolia* South Coastal Woodland/Forest Association)**

This natural community has coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) as the dominant species. Coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association are typically found on gentle to steep north facing slopes, alluvial terraces, canyon bottoms, stream banks, slopes and flats. Soils within this community are deep, sandy or loamy with high organic matter. Associated species observed within this coast live oak woodland community on the property included laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*). This community comprises 0.01 acre of the property. Within A Manual of California Vegetation this community is referred to as Coast live oak woodland and forest (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest & Woodland Alliance).

**Landscaped/Ornamental**

Areas mapped as landscaped/ornamental include primarily non-native ornamental vegetation and turf grasses planted for landscaping purposes. Landscaped/Ornamental occurs on 0.12 acre of the property.

**Disturbed Habitat**

Disturbed habitat consists of areas that have been previously disturbed from a number of human-related, including the demolition of the original single-family residence, causes that have significantly altered and degraded the previous native habitat. Disturbed areas are typically devoid of vegetation except for non-native ruderal species along the periphery and scattered throughout. Soils in these areas are generally compacted. Disturbed habitat is mapped for 0.40 acre of the property.

**Developed**

Developed land includes areas that have been significantly altered from previous actions and now consist predominately of impermeable surfaces such as concrete and asphalt for roads, or contain buildings and



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structures with no naturally-occurring vegetation. No native vegetation was observed in developed areas. Developed land occurs on 0.03 acre of the property

### ***Sensitive Natural Communities***

Sensitive natural habitats are listed by CDFW on their *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities* (CDFW 2020).<sup>2</sup> Communities on this list are given a global (G) and state (S) rarity ranking on a scale of 1 to 5, where communities with a ranking of 5 are the most common and communities with a ranking of 1 are the rarest and of the highest priority to preserve. These high priority communities are denoted on the CDFW list with asterisks. For the purpose of this report, sensitive habitats are those communities that have a state ranking of S3 or rarer. Any sensitive habitats for the study area were identified based on the natural communities mapped for the Study Area (Natural communities and land cover types, above). No sensitive natural communities were observed within the property. The only natural community on the property, the Coast Live Oak Woodland South Coastal Woodland/Forest Association, is ranked S4 and is not considered rare.

### ***Aquatic Resources***

The Study Area was examined for any features that may potentially be jurisdictional. The potential for USACE jurisdictional “waters of the U.S.” was based primarily on the presence or absence of jurisdictional field indicators consistent with the USACE guidelines (USACE 2008) such as the presence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and/or secondary indicators of hydrology, including evidence of the deposition of debris, scour, sediment sorting, and changes in vegetation. The extent of CDFW jurisdiction was assessed based on the limits of the defined bed and bank and includes riparian streambed associated vegetation, where applicable. No Aquatic Resources were observed on site.

### ***General Wildlife Observed***

All wildlife species observed within the Study Area, as well as any diagnostic sign (call, tracks, nests, scat, remains, or other sign), were recorded in field notes. Binoculars and regional field guides were utilized for the identification of wildlife, as necessary. Wildlife taxonomy follows Stebbins (2003) and California Herps (2015) for amphibians and reptiles, the American Ornithologists’ Union (1998) for birds, and Jameson and Peeters (1988) for mammals. Scientific names are used during the first mention of a species; common names only are used in the remainder of the text. A list of all wildlife species detected is included in **Appendix C, Floral and Faunal Compendia**, attached.

The property is located within a developed area surrounded by residential land uses with small isolated stretches of coast live oak woodland scattered between properties. These isolated coast live oak woodland areas provide suitable habitat for a number of common wildlife species known to occur in oak woodland habitats as well as urban environments. Wildlife observed during the field reconnaissance include mainly avian species such as California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), Anna’s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house finch

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<sup>2</sup> Available online at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline>



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(*Carpodacus mexicanus*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), and Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). Mammal species observed include Eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*). Reptile species observed include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

### **Special-Status Plants**

The potential for special-status plant species was assessed based upon the known occurrence of species in the area as identified from CDFW, USFWS and CNPS databases (see Literature Review above and Attachments A and B), and the presence or absence of suitable habitat within the property based on plant community mapping (see *Natural Communities and Land Use Types*, above). Suitable habitat was defined as areas with appropriate vegetation communities, soils and/or topography (elevation at amsl) to support the species based on known occurrences in those habitats and/or CDFW and CNPS documented habitat descriptions for the species. The potential for occurrence of each species is summarized in **Attachment A1**, *Special-Status Plant Species*.

A total of two special-status species plant were identified as having a low potential to occur within the property based on the literature review and habitat anticipated within the property due to the presence of cismontane woodland (Coast Live Oak South Coastal Woodland/Forest Association) on site: Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*) and Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), both are California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4.2, the least sensitive CRPR category. One special-status plant species was observed within the property: southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), also CRPR 4.2. While focused special-status plant surveys were not conducted, all plants encountered during the general biological survey were identified and are listed in Attachment C, *Floral and Faunal Compendia*. Of the two low potential special-status plant species, neither bloom at the time when the survey was conducted.

### **Special-Status Wildlife**

The potential for special-status wildlife species was assessed based upon the known occurrence of species in the area as identified from CDFW and USFWS databases (see *Literature Review* section above and Attachments A and B), and the presence or absence of suitable habitat within the property based on plant community mapping (see Figure 3 - *Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types*). Suitable habitat was defined as areas with appropriate vegetation communities and/or topography (elevation at amsl) to support the species based on known occurrences in those habitats and/or CDFW documented habitat descriptions for the species. A table of special-status wildlife species for which potentially suitable habitat occurs within the property was prepared prior to the field survey, and the potential for occurrence for each species was determined following completion of the vegetation mapping. The potential for occurrence for each species is summarized in **Attachment A2**, *Special-Status Wildlife Species*.

One special status wildlife species was observed on site: California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), a local Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species. Three wildlife species have a high potential to occur or nest on site



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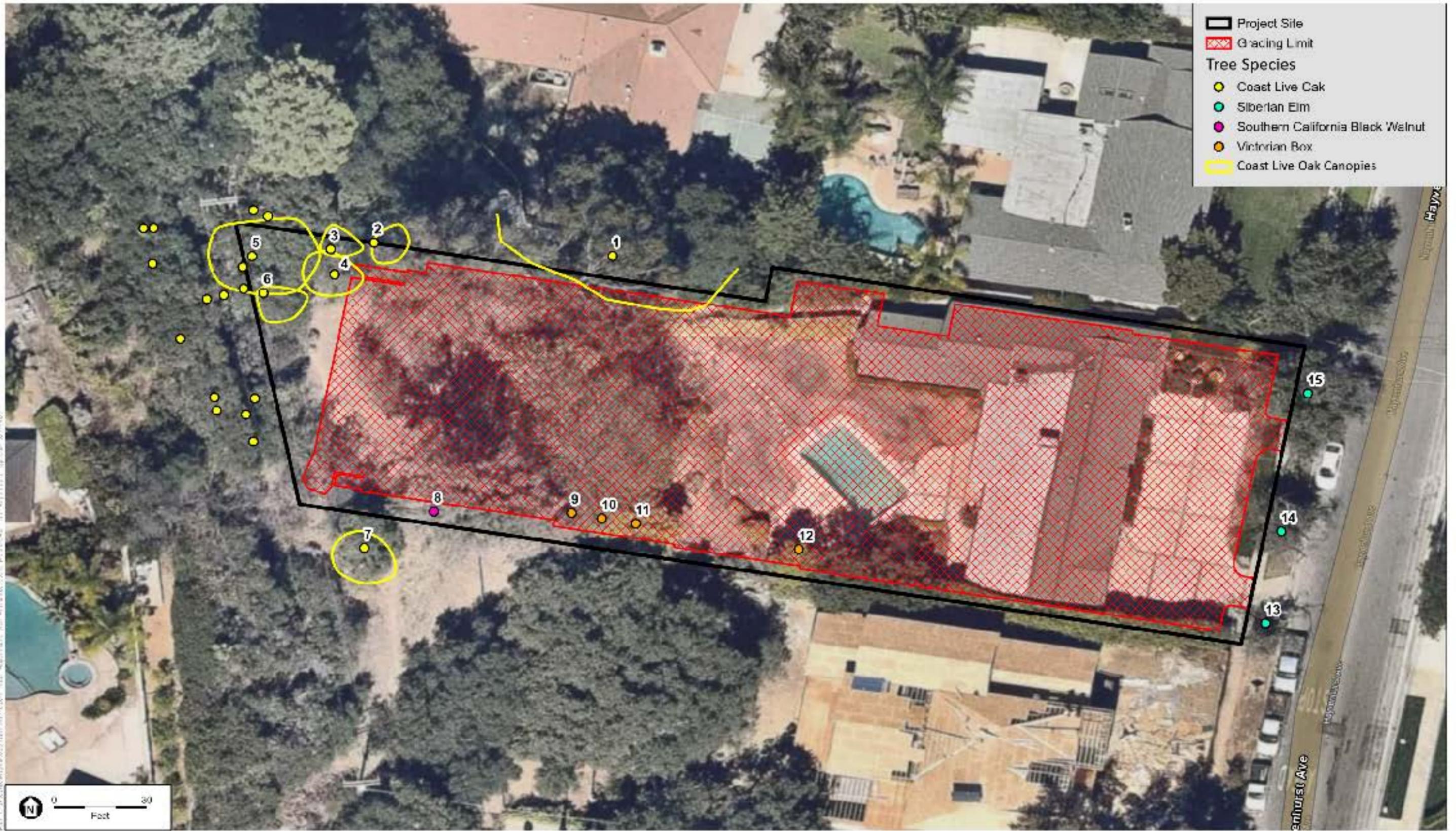
due to the presence of oak woodland on site: wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), and Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), none of which are formally listed species. Eight additional wildlife species have a low potential to occur on site due to the presence of oak woodland on site: Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), Crotch's bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*), and monarch (*Danaus plexippus* - California overwintering population).

One additional special-status wildlife species, mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), was not identified in CNDDDB, CDFW or USFWS queries. Subsequent to the initial database queries, Los Angeles City Planning has identified mountain lion as potentially occurring nearby based on data from National Park Service (NPS) GIS Mountain Lion Tracker maps. The Southern California/Central Coast evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) of mountain lion is a Candidate species as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), as defined in Section 2068 of the Fish and Game Code. This species is not expected to occur within the proposed project in spite of being documented within 500 feet south and 0.5 mile west of the survey area by the NPS.

### **Protected Trees**

A protected tree survey was conducted during the site visit which includes recording of any native trees, including oaks greater than 4 inch in diameter. A total of five (5) coast live oak trees were recorded as protected trees within the property with an additional 17 outside of the parcel but immediately adjacent to the property. No heritage trees were observed on the property. As noted in the *Special Status Plant* section above, a small southern California black walnut was also observed within the property. A depiction of trees on the site is included on **Figure 4 – Tree Plot Plan**. Representative photographs of each tree are included in Attachment D, *Site Photographs 8-26*.

