

Appendix B

B.1 Biological Resources Assessment

B.2 Tree Letters

Biological Resources Report

1501 Marlay Drive

1501 Marlay Drive Project
Hollywood Community Plan Area
Hillside Construction Regulation Supplemental Use District
Council District 4
Case Numbers: Numerous/Pending

August 2025

Prepared For:

GR Investment Group LLC
c/o Paul Coleman
paul@luccol.com

Prepared By:



Matthew South – Principal Biologist
James McNutt – Senior Biologist
South Environmental
2061 N. Robles Ave., #205
Pasadena, CA 91104
msouth@southenvironmental.com
Phone: 303-818-3632

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1 | Executive Summary | 3 |
| 2 | Project Overview | 6 |
| 2.1 | Project Location..... | 6 |
| 2.2 | Site History | 6 |
| 2.3 | Existing Physical & Natural Geographic Site Features | 9 |
| 2.4 | Proposed Development..... | 9 |
| 2.5 | Characteristics of the Surrounding Area | 11 |
| 3 | Flora Assessment..... | 12 |
| 3.1 | Flora Literature Review..... | 12 |
| 3.2 | Flora Field Methodology | 12 |
| 3.3 | Flora Data Analysis | 13 |
| 3.4 | Flora Impacts..... | 18 |
| 4 | Wildlife Assessment | 19 |
| 4.1 | Wildlife Literature Review | 19 |
| 4.2 | Wildlife Field Methodology..... | 19 |
| 4.3 | Wildlife Data Analysis | 20 |
| 4.4 | Wildlife Project Impacts..... | 23 |
| 5 | Wildlife Movement..... | 26 |
| 5.1 | Wildlife Movement Literature Review | 26 |
| 5.2 | Wildlife Movement Field Methodology..... | 26 |
| 5.3 | Wildlife Movement Data Analysis | 26 |
| 5.4 | Wildlife Movement Project Impacts..... | 27 |
| 5.5 | Cumulative Impacts to Wildlife Movement..... | 27 |
| 6 | Water Resources..... | 28 |
| 6.1 | Water Resources Literature Review..... | 28 |
| 6.2 | Water Resources Field Methodology | 28 |
| 6.3 | Water Resources Data Analysis..... | 28 |
| 6.4 | Impacts to Water Resources | 28 |
| 6.5 | Cumulative Impacts to Water Resources | 28 |

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 7 | Applicable Regulations and Permits..... | 29 |
| 7.1 | Regulations..... | 29 |
| 8 | Conclusions..... | 32 |
| 9 | References..... | 35 |

Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1 – Regional Location..... | 7 |
| Figure 2 – Project Vicinity..... | 8 |
| Figure 3 – Proposed Development..... | 10 |
| Figure 4 - Plant Communities and Cover Types..... | 14 |

Appendices

- Appendix A: Photograph Exhibit
- Appendix B: Special-Status Species Assessment
- Appendix C: Literature Review
- Appendix D: Biologist's Resume and Biologists Statement
- Appendix E: Site Plan

1 Executive Summary

Introduction: This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental at 1501 Marlay Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California for a proposed new single-family home development on a single parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 5556-031-004).

Proposed Development: The proposed development is shown in the site plan within Appendix E and includes the following features:

- A single-family home with a 3,100 sq-ft: residential floor area: first level residence (1,201 sq-ft); basement level without stairs (951 sq-ft); sub-basement level without stairs (948 sq ft).
- The basement level will house a garage; the first level will have decks, roof deck, and pool; there will be a driveway and various retaining walls.
- Staging, parking, and access to the site during construction will occur on Marlay Drive as shown in the attached site plan. The western limit of Marlay Drive in front of the project site will require development including curbs, signage, fire hydrant, and pavement to accommodate the new structure.

Plant Communities/Sensitive Natural Communities: The proposed construction footprint will be on 0.06-acre of Fountain Grass Swards, which is a disturbed, invasive, and non-sensitive plant community found on a highly erosional slope. A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland that is disturbed and non-sensitive is adjacent to the west of the proposed construction footprint and Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover is adjacent in all other directions relative to the proposed construction footprint. As a result, the proposed development and any associated construction activities would not affect native plant communities or sensitive plant communities either on the project site or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plants: No special-status plants were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification and brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, and a highly erosional surface, none were determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species plants would not be affected by the proposed development.

Protected Trees and Shrubs: No LAMC protected trees were observed in the study area or project site and they are considered absent from the study area and project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Habitats: The proposed development and any associated construction activities would not affect native plant communities or sensitive plant communities that would be considered habitat for special-status species either on the project site or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, no impacts to wildlife habitat would occur from the project.

Nesting Birds: Many common birds and migratory BCC have the potential to nest on the site. The proposed development would require the removal of trees/shrubs that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and MBPA as described below. This measure is to ensure compliance with the MBTA, MBPA, and Fish and Game Code and is not intended to reduce any impacts per the CEQA thresholds.

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal (including tree trimming) should be timed to occur outside the bird nesting season (September 1 – January 31).
- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled during the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31) a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the project site and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.
- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

Special-Status Wildlife: No special-status animals were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, a highly erosional surface, and disturbance from urban development, none were

determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species animals would not be impacted by the proposed development

Wildlife Movement: The project development area and associated construction activities would be within areas that are currently developed with roads, disturbed by fuel modification, or on a highly erosional slope. No impacts to native habitats are proposed and the project would not have any impacts to movement areas because they do not occur in the proposed construction area. Fencing already separates the Fountain Grass Swards on the site from the majority of the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland west of the project site, and fencing is already in place for erosion control along the southern border of the project site. No fencing or lighting is proposed within any native habitats or movement areas and all developments would be within previously developed or disturbed areas. No new fuel modification is proposed, and no indirect impacts would occur as a result. Therefore, the project would have no impact to wildlife movement areas.

Water Resources: There are no jurisdictional water resources (e.g., streams, wetlands) on the site. Therefore, the project will have no impact on water resources on the site.

Cumulative Impacts: The project would have no impact to sensitive or protected biological resources. Therefore, the project would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

Conclusion: According to the findings in this report, the proposed development for 1501 Marlay Drive (APN 5556-031-004) would have no impact on sensitive or protected biological resources because none occur on or near the site.

2 Project Overview