Prior to the site visit, multiple large gum trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) were removed during site demolition activities. Trunks of those trees were still visible during the site visit (See Attachment D, *Site Photographs 3 and 4*). No trunks of native species were observed to have been removed. Seven additional non-native trees were also observed on the property. Four (4) Victorian box trees (*Pittosporum undulatum*) were observed along the southern boundary. Three (3) Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*) were also observed as street trees along Hayvenhurst Avenue.



SOURCE: Mapbox, 2020 (Aerial)

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**Figure 4**  
Tree Plot Plan



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## Discussion of Impacts

The following section includes a discussion of biological resource issues for the property that may be impacted by the proposed project. Biological resource issues include special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, protected trees and other biological resources considered sensitive under CEQA such as wildlife corridors, jurisdictional resources, local policies and ordinances, and habitat conservation plans. Special-status species evaluated for their potential to occur on the property are provided in the table included in Attachment A1 and A2. Additional measures to reduce potential project-related impacts to sensitive biological resources are provided in the *Avoidance, and Minimization* section below.

### ***Sensitive Natural Communities***

Sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities that are considered rare in the region by regulatory agencies, known to provide habitat for sensitive animal or plant species, or known to be important wildlife corridors. No natural communities identified on the property are considered sensitive by CDFW based on their *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities*<sup>3</sup>. Natural communities are ranked by rarity and threats and are provided a ranking score on the CDFW list. Natural community elements or vegetation types are considered sensitive when their State rarity rank is listed as S1-S3. These communities are designated with a 'Y' in the CDFW list. These communities may be perceived as declining and are officially regarded as "sensitive". The State rank for these communities is S3. Impacts to sensitive natural communities will be avoided as no sensitive natural communities occur within or near the property. The proposed project would have no effect on any riparian or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS.

### ***Aquatic Resources***

Jurisdictional resources typically include "Waters of the United States" that are regulated by the USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Jurisdictional resources also include state protected waters. Under Section 1601-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates projects that divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or use material from a streambed.

Jurisdictional features will be avoided because none occur within the property, and the proposed project would have no effect on state of federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. Regulatory permits from the USACE, CDFW, and/or RWQCB will not be required. Several small concrete v-ditches and metal drains exist on the property; however, no evidence was found that these structures functioned normally or properly convey water.

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<sup>3</sup> Available online at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/List>.



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### ***Special-status Plants***

As described previously and summarized in Appendix A1, several special-status plant species have potential to exist within the property. One special-status species, southern California black walnut, was observed during the field survey. Any special-status plant species identified as having potential to occur would be found within the native coast live oak woodland habitat found on-site, which will be avoided by the proposed project. Thus, there would be no impacts to any special-status plant species that could potentially occur on-site. Additionally, the single southern California black walnut will not be removed as a result of the project.

### ***Special-status Wildlife***

A substantial adverse effect would occur if implementation of the project would (1) substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of any special-status species; or (2) have the potential to result in a “taking” of a species that is listed, or proposed for listing, or a candidate for listing as an endangered or threatened species under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act, a rare species, or a species that is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 or, Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050, or to modify the habitat for such a species, so as to result in such an impact.

The second standard, above is based on State CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, which provides, in part, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it has the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or wildlife community. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15065 also provides that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it would “substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species” The significance standards set forth above do not limit application of this test to endangered, rare, or threatened species, but extend it to all special-status species. Thus, a substantial adverse effect would be found under either standard, if implementation of the project would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of any special-status species.

The coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association on-site can provide habitat to many common and special-status wildlife species. Adjacent trees and other tree species found on-site can also provide nesting opportunities to a variety of bird species. Conversely, the existing chain-link fence/gate that encloses the property limits the potential for mid-to large animals such as mountain lion or mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), from using the site for foraging opportunities, shelter, and breeding; however, flying animals and small ground-dwelling species can access the natural communities and vegetation on-site.

The proposed project would not alter or remove any existing native natural communities, and the grading limits and retaining walls would be confined to disturbed and developed portions of the site. The understory and the canopy of the coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association will remain intact since no trees within the coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association are proposed to be removed. Therefore, there would be no reduction in potentially suitable wildlife habitat within the property. Although there would be a minor increase in use and human activities, the property currently experiences minimal



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human activities that wildlife inhabiting the area are exposed, and the incremental increase is not expected to inhibit wildlife from continuing to use the existing habitat, which will remain unaltered, or the natural habitat associated with electrical distribution lines running along the western boundary of the property. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to wildlife species would occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

None of the threatened and endangered wildlife species identified in the database queries are expected to occur within the Project Site due to the lack of suitable habitat or inability to access the property because of fencing. However, the CESA Candidate species mountain lion has been identified as occurring within NPS lands near the proposed project. The mountain lion is a widespread, but uncommon, species, whose range in California extends from shrublands and forests in the Coast Ranges, from sea level to 3,050 meters (10,000 feet). The Southern California/Central Coast ESU of this species does not inhabit the Mojave or Colorado deserts, although other evolutionarily significant units may occur. Mountain lion is well-documented within the Santa Monica Mountains, based on tracking studies conducted by the NPS (Riley et al 2014). Mountain lion's primary prey is mule deer, and mountain lion seasonal movements often follow deer migration. Mule deer comprise up to 80% of a mountain lion's diet but other prey species may include coyotes, raccoons, rabbits, livestock or pets in urban areas. Mountain lions often make their dens for rearing young in natural cavities such as caves and sometimes in thickets. Mountain lions prefer vegetated ridgetops and stream courses as travel corridors and hunting routes. Mountain lions select habitats with dense understory vegetation, such as riparian woodlands and chaparral, and adequate stalking cover to allow for successful hunting. None of these habitats exist on the Project Site.

The proposed project is situated on a previously developed lot within a busy and established residential community. The site lacks suitable vegetation, stream courses or natural cavities to provide suitable foraging, den sites, or movement. Due to the site's existing fences and gates that encompass the property, the proposed project would not substantially interfere with mountain lion movement within the Santa Monica Mountains as the site does not currently serve as a viable corridor for large mammals. No evidence of mountain lions, mule deer, or active or former mountain lion natal dens were observed during the general biological survey. The NPS has numerous records of at least two different mountain lion individuals occurring within natural habitats surrounding the Encino Reservoir, which is about 0.5-mile to the west of the Project Site. The Project Site provides no suitable foraging or denning habitats nor does the site provide an opportunity for movement to or from nearby suitable habitat, including Encino Reservoir. The project will not adversely impact mountain lions at the site or adversely impact connectivity to other mountain lion habitats in the Santa Monica Mountains.

### ***Nesting and Native Birds***

The native coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest habitat areas and existing trees on the property provide suitable nesting habitat for avian species, particularly ones observed on the property, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFG) 3500.



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Depending on the timing of construction, project activities could have the potential to disrupt nesting activity if conducted during the general avian breeding season of February through August, including causing the abandonment of nests and/or direct impacts to eggs and nestlings, which would violate the MTBA and CFGC. The CFGC also affords protection of native birds outside of the nesting season. Construction-related impacts to native birds that are foraging or roosting on or near the property would be negligible, because of the extensive amount of suitable habitat that is adjacent. Some native bird species may temporarily disperse and forage in adjacent areas during construction; however, this is not expected to have a detrimental effect on their population or distribution in the region. Potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds could occur if construction activities take place during the nesting season (February through August). Potential impacts from construction activities and associated noises and vibrations could impact birds that are nesting on or adjacent to the property. Avoidance measures are included in the Avoidance and Minimization Section to lessen potential project-related impacts to nesting birds and demonstrate regulatory compliance.

### ***Wildlife Corridors***

Wildlife movement corridors, also referred to as dispersal corridors or landscape linkages, are generally defined as linear features along which animals can travel from one habitat or resource area to another. The property and surrounding area does not function as a significant wildlife movement corridor, but the undeveloped coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association areas on the property do allow for local wildlife movement particularly for birds and small mammals moving through the region. However, any impacts to movement would be temporary, and are thus not expected to interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors. The Project Site is fenced on all sides, which prevents ease of movement through the Project Site. Large mammals are not expected to make use of the Project Site. The closest patch of natural habitat occurs approximately 500 feet south of the Project Site, south of Escalon Drive, with which there is no direct connection with the Project Site. Additionally, no other infrastructure, buildings, or structures are proposed for the project that would significantly alter the existing landscape preventing wildlife from continuing to move through the general area. Therefore, the project design would not interfere with wildlife movement.

### ***Protected Trees***

Pursuant to the City's oak and native tree protection ordinance, removal of or damage to any native oak (*Quercus* species), southern California black walnut, western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), or toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) tree that is at least 4 inches or more in cumulative diameter as measured 4.5 feet above the mean natural grade (diameter at breast height [dbh]), shall be prohibited except where no other feasible alternative exists. If impacts to protected trees cannot be avoided, a permit and corresponding mitigation is required for native tree removal or the loss of or worsened health of native trees



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resulting from encroachment into the protective zone<sup>4</sup> of a given tree. Recommendations made in *Avoidance and Minimization*, below shall minimize impacts to coast live oak trees on site.

No protected tree species will be removed as a result of the project design. One off-site coast live oak (Figure 4 – Tree #1) on the adjacent property to the north will be encroached upon as a result of the proposed installation of retaining wall #2 along the northwest boundary of the property. The oak tree is located behind a fence on a neighboring property and the DBH was estimated at 30 inches. A small retaining wall installed on the neighbor's property has likely severed the trees northern anchoring roots (See Attachment D – Site Photographs 8, 9, & 10). The oak tree's southern anchoring roots would remain within areas proposed for a lawn and a rose garden. Installation of a proposed retaining wall is planned in the protected zone of this oak, however a large landscape area south of this wall will be retained beyond the southern extent of the dripline radius to provide ample root space. Retaining wall #2 is anticipated to encroach into approximately 3% of the protected zone. Excavation with hand tools (or air excavation tools) within the root zone, monitoring by an arborist during construction, and follow up visits are recommended to reduce risks to this tree during construction. A second coast live oak (Figure 4 – Tree 4; See Attachment D – Site Photographs 13) will be encroached as a result of the installation of a small planter within the property. An encroachment of less than 5% is anticipated with the construction of a small planter in the northwest corner of the site.

Prior to the site visit, demolition of the previous house occurred on the property and site clearing of old gum trees and vegetation occurred. It was not clear during the site visit whether grade changes or compaction within the root zone of either protected oak tree had occurred. It is assumed that Tree #1 has had multiple grade changes during the demolition phase prior to the site visit. Compaction within this area is also likely.

### ***Habitat Conservation Plans***

Natural Habitats and Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) within the City of Los Angeles recognize the Encino Reservoir as part of the greater Los Angeles County-designated Santa Monica Mountains SEA. Open lands associated with Encino reservoir act as the northeastern boundary for the Santa Monica Mountains SEA. Formerly, the Encino Reservoir was designated by Los Angeles County as its own SEA but was incorporated into the Santa Monica Mountains SEA. As noted in the Santa Monica Mountains SEA description:

“Encino Reservoir has the best undisturbed stand of inland chaparral, coastal sage scrub and streamside vegetation remaining on the inland slope of the Santa Monica Mountains. Inland chaparral develops where the moist coastal air rarely intrudes, and its characteristic species composition is different from similar communities on the coastal side of the mountains. In addition,

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<sup>4</sup> The area within the dripline of a protected tree and extending to a point at least 5 feet outside the dripline, or 15 feet from the trunk[s] of a tree, whichever distance is greater.



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the freshwater habitat is present along the shores of the Reservoir, so that the overlap of habitats provides a greater number of resources than each habitat would have alone.”

The property is located 0.28 miles northeast of the eastern boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains SEA. The project is not within any known HCP (Habitat Conservation Plan), Significant Ecological Area (SEA), or Natural Community Conservation Plan. No impacts to HCPs are anticipated as a result of the project.

## Avoidance and Minimization

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, the following recommendations would avoid or minimize any potential impact to sensitive biological resources from construction of the proposed project.

### ***Sensitive Natural Communities/Aquatic Resources/Special Status Plants***

No impacts to sensitive natural communities, aquatic resources, or special status plants will occur as a result of the project.

### ***Special-status Wildlife/Nesting Birds***

Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season, which generally runs from February through August, to avoid take of nesting birds, eggs, chicks, or fledglings.

If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, a qualified biologist, with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys, should conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for active nests no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project construction activities. If a protected native bird nest is found, flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing and noise attenuation shall be used to demarcate a buffer zone of 100 feet (or 200 feet for raptors) between the project construction activities and the nest. Project construction personnel, including all contractors working on site, will be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent will delay all project construction activities within the 100- (or 200-) foot buffer area until September 1st or until a qualified biologist has determined that the juveniles have fledged, the nest is vacated, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.

If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer could support nest disturbance avoidance, the biologist will prepare a written explanation as to why the narrower buffer (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the City.

The qualified biological monitor should be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project construction activities. The biological monitor will send weekly monitoring



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reports to the City during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and will notify the City immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.

### ***Protected Trees***

As depicted in Figure 4 - Tree Plot Plan, no protected trees will be removed as a result of proposed project design or associated construction activities. Two coast live oak trees, one onsite and one offsite, will have their protection zone encroached upon as a result of proposed project activities. No other native (non-oak) trees will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Avoiding any disturbance to the protected zone of all oak trees is recommended, including grading, trenching, filling (adding soils), or paving within and around the protected zone, and will have the least impact on the oaks. The protected zone is defined as a zone underneath and immediately outside the canopy of a protected tree. Within this zone, construction is likely to affect a tree's health and must be carefully managed. Per City requirements, the protected zone of the trees addressed by this report is the area within fifteen feet of the trunk, or within the dripline and extending five feet beyond the dripline, whichever is greater<sup>5</sup>. In situations where the canopy has been pruned back (such as coast live oak tree #1) or the radius from the trunk to the dripline is variable, the project arborist should mark or otherwise delineate the optimal location of the protection zone. The following minimization measures are recommended

- **Tree Protection Fencing.** Establish tree protection fencing around the protection zone. This area must be observed and respected during all construction activities near the protected trees. This will ensure preservation of the trees. This area is to be clean and clear of any construction material, debris, equipment, portable toilets, and foot or equipment traffic. Fencing shall be installed prior to construction at the edge of the protection zone, and remain in place until the entire project is complete.
- **Grading/Trenching in Protected Zone.** Where possible, grading/trenching should be restricted to areas outside the protected zone of the trees. All grubbing and clearing within the protection zone of a tree shall be done manually. All soil removal must be done with hand tools (shovels, picks, hand trowels, and similar equipment). The tool of choice is an air spade. The air spade excavates soil without damaging the roots. Jack hammers should not be used to remove the soil. When a root is encountered, soil removal is to be done without chipping, marring, or damaging the root bark in any way. Damaging the root bark will open up the bark barrier so that disease can enter the tree. This will allow rot to develop or fungus to take over, and can result in root death.
- **Avoiding Root Damage.** It is not recommended to cut roots larger than one inch. If any roots over one inch in diameter are damaged, they must be clean-cut with a sharp and sterilized hand tool. Any

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<sup>5</sup> The dripline of a protected tree is a line which can be drawn around a tree under the tips of the outermost branches. It is the location where rainwater tends to drip from the tree.



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roots permanently exposed from grading or scraping of topsoil should be cleanly cut just below the new soil grade.

- **Soil Grade.** Soil levels must be returned to the original grade, at which trees' roots were first established. Existing fill soil above that original grade shall be removed to the extent possible; no additional fill soil shall be placed over the original grade. If soil is filled back to the original grade, compaction shall be done manually only (no equipment shall be used). Compaction shall be done in layers of three to six inches depending on soil structure. No gaps or pockets shall remain in the soil.
- **Irrigation.** During construction, trees shall only be watered under the guidance of the project arborist. Where it is needed, temporary irrigation (drip, leaking tube, or other) shall be installed at intervals throughout the fenced protection zone to allow periodic deep watering during construction. The entire protected zone of the trees should be watered to a soil depth of four feet. This may require slow irrigation for 8-24 hours or more, or may require repeat waterings of shorter duration to promote saturation. The soil should be allowed to dry out completely before watering is repeated. The period between waterings may be a month or more. The project arborist should monitor the protected trees and provide recommendations on the effectiveness and duration of temporary irrigation.
- **Landscaping Around Native Trees.** Landscaping near native oaks shall be drought tolerant only. Irrigation overspray or runoff, as a result of lawn or ornamental irrigation, shall be avoided in the protection zone of any oak. All landscaping shall be kept away from the trunk of any coast live oak tree by a minimum of two feet.
- **Post-Construction Monitoring.** Follow up inspections by the project arborist should be conducted one year after construction is completed. Preferably, follow up visits should be conducted quarterly during the first year after construction and two times yearly for two years after construction. More frequent monitoring and/or post-construction steps to improve any trees that are doing poorly should be carried out as recommend by the arborist.

Loss of either oak tree within five years of construction activities shall be lessened with the onsite planting of two coast live oak trees, included within the definition set forth in Section 17.02 of the LA City Protected Tree Ordinance. The size of each replacement tree shall be a 15-gallon, or larger, specimen, measuring one inch or more in diameter at a point one foot above the base, and not less than seven feet in height, measured from the best. New trees that are planted as directed by the City should be evaluated immediately following installation, then monitored every three months during the first year after planting. Monitoring for two additional years should be done twice yearly for a total of three years. All monitoring should be done by the project arborist, who should submit a written report of the observations and recommendations as needed to the applicant. More frequent monitoring and/or post-construction steps to improve any trees that are doing poorly should be carried out as recommended by the arborist.



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## Conclusion

Based on the results of the habitat assessment, the project site does not support any environmental or biological resources of critical concern nor do any precisely mapped environmental resources occur on the project site. There would be no significant cumulative impact to biological resources. Implementation of the project design would not have a reasonable possibility of a significant effect on biological resources, including on mountain lion.

Please contact Daryl Koutnik (DKoutnik@ESAssoc.com) or Douglas Gordon-Blackwood (DGordon-Blackwood@ESAssoc.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Douglas Gordon-Blackwood'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Douglas' being the most prominent.

Douglas Gordon-Blackwood  
Senior Biologist; Registered Consulting Arborist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Daryl Koutnik'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Daryl' being the most prominent.

Daryl Koutnik  
Principal Biologist



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## Prepared by

Douglas Gordon-Blackwood – Senior Associate Biologist/Registered Consulting Arborist (#689)  
Daryl Koutnik – Principal, Biological Resources

## Attachments

- A. Special-Status Species Table
- B. Literature Review (CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC, NWI, NRCS Soils)
- C. Species Compendia
- D. Site Photographs
- E. Tree Inventory



# **ATTACHMENT A**

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## **Special-Status Species Tables**

# ATTACHMENT A1: SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES (FERNS)</b>				
<b>Thelypteridaceae (Thelypteris Family)</b>				
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2B.2	Jan.-Sep.	Meadows and seeps; grows along streambanks and within seeps Elevation range extends from 50-610 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino counties, Arizona, Baja California, Sonora Mexico.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)</b>				
<b>Apiaceae (Carrot Family)</b>				
western bristly scaleseed <i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2A	Mar.-Jun.	Sonoran Desert scrub. Rocky or sandy. Elevation range extends from 365-670 meters. Found in Los Angeles and San Diego.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</b>				
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	May-Nov	Margins of marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), and vernal pools. Elevation range extends from 0-425 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	Federal: None State: Rare Local: 1B.2	Jul.-Nov.	Chaparral, coastal scrub; rocky. Elevation range extends from 280-760 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Found in Los Angeles and Ventura counties.	
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1A	Aug.-Oct.	Freshwater marsh, salt marsh. Elevation range extends from 10-1,675 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat. Species is likely extinct.
San Gabriel Mountains sunflower <i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.3	May-Jul.	Rocky or gravelly, lower and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation range extends from 1,500-2,500 meters. Found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Feb.-Jun.	Salt-marsh, playas, vernal-pools, coastal; usually occurs in wetlands but occasionally in non-wetlands. Elevation range extends from 1-1,220 meters. Found in Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Diego, and possibly Los Angeles, Kern and San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
white rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2B.2	Jul.-Dec.	sandy, gravelly, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland. Elevation range extends from 0-2,100 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Jul.-Nov.	Near ditches, springs, and streams; cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic) Elevation range extends from 2-2,040 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Found in Los Angeles, Kern, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego counties.	
Greata's aster <i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.3	Jun.-Oct.	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland; often found within mesic canyons.  Elevation range extends from 300-2,010 meters.  Found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>Berberidaceae (Barberry Family)</b>				
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Federal: FE State: CE Local: 1B.1	Mar.-June	Sandy soils in low-gradient washes, alluvial terraces, and canyon bottoms, along gravelly wash margins, or on coarse soils on steep, generally north-facing slopes in alluvial scrub, cismontane (e.g., chamise) chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and/or riparian scrub or woodland.  Elevation range extends from 274-825 meters.  Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat. All CNDDDB occurrences of Nevin's barberry in the Santa Monica Mountains are believed to have been introduced.
<b>Boraginaceae (Borage Family)</b>				
Palmer's grapplinghook <i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-May	Variety of southern California plant communities including sage scrub; clay soils.  Elevation range extends from 20-955 meters.  Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to absence of suitable clay soils.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2B.2	Jan.-Jul.	Marches and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks). Elevation range extends from 5-500 meters. Found in Orange, Riverside, San Diego, possibly Los Angeles counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Hubby's phacelia <i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Apr.-Jun	Gravelly, rocky, talus soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range extends from 0-1,000 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Kern, Ventura counties.	<b>Low.</b> This species has a low potential to occur within the study area due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat.
<b>Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)</b>				
beach spectaclepod <i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	Federal: None State: ST Local: 1B.1	Mar.-May	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub (sandy). Elevation range extends from 3-50 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina Island, San Luis Obispo, San Miguel Island, San Nicolas Island, Ventura.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.3	Jan.-Jul.	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation range extends from 1-885 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Federal: FE State: CT Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Oct.	Marshes or swamps. Elevation range extends from 5-330 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, possibly San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)</b>				
marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Federal: FE State: SE Local: 1B.1	May-Aug.	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish)/sandy, openings Elevation range extends from 3-170 meters. Found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)</b>				
Coulter's Saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Mar.-Oct.	Alkaline or clay soils; coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range extends from 3-460 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
South Coast saltscale <i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Mar.-Oct.	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas. Elevation range extends from 0-140 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Parish's brittlescale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Jun.-Oct.	Shadscale scrub, alkali sinks, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian; playas, vernal pools. Elevation range extends from 25-1,900 meters. Found in Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and possibly Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Apr.-Oct.	Coastal sage scrub, wetland-riparian; coastal. Elevation range extends from 10-200 meters. Found in Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and possibly Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory Family)</b>				
lucky morning-glory <i>Calystegia felix</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 3.1	Mar.-Sep.	Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), riparian scrub (alluvial); usually found in wetlands and marshes, but can be found in drier areas as well. Elevation range extends from 30-215 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Peirson's morning-glory <i>Calystegia peirsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Apr.-Jun.	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation range extends from 30-1500 meters. Found in Kern, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Small-flowered morning-glory <i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Jul.	Clay soils, serpentinite seeps; openings in chaparral; coastal sage scrub; valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range extends from 0-305 meters. Found in Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Western dichondra <i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Jan.-Jul.	perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Elevation range extends from 50-500 meters. Found in Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego, Ventura counties.	
<b>Crassulaceae</b> <b>(Stonecrop Family)</b>				
Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Jun.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/often clay. Elevation range extends from 5-450 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Santa Monica dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Federal: FT State: None Local: 1B.1	Mar.-Jun.	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Grows on north-facing slopes within canyons and sedimentary substrates. Elevation range extends from 210-500 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
San Gabriel Mountains dudleya <i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Mar.-Jun.	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest; grows in crevices and on cliff walls composed of decomposed granite; Elevation range extends from 244-610 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Apr.-Jul.	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland often on clay soils. Elevation range extends from 15-790 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Fabaceae (Legume Family)</b>				
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Federal: FE State: None Local: 1B.1	Jan.-Aug.	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers. Elevation range extends from 4-640 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Federal: FE State: CE Local: 1B.1	Jun.-Oct.	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish). Elevation range extends from 1-35 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
coastal dunes milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	Federal: FE State: CE Local: 1B.1	Mar.-May	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, coastal prairie (mesic); often vernal mesic areas. Elevation range extends from 1-50 meters. Found in Los Angeles and San Diego counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
Payne's bush lupine <i>Lupinus paynei</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Mar.-Apr.	Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation range extends from 220-420 meters. Found in Los Angeles and Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Fagaceae (Oak Family)</b>				
Nuttall's scrub oak <i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Feb.-Aug.	Sage scrub and chaparral; sandy clay loam or sandstone. Elevation range extends from 15-400 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Found in Orange, San Diego, Ventura counties.	
San Gabriel oak <i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Apr.-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Elevation range extends from 450-1,000 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>Juglandaceae (Walnut Family)</b>				
Southern California black walnut <i>Juglans californica</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Aug.	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; alluvial. Elevation range extends from 50-900 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Observed.</b> This species was observed within the study area. One small plant was observed along the southern boundary of the project.
<b>Lamiaceae (Mint Family)</b>				
fragrant pitcher sage <i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Oct.	Chaparral. Elevation range extends from 20-1,310 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
white-veined monardella <i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.3	Apr.-Dec.	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. Elevation range extends from 50-1,525 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Malvaceae (Mallow Family)</b>				
Davidson's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None	Jun.-Jan.	Coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland;	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
	Local: 1B.2		commonly found within sandy washes. Elevation range extends from 185-855 meters.	
salt spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2.2	Mar.-Jun.	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas; alkaline and mesic soils. Elevation range extends from 15-1,530 meters. Found in Kern, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego, possibly Los Angeles counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Montiaceae (Miner's Lettuce Family)</b>				
Brewer's calandrinia <i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	(Jan)Mar.-Jun.	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation range extends from 10-1220 meters. Found in Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Onagraceae (Evening-primrose Family)</b>				
Lewis' evening-primrose <i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 3	Mar.-Jun.	Coastal bluff scrub; cistomane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay soils. Elevation range extends from 0-300 meters. Found in Los Angeles. San Diego, possibly Orange counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)</b>				
Salt marsh bird's beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	Federal: FE State: SE Local: 1B.2	May-Oct.	Coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps. Elevation range extends from 0-30 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	
<b>Papaveraceae (Poppy Family)</b>				
white pygmy-poppy <i>Canbya candida</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Jun.	Creosote Bush Scrub, Joshua Tree Woodland. Elevation range extends from 1,500-2,579 meters. Found in Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>Phrymaceae (Lopseed Family)</b>				
Johnston's monkeyflower <i>Diplacus johnstonii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.3	May-Aug.	Lower montane coniferous forest Elevation range extends from 975-2,920 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)</b>				
prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Jul	Coastal sage scrub, wetland-riparian; occurs almost always under natural conditions in wetlands. Elevation range extends from 15-1,210 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties.	
<b>Polygonaceae (Buckwheat Family)</b>				
San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	Federal: FC State: FE Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Jul.	Coastal scrub (sandy), valley and foothill grassland; Elevation range extends from 150-1,220 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Ventura, possibly Orange counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
California spineflower <i>Mucronea californica</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Jul.	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range extends from 0-1,400 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Federal: FE State: SE Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Jun.	Scrub and chaparral in sandy soils and alluvial fans. Elevation range extends from 200-760 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Rosaceae (Rose Family)</b>				
island mountain-mohogany <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.3	Feb.-May	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. Elevation range extends from 30-600 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Santa Catalina Island, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Rosa Island, and Ventura.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.1	Feb.-Jul. (uncommonly Sep.)	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly. Elevation range extends from 70-810 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, possibly Riverside counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Rubiaceae (Coffee Family)</b>				
Santa Barbara bedstraw <i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.3	May-Jul.	Cismontane woodland Elevation range extends from 200-1,220 meters.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Found in Los Angeles, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura counties.	
<b>Solanaceae (Nightshade Family)</b>				
lobed ground-cherry <i>Physalis lobata</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2B.3	Sep.-Jan.	Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Elevation range extends from 500-800 meters. Found in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and project is outside suitable elevation range for species.
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)</b>				
<b>Juncaceae (Juncus)</b>				
southwestern spiny rush <i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Jun.	Mesic soils in coastal dunes; alkaline seeps in meadows; coastal salt marshes and swamps. Elevation range extends from 3-900 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Liliaceae (Lily Family)</b>				
Catalina mariposa lily <i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Feb-Jun.	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Typically found in heavy soils within openings. Elevation range extends from 15-700 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	<b>Low.</b> This species has a low potential to occur within the study area due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat. Oak woodland habitat on site is heavily modified and is unlikely to support this species.
slender mariposa lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 1B.2	Mar.-Jun.	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; found on the valley floor within shaded canyons typically on grassy slopes.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
			Elevation range extends from 320-1,000 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	May-Jul.	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, granitic/rocky. Elevation range extends from 100-1,700 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
ocellated Humboldt lily <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 4.2	Mar.-Jul.	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, openings. Elevation range extends from 30-1,800 meters. Found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Poaceae (True Grass Family)</b>				
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: 2.1	Sep.-May	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), riparian scrub/mesic. Elevation range extends from 0-1,215 meters. Found in Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Federal: FE State: SE Local: 1B.1	Apr.-Aug.	Vernal pools. Elevation range extends from 15-660 meters. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

**<sup>1</sup> Sensitivity Status**

**Federal**

- FE *Federally Endangered*
- FT *Federally Threatened*
- FC *Federal Candidate*
- FPE *Federally Proposed as Endangered*
- FPT *Federally Proposed as Threatened*
- FPD *Federally Proposed for Delisting*

**State**

- SE *State Listed as Endangered*
- ST *State Listed as Threatened*
- SCE *State Candidate for Endangered*
- SCT *State Candidate for Threatened*
- SR *State Rare*

**Local**

**CRPR** *California Rare Plant Ranks:*

- California Rare Plant Rank 1A Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- California Rare Plant Rank 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- California Rare Plant Rank 2A Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- California Rare Plant Rank 2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but common elsewhere
- California Rare Plant Rank 3 Plants about which more information is needed, a review list
- California Rare Plant Rank 4 Plants of limited distribution, a watch list

*Threat Code extensions and their meanings:*

- 0.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.2-Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.3-Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**<sup>2</sup> Sources for Preferred Habitat:**

Calflora. 2021. Information on Wild California Plants. Available online at: <https://www.calflora.org/>. Accessed on July 30, 2021.

CDFW. 2021. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). RareFind, Version 5.0 (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Available online at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data>. Accessed on July 30, 2021.

Source: ESA, 2021.

# ATTACHMENT A2: SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<b>Clams and Mussels Pelecypoda</b>			
Western Ridged Mussel <i>Gonidea angulata</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: G1, S1/S2	Primarily creeks & rivers & less often lakes. Originally in most of state, now extirpated from Central & Southern California.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Snails, Slugs, and Abalone Gastropoda</b>			
Pacoima shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta traskii pacoimensis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: S1	Terrestrial, pulmonate snail known from type locality within Pacoima Canyon on the west side of the San Gabriel Mountains. Found mostly under bark and fragments of rotten logs. Known only from Los Angeles county.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
San Gabriel Chestnut <i>Glyptostoma gabrielse</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: G2, S2	Terrestrial, pulmonate snail found in the region of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the Angeles National Forest and the San Gabriel National Monument.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Spiders and Relatives Arachnida</b>			
Gertsch's socialchemmis spider <i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: G1, S1	Coastal scrub. Found in only 2 localities: Brentwood and Topanga Canyon	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Order Anostraca (fairy shrimp) Crustacea</b>			
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Federal: FE State: None Local:	Endemic to western Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains greater than 12 inches in depth. Hatch in warm water	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
		later in the season. Typically observed January through March.	
<b>Order Orthoptera (Grasshoppers, Locusts, Crickets)</b> <i>Insecta</i>			
Santa Monica Shieldback Katydid <i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: G1G2, S1S2	Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California. Inhabit introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Order Coleoptera (beetles)</b> <i>Insecta</i>			
Sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cincindela hirticollis gravida</i>	Federal: None State: None Local:	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>	Federal: None State: None Local:	Coastal dunes; Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Order Lepidoptera (butterflies &amp; moths)</b> <i>Insecta</i>			
Busck's gallmoth <i>Eugnosta busckana</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: G1G3, SH	Coast dunes and scrub. Known only from collections at El Segundo Dunes.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
monarch butterfly – California overwintering population <i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	Federal: None State: None Local:	Wintering sites in California are associated with wind-protected groves of large trees (primarily eucalyptus or pine [ <i>Pinus</i> spp.]) with nectar and water sources nearby that are generally near the coast.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Order Hymenoptera (ants, bees, &amp; wasps)</b> <b>Insecta</b>			
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Federal: None State: SCE Local:	Open grassland and scrub habitats that support potential nectar sources such as plants within the Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, and Boraginaceae families.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to the lack of suitable nectar sources on site.
<b>FISH</b>			
<b>Trout &amp; Salmon</b> <b>Salmonidae</b>			
steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	Federal: FE State: None Local:	South coast flowing waters with variable temperatures. Found in streams and rivers with at least 7 inches minimum depth.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Minnnows &amp; Carp</b> <b>Cyprinidae</b>			
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcutti</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Prefers slow water stream sections with muddy or sandy bottoms. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, insects, and associated invertebrates.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Prefer south coast flowing water in habitat that includes clear, well oxygenated water with movement due to a current or waves. In addition the fish thrive in areas with deep cover or overhead protection from vegetation or woody debris.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>Suckers</b> <b>Catostomidae</b>			
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Federal: FT State: None Local:	Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Newts</b> <b>Salamandridae</b>			
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Leave their aquatic habitat within a few weeks of breeding, and estivate terrestrially during the dry summer, residing in moist habitats under woodland debris, animal burrows, or in rock crevices. Species has been documented migrating approximately 2 miles between breeding and estivation sites.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>Spadefoot Toads</b> <b>Scaphiopodidae</b>			
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Mixed woodland, grasslands, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Rain pools or shallow temporary pools, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding. Perennial plants necessary for its major food-termites.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>True Toads</b> <b>Bufonidae</b>			
arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Federal: FE State: SSC Local:	Gravelly or sandy washes, stream and river banks, and arroyos where flow rates are great enough to keep silt and clay suspended. Found in desert wash, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, and south coast standing waters. Shallow sandy pools bordered sand and gravel flood terraces are needed for breeding.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>True Frogs</b> <b>Ranidae</b>			
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytoni</i>	Federal: FT State: SSC Local:	Aquatic habitats including pools and backwaters within streams and creeks,	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
		ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds and lagoons.	
southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	Federal: FE State: SE, WL Local:	Occurs in San Jacinto Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains in Southern California and the Southern Sierra Nevada.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>REPTILES</b>			
<b>Box &amp; Water Turtles</b> <b>Emydidae</b>			
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Known to occur in slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, irrigation ditches with abundant vegetation, reservoirs with emergent basking sites, and either rocky or muddy bottoms. In woodland, forest, or grassland habitats. In creeks that pool to shallower areas and with logs, rocks, cattail mats, and/or exposed banks for basking are required. Could enter brackish or even seawater. Adjacent uplands used during winter.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>Spiny Lizards</b> <b>Phrynosomatidae</b>			
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Prefers sandy riparian and sage scrub habitats but also occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 feet, open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes and loose soil for cover and abundant supply of harvester ants.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Whiptails &amp; relatives</b> <b>Teiidae</b>			
coastal western whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
	Local:	areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	
<b>Legless Lizards</b> <b>Anniellidae</b>			
southern California legless lizard [=silvery legless lizard] <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> [= <i>Anniella pulchra</i> ]	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach/coastal dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable moist soils or leaf litter habitat.
<b>Egg-Laying Snakes</b> <b>Colubridae</b>			
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, and grasslands, and chaparral habitats. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas with friable soils for burrowing.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	Federal: None State: None Local:	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Live-Bearing Snakes</b> <b>Natricidae</b>			
two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Habitat includes marsh and swamp, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetland. Highly aquatic, found in or near	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
	Local:	permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Hawks, Kites, Harriers, &amp; Eagles Accipitridae</b>			
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Federal: BGEPA, BCC State: FP, WL Local: LACSBS Part II	Known to live in open and semi-open country featuring native vegetation across most of the Northern Hemisphere. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. They are found primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, Canyonlands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. Nest on cliffs and steep escarpments in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas. Forages for mammalian prey in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak savannahs, open coniferous forest, and over open areas	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Federal: BCC State: ST Local: LACSBS Part II	Found in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>New World Vultures Cathartidae</b>			
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE, FP Local: LACSBS Part II	Scavenge for carrion in habitats ranging from Pacific beaches to mountain forests and meadows. They nest in caves on cliff faces in mountains up to 6,000 feet in elevation.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Rails, Coots, &amp; Gallinules</b> <b>Rallidae</b>			
yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Federal: BCC State: SSC Local:	Known to occur within freshwater marshlands, meadows, and seeps.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable aquatic habitat.
<b>Cuckoos &amp; relatives</b> <b>Cuculidae</b>			
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Federal: FT, BCC State: SE Local: LACSBS Part II	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry nettles, or wild grape.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable riparian habitat.
<b>True Owls</b> <b>Strigidae</b>			
burrowing owl <i>Athene cucularia</i>	Federal: BCC State: SSC Local: LACSBS Part II	Inhabits coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran Desert scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, bare ground, and disturbed habitats characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester dependent upon burrowing mammals, particularly the California ground squirrel.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Hummingbirds</b> <b>Trochilidae</b>			
Allen's hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Common in coastal forest, woodland, scrub, and chaparral from sea level to 1000 feet along the west coast.	<b>High Potential.</b> This species has a high potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat.
<b>Tits, Chickadees, Titmice</b> <b>Paridae</b>			
Oak titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local: LACSBS Watch List	Year round resident of the Pacific slope. Live mostly in warm, open, dry oak-pine woodlands. Will use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodlands are nearby.	<b>High Potential.</b> This species has a high potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Woodpeckers</b> <b>Picidae</b>			
Nuttall's woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Inhabits oak woodlands, wooded suburban areas and woodlands near streams. Found throughout California.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b> <b>Tyrannidae</b>			
olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local: LACSBS Part II	Pine forest, sometimes nesting in small towns and farms. During migration, can show up in nearly any wooded habitat along flight path, but are more likely to be observed in semi-open forested areas along waterways or bodies of water. Species winters in Central and South America.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE Local: LACSBS Part II	For nesting, species requires dense riparian habitats (cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation) with microclimatic conditions dictated by the local surroundings. Saturated soils, standing water, or nearby streams, pools, or cienegas are a component of nesting habitat that also influences the microclimate and density vegetation component. Habitat not suitable for nesting may be used for migration and foraging. Recurrent flooding and a natural hydrograph are important to withstand invading exotic species (tamarisk).	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Vireos</b> <b>Vireonidae</b>			
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE, SSC Local: LACSBS Part II	Known to occur in riparian forest, scrub, and woodland habitats. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Highly	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
		territorial and nests primarily in willow, mule fat, or mesquite habitats.	
<b>Swallows</b> <b>Hirundinidae</b>			
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Federal: None State: ST Local: LACSBS Part II	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Parrotbill</b> <b>Paradoxornithidae</b>			
wrenit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Known to occur in chaparral, oak woodlands, and scrub throughout California.	<b>High Potential.</b> This species has a high potential to occur due to presence of suitable habitat.
<b>Gnatcatchers</b> <b>Poliophtidae</b>			
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	Federal: FT State: SSC Local: LACSBS Part II	Species is an obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub habitats dominated by California sagebrush and flat-topped buckwheat, mainly on cismontane slopes below 1,500 feet in elevation. Low coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat.
<b>Mockingbirds &amp; Thrashers</b> <b>Mimidae</b>			
California thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Found primarily in chaparral habitat throughout California and Baja California	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
<b>Sparrows</b> <b>Passerellidae</b>			
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Federal: None State: WL	Known to frequent relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb species. Resident in southern California	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
	Local: LACSBS Watch List	coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral habitats.	
California towhee <i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	Federal: None State: None Local: LACSBS Watch List	California brush, chaparral, open woodlands, and along streams adjacent to desert slopes. Found throughout the state.	<b>Observed.</b> This species was observed within the study area during site survey. One bird was detected audibly within oak trees outside of Parcel boundary.
<b>Blackbirds</b> <b>Icteridae</b>			
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Federal: None State: ST; SSC Local: LACSBS Part II	Known to occur in freshwater marsh, marsh, swap, and wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable riparian habitat.
<b>Finches</b> <b>Fringillidae</b>			
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Occurs in valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, desert riparian, palm oasis, pinyon-juniper and lower montane habitats	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
<b>Wood-Warblers</b> <b>Parulidae</b>			
common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Federal: BCC State: None Local:	Found in riparian forest, scrub, and woodland. Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water throughout Southern California.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<b>Leaf-Nosed Bats</b> <b>Phyllostomidae</b>			
California leaf-nosed bat <i>Macrotus californicus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Preferred habitats are caves, mines, and rock shelters, mostly in Sonoran desert scrub.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Evening Bats</b> <b>Vespertilionidae</b>			
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. For roosting, prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Roosts must protect species from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable rocky habitat.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, including broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings; tree cavities, mines, and caves. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Federal: None State: None Local:	Inhabits broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and north coast coniferous forest.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Known only in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties south to the Mexican border. This species has been recorded below 600 m (2000 ft) in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
		wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts primarily in trees, including under palm trees, and forages for insects over water and among trees.	
<b>Free-Tailed Bats</b> <b>Molossidae</b>			
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Known to occur in habitat consisting of extensive open areas within dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, cismontane oak woodland, coastal scrub, open ponderosa pine forest, and grasslands. Roosts primarily in crevices in rock outcrops and buildings.	<b>Low Potential.</b> This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat present on site.
big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California within habitats such as desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. Need high cliffs or rugged, rocky outcrops or canyons for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Rabbits &amp; Hares</b> <b>Leporidae</b>			
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Inhabits open grasslands, agricultural fields, and sparse coastal scrub where they occur primarily in arid regions with short grass.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Kangaroo and Pocket Mice</b> <b>Heteromyidae</b>			
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Found in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Mice, Rats, &amp; Voles</b> <b>Muridae</b>			
south coast marsh vole <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable tidal habitat.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Found in a variety of coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cactus, and rocky habitats. Nests primarily against rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitats are preferred, with somewhat lower densities expected in other desert habitats, including succulent shrub, wash, and riparian areas. Also occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush habitats. Uncommon in valley foothill and montane riparian, and in a variety of other habitats.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Weasels &amp; relatives</b> <b>Mustelidae</b>			
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC Local:	Found in a variety of habitats, including alkali marsh, desert wash, Great Basin scrub, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground to dig burrows. Preys on burrowing rodents.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Cats &amp; relatives</b> <b>Felidae</b>			
mountain lion <i>Puma concolor</i>	Federal: None State: SCE Local:	Prefers large, unfragmented habitats such as mountains, forests, and deserts.	<b>Not Expected.</b> This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and site wide restrictive fencing and gates.

<sup>1</sup> Sensitivity Status

Federal (USFWS)

- BGEPA *Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act*
- FE *Federally Endangered*
- FT *Federally Threatened*

FPE *Federally Proposed as Endangered*  
FPT *Federally Proposed as Threatened*

**State**

FP *Fully Protected*  
SE *State Endangered*  
ST *State Threatened*  
SCE *State Candidate as Endangered*  
SCT *State Candidate as Threatened*  
SSC *State Species of Special Concern*  
WL *Watch List*  
WBWG *Western Bat Working Group Regional  
Priority Matrix Species*

**Local**

*Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species List (LACSBS)*

**<sup>2</sup> Sources for Preferred Habitat:**

CDFW. 2021a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). RareFind, Version 5.0 (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Available online at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data>. Accessed on July 30, 2021.

CDFW. 2021b. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships. Available online at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range>. Accessed on July 30, 2021.

Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. <https://www.allaboutbirds.org> Accessed on Aug 26, 2021

Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species Working Group. 2009. Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species. *Western Tanager* 75(3): 1-16. January-February 2009.

*Source: ESA, 2021.*



## **ATTACHMENT B**

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CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC, NRCS, NWI Queries



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



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

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i> Santa Monica shieldback katydid	IIORT32020	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anniella spp.</i> California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<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><i>California Walnut Woodland</i></b> California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b><i>Calochortus clavatus var. 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 ssp. australis</i></b> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i></b> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i></b> San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Cicindela hirticollis 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 pop. 1</i></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
<b><i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i></b> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1



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<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 pacuimensis</i></b> Pacoima shoulderband	IMGASC2472	None	None	G1G2T1	S1	
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i></b> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i></b> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus cinereus</i></b> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Lupinus paynei</i></b> Payne's bush lupine	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Macrotus californicus</i></b> California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i></b> south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i></b> white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></b> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
<b><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></b> Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Navarretia prostrata</i></b> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i></b> big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Orcuttia californica</i></b> California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Polioptila 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	
<b><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></b> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i></b> Gertsch's socialchemmis 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 hammondii</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>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Symphotrichum 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 hammondii</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**



## Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California

## Search Results

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

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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 nycnostachyus var. 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 var. 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 var. davidsonii</a>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Berberis nevini</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 Available
<a href="#">Calochortus catalinae</a>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</a>	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Calochortus plummerae</a>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Calystegia felix</a>	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	Mar-Sep	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Calystegia peirsonii</a>	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Camissoniopsis lewisii</a>	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	3	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Canbya candida</a>	white pygmy-poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</a>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Cercocarpus betuloides var. blanchiae</a>	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</a>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</a>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Convolvulus simulans</a>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Deinandra minthornii</a>	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Nov	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Dichondra occidentalis</a>	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Diplacus johnstonii</a>	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Dithyrea maritima</a>	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	None	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Dodecahema leptoceras</a>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<a href="#">Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</a>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CAR-RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
<i>Dudleya viscosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	FT	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Galium californianthii</i>	Santa Barbara bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
<i>Hemizonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	No Photo Available
<i>Horkelia comata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrieleensis</i>	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	No Photo Available
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopolitii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Lepachytia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Leptidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	No Photo Available
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Lupinus pavonei</i>	Payne's bush lupine	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3	No Photo Available
<i>Micronea californica</i>	California spinneflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Nema sierricana</i>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Nasturtium gambellii</i>	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Navaretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navaretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Oenothera californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Phacelia hubbii</i>	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Physalis tobata</i>	lobed ground-cherry	Solanaceae	perennial herb	(May)Sep-Jan	None	None	G5	S1S2	2B.3	No Photo Available
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucoccephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1	No Photo Available
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrieleensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Stemmatoloma lateriflora</i>	western bristly scaleseed	Apiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G5	SH	2A	No Photo Available
<i>Symphoricarpon defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
<i>Symphoricarpon greatae</i>	Great's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
<i>Thelypodium puberula</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available



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Showing 1 to 61 of 61 entries

CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to [rareplants@cnps.org](mailto:rareplants@cnps.org).

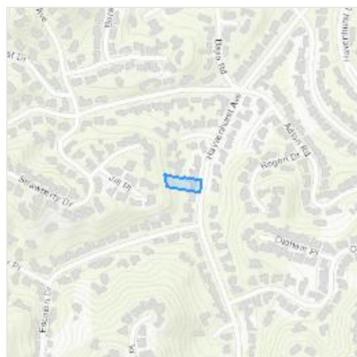
## IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

### Location

Los Angeles County, California



### Local office

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (805) 644-1766

📠 (805) 644-3958

2493 Portola Road, Suite B

Ventura, CA 93003-7726

# Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species<sup>1</sup> and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [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.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a>	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Poliptila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <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> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <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> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a>	Endangered

## Amphibians

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

## Crustaceans

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

## Flowering Plants

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

## Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats

should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637</a>	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</a>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</a>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</a>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

**Nuttall's Woodpecker** *Picoides nuttallii*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

**Oak Titmouse** *Baeolophus inornatus*

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

**Olive-sided Flycatcher** *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

**Wrentit** *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

## Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is  $0.25/0.25 = 1$ ; at week 20 it is  $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$ .
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

### No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

### Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Allen's Hummingbird BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)												
California Thrasher BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)						+	+					
Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)	+	+			+		+	+				+
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)									++++	++++	++++	++++
Lawrence's Goldfinch BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)	++++	++++	++						+	++	++++	++++
Nuttall's Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)												
Oak Titmouse BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)						+						
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)	++++	++++	++++	+	++++	++++	++++	++++	+	++++	++++	++++
Wrentit BCC Rangwide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)												

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the

locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

#### What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

#### What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

#### How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

#### What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

#### Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

#### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

#### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data

and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

## Facilities

### National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

### Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

### Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

#### Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

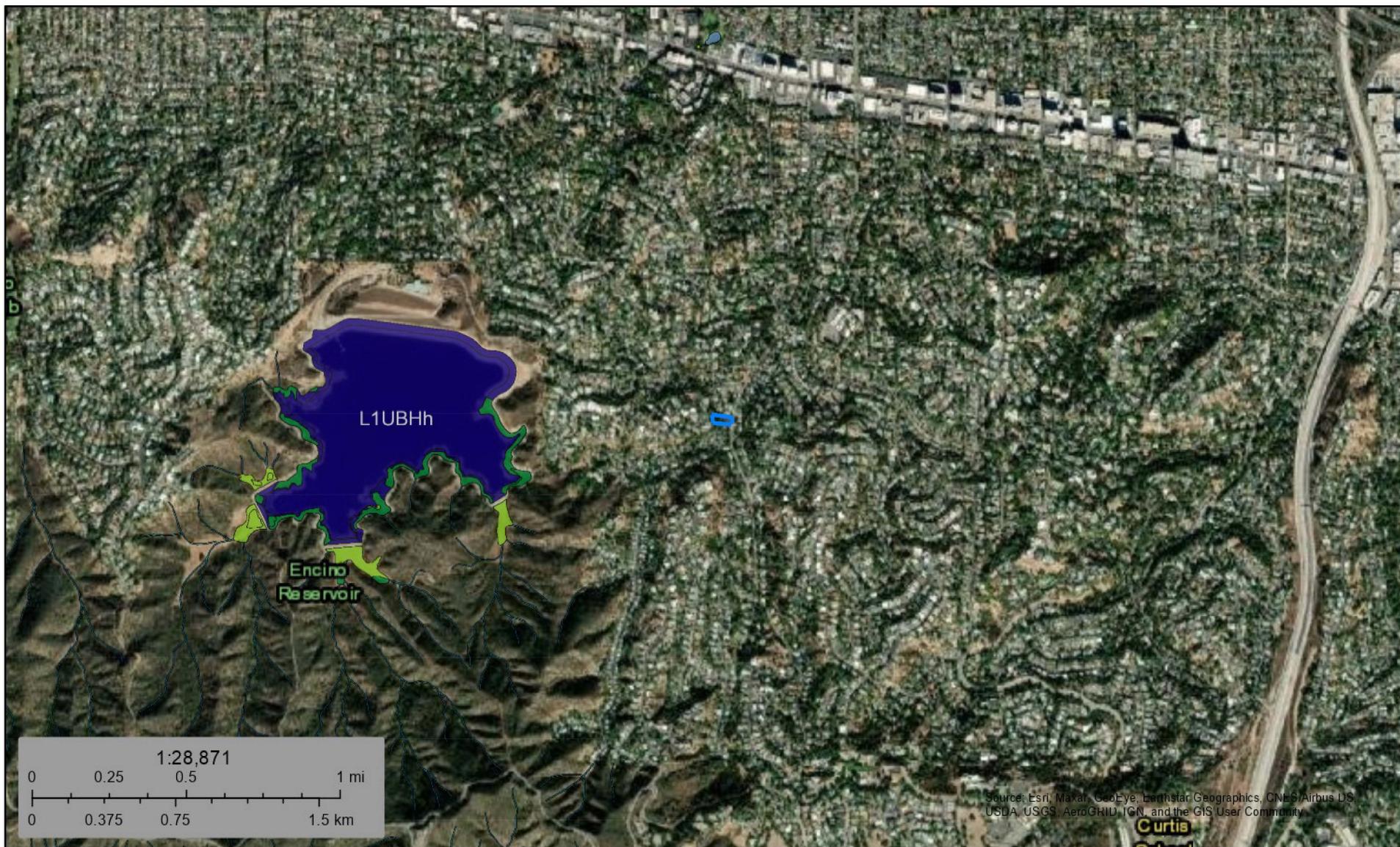
Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

#### Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

#### Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.



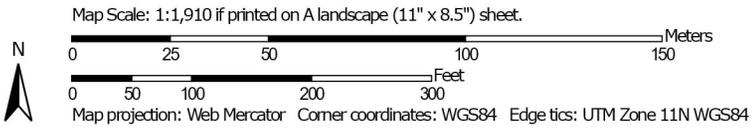
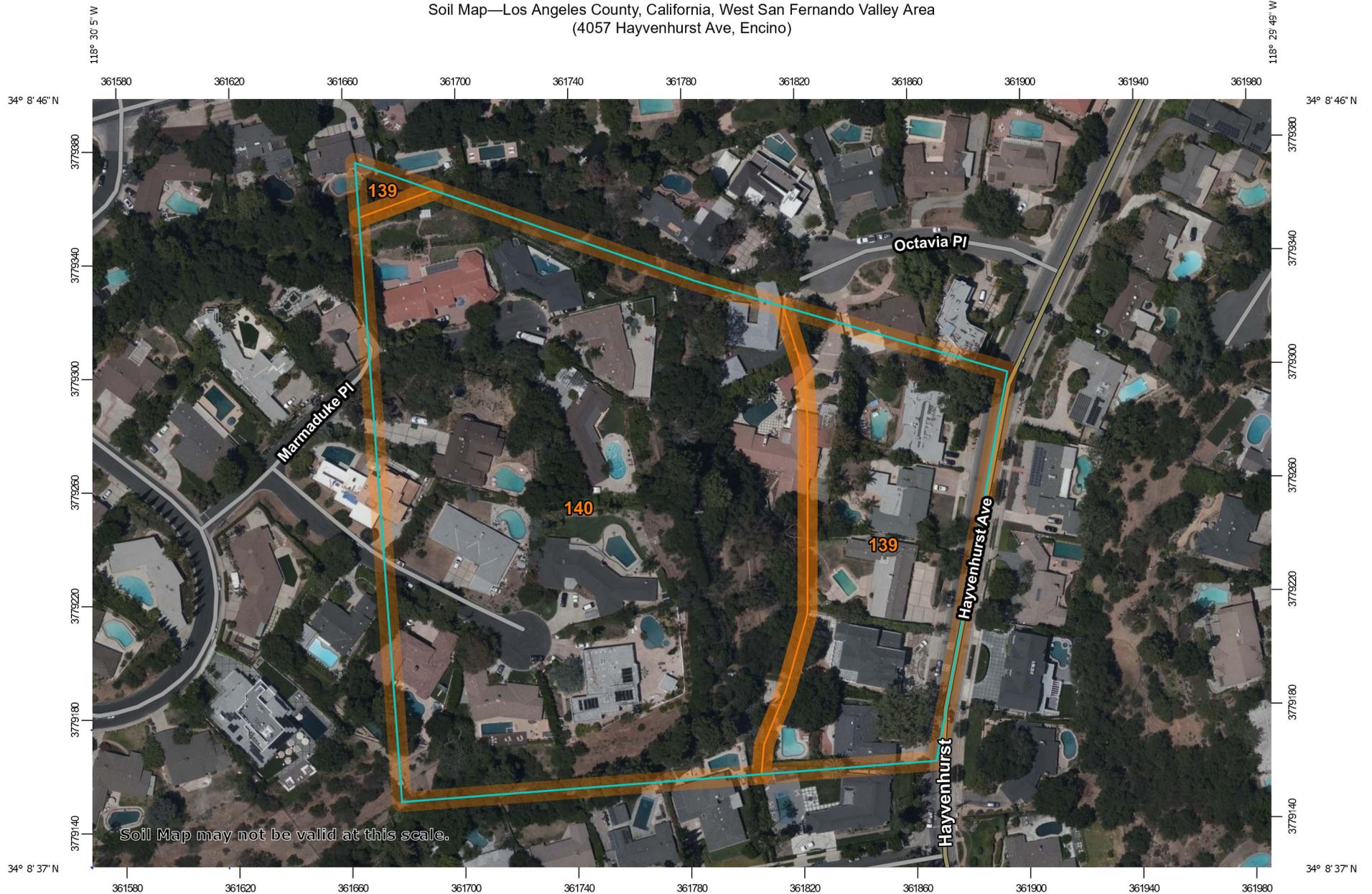
August 6, 2021

**Wetlands**

- |   |                                |   |                                   |   |          |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland       |  | Lake     |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland   |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other    |
|   |                                |  | Freshwater Pond                   |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Soil Map—Los Angeles County, California, West San Fernando Valley Area  
(4057 Hayvenhurst Ave, Encino)



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

### Water Features

 Streams and Canals

### Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

### Background

 Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

**Warning:** Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, West San Fernando Valley Area  
Survey Area Data: Version 13, May 27, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 9, 2018—Mar 13, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
139	Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	2.4	25.5%
140	Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	7.0	74.5%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## **ATTACHMENT C**

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### Species Compendia

# ATTACHMENT C1 – 4057 HAYVENHURST AVE, ENCINO

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## Floral Compendium

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Nativity	Status
<b>ADOXACEAE</b>		<b>MUSKROOT FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	Native	
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>		<b>SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Native	
	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	Native	
	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree	Naturalized	
<b>APIACEAE</b>		<b>CARROT FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	marsh parsley	Naturalized	
<b>APOCYNACEAE</b>		<b>DOGBANE FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	common oleander	Naturalized	
<b>ARALIACEAE</b>		<b>GINSENG FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Naturalized	
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>		<b>SUNFLOWER FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Crete weed	Naturalized	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	Naturalized	
	<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	short leaved cliff aster	Native	
	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	ladies' tobacco	Native	
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	Naturalized	
<b>CARYOPHYLLACEAE</b>		<b>PINK FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> var. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	four-leaved allseed	Naturalized	
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>		<b>SPURGE FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	spotted spurge	Naturalized	
<b>FAGACEAE</b>		<b>OAK FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak, encina	Native	
<b>JUGLANDACEAE</b>		<b>WALNUT FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Native	4.2
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>		<b>MINT FAMILY</b>		
	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	Native	
<b>MALVACEAE</b>		<b>MALLOW FAMILY</b>		

<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	Naturalized
<b>OLEACEAE</b>	<b>OLIVE FAMILY</b>	
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	Naturalized
<b>PITTOSPORACEAE</b>	<b>PITTOSPORUM FAMILY</b>	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box, mock orange	Naturalized
<b>POACEAE</b>	<b>GRASS FAMILY</b>	
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>catharticus</i>	rescue grass	Naturalized
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Naturalized
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	rye grass	Naturalized
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	green bristle grass	Naturalized
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i>	smilo grass	Naturalized
<b>RHAMNACEAE</b>	<b>BUCKTHORN FAMILY</b>	
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry	Native
<b>ROSACEAE</b>	<b>ROSE FAMILY</b>	
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	islay, holly-leaved cherry	Native
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b>	<b>WILLOW FAMILY</b>	
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	goldenrain tree	Naturalized

**Key to Species Listing Status Codes**

FE	Federally Endangered	SE	State Listed as Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	ST	State Listed as Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate	SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SFP	State Fully Protected
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting		

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

<p>Rank 1A: Presumed extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct elsewhere.</p> <p>Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range.</p> <p>Rank 2A: Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.</p> <p>Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common in other states.</p> <p>Rank 3: Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined.</p> <p>Rank 4: Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat.</p> <p>Source: ESA 2021.</p>	<p><u>New Threat Code extensions and their meanings:</u></p> <p>1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)</p> <p>2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)</p> <p>3 Not very endangered in California (&lt;20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</p>
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# ATTACHMENT C2 – FAUNAL COMPENDIUM

## Faunal Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name	Special-status?
<b>VERTABRATES</b>		
<b>Reptiles</b>		
<i>Scleropus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard	No
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub-jay	No
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	No
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch	No
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird	No
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	No
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	No
<b>Mammals</b>		
* <i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern fox squirrel	No

Key to Species Listing Status Codes			
*Non-native or Invasive Species			
FE	Federally Endangered	SE	State Listed as Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	ST	State Listed as Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate	SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SFP	State Fully Protected
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting		

<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles County Bird Watchlist, Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species, Los Angeles Audubon Society  
<<https://planning.lacounty.gov/site/sea/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/LA-Countys-Sensitive-Bird-Species.pdf>>



# **ATTACHMENT D**

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## Site Photographs



**Photo 1:** View of property as viewed from the east, facing west. Photo depicts developed concrete pad in foreground, disturbed lands in the center of the site, and landscaped/ornamental vegetation along the left and right portions of the photo.



**Photo 2:** View of property from the northwest corner, facing southeast. Photo depicts disturbed land in the foreground and neighboring properties.



4057 Hayvenhurst Ave, Encino  
34 14494, -118 49895, 764.2ft, 165°  
07/30/2021 08:21:46

**Photo 3:** View of rear slope and removed gum trees. View from northern property boundary, facing south towards southern boundary.



4057 Hayvenhurst Ave, Encino  
34 14477, -118 499, 802.8ft, 45°  
07/30/2021 10:57:51

**Photo 4:** View from southwest corner of property, facing northeast. Photo depicts metal drain and removed gum trees. Southern California black walnut is visible in the right of the photo.



**Photo 5:** View of cleared slope in western portion of property and eastern boundary of coast live oak south coastal woodland/forest association. Photo depicts disturbed slope.



**Photo 6:** View of disturbed land and slope from southeast corner of property, facing northwest.



**Photo 7:** View of developed area in east portion of property, facing south. Concrete pad is a remainder from old property.



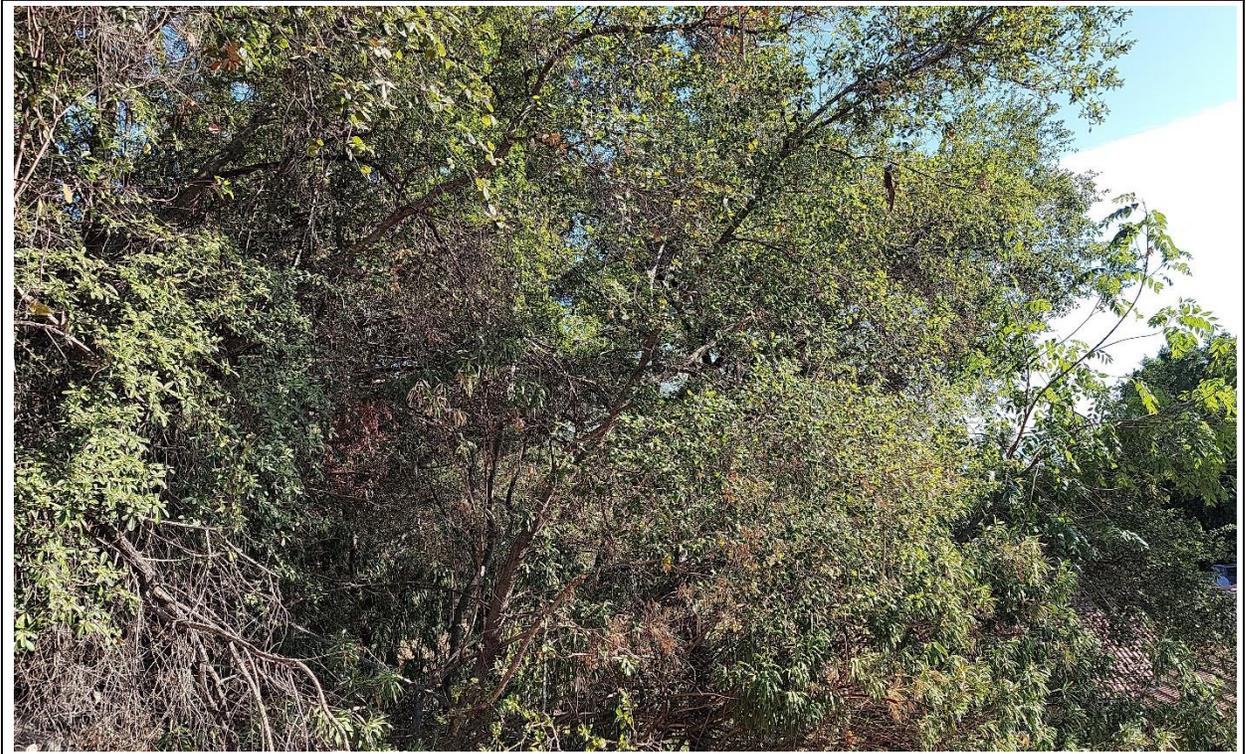
**Photo 8:** View of Tree #1 – coast live oak, facing north. Photo depicts thinned canopy.



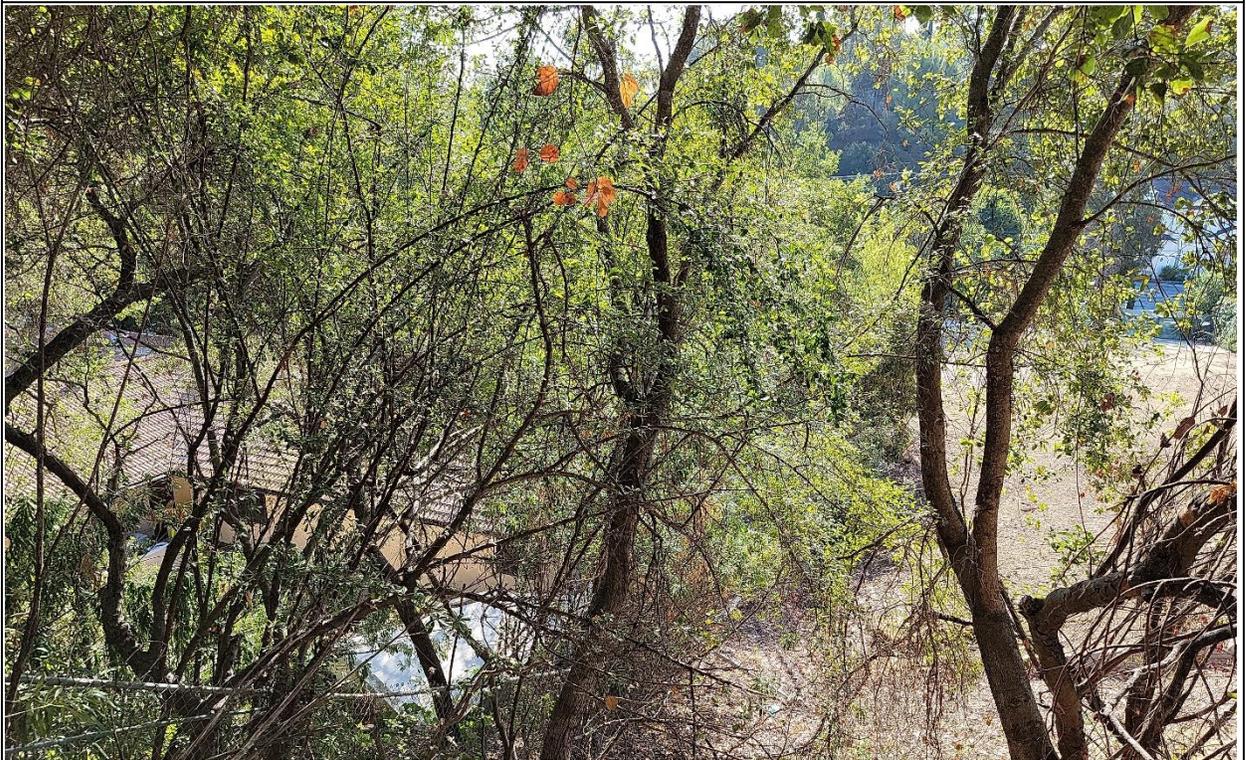
**Photo 9:** View of small retaining wall at base of tree #1 – coast live oak, facing north. Photo depicts chain link fence between properties, base of trunk and retaining wall. Tree is located on northern neighbor's property and could not be accessed at time of the survey.



**Photo 10:** View of thinned canopy of tree #1 – coast live oak, facing south. Removed limbs are visible in the bottom of the photo.



**Photo 11:** View of tree #2 – coast live oak, facing north. Photo depicts tree in center of photo.



**Photo 12:** View of tree #3 – coast live oak, facing northeast. Photo depicts tree in center of the photo and neighboring fence.



**Photo 13:** View of tree #4 – coast live oak, facing northwest. Photo depicts self-corrected lean of tree.



**Photo 14:** View of tree #5 – coast live oak, facing northwest. Photo depicts multiple trunks of tree. Utility pole is visible in the background.



**Photo 15:** View of tree #5 – coast live oak, facing east. Photo depicts white staining/exudate on underside of trunk.



**Photo 16:** View of tree #6 –coast live oak, facing south. Photo depicts lower branch dieback.



**Photo 17:** View of tree #6 – coast live oak, facing east. Photo depicts exit hole of unknown species of bark beetle.



**Photo 18:** View of tree #7 – coast live oak, facing south.



**Photo 19:** View of tree #8 – southern California black walnut, facing south. Photo depicts basal resprouts and sparse foliage at base.



**Photo 20:** View of tree #9 – Victorian box, facing south.



**Photo 21:** View of tree #10 – Victorian box, facing southeast. Photo depicts a heavily topped and nearly dead tree.



**Photo 22:** View of tree #11 – Victorian box, facing south.



**Photo 23:** View of tree #12 – Victorian box, facing south. Photo depicts ivy growing within canopy.



**Photo 24:** View of tree #13 – Siberian elm, facing south. Photo depicts crown dieback with epicormic shooting.



**Photo 25:** View of tree #14 – Siberian elm, facing south. Photo depicts crown dieback.



**Photo 26:** View of tree #15 – Siberian elm, facing south. Photo depicts topped and nearly dead tree, with epicormic shooting.



# **ATTACHMENT E**

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## **Tree Inventory**

**4057 HAYVENHURST AVE, ENCINO  
ATTACHMENT E – TREE INVENTORY**

Tree #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (ft.)	Canopy Measurements (compass direction in feet)								Health	Vigor	Aesthetics	Balance	Protected?	Comments
				N	NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE						
1	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	~30 <sup>1</sup>	40	25	22	18	7	4	8	25	27	B	B	B	B	Yes	Evidence of property line pruning and overall crown reduction. Located on neighboring property. Minor dieback in crown. Northern roots cut for small retaining wall.
2	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	5.0	14	2	1	1	1	7	9	10	10	A	A	B	B	No	Tree offsite originating from northern neighbor's property, growing through fence. Tree is below 8 inch DBH threshold for protected trees but is recorded for possible mitigation purposes.
3	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8.4	19	9	3	4	2	2	4	10	7	B	B	C	B	Yes	Concrete v-ditch compressing root. Possible scale and lichen on underside of branch. Two-horned galls on leaves.
4	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8.9	20	8	10	9	9	7	8	9	5	A	A	B	B	Yes	Tree has natural lean but has self-corrected upright. Some exposed roots.
5	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10.5, 8.3, 5.7, 5.7	21	11	14	12	13	12	17	19	18	B	B	B	A	Yes	Multi-trunk, minor dieback in southern trunk. Tree abuts electrical utility line. Large amount of light white staining along underside of trunk. Two-horned galls on leaves.
6	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9.1	19	3	2	3	2	10	12	13	3	B	B	B	C	Yes	Minor dieback of lower branches, fissures in trunk, evidence of bark beetle on dead branches. Two-horned galls on leaves.
7	Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	~13 <sup>1</sup>	24	6	7	9	11	12	13	7	5	A	A	B	B	Yes	Evidence of tree climbing spurs used on tree to perform utility line clearance. Minor dieback in crown.
8	Southern California Black Walnut <i>Juglans californica</i>	1	7	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	D	D	D	C	No	Basal resprout from long removed walnut tree south of metal McGillivray drain. Basal resprouts spindly and show dieback.
9	Victorian Box <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	7	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	B	A	C	C	No	Heavily topped, former hedge.

Tree #	Species	DBH (inches)	Height (ft.)	Canopy Measurements (compass direction in feet)								Health	Vigor	Aesthetics	Balance	Protected?	Comments
				N	NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE						
10	Victorian Box <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	10, 6	8	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	D	D	D	D	No	Heavily topped, tree nearly dead, fissure in trunk.
11	Victorian Box <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	12, 11	16	6	6	7	8	10	9	5	6	B	A	C	B	No	Fissures in trunk, some dieback in crown, vigorous regrowth.
12	Victorian Box <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	10	20	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	B	C	C	C	No	Ivy covering trunk, heavily topped and pruned for hedging purposes.
13	Siberian Elm <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	23.5	17	9	10	10	7	8	7	8	7	D	D	D	D	No	Pavement over roots, root girdling, Tree topped and in severe drought stress. Roots upheaving sidewalk. Roots with exfoliating bark, epicormic shooting.
14	Siberian Elm <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	20.7	35	6	6	7	7	3	4	2	4	D	D	D	D	No	Tree has significant crown dieback with exfoliating bark and epicormic shooting. Drought stress likely. Pavement heaving over exposed roots.
15	Siberian Elm <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	22.3	30	12	15	16	18	15	16	16	12	C	C	C	C	No	Roots girdled by sidewalk, upheaving pavement. Some dieback in crown and drought stress. Utility line pruning.

**Health/Vigor/Aesthetic/Balance** (see report for details)  
 A = Very Healthy/Excellent  
 B = Healthy/Good  
 C = Average Health/Fair  
 D = Dying/Poor  
 F = Dead/Very Poor  
 1: Tree is located off-property and trunk and canopy measurements had to be estimated.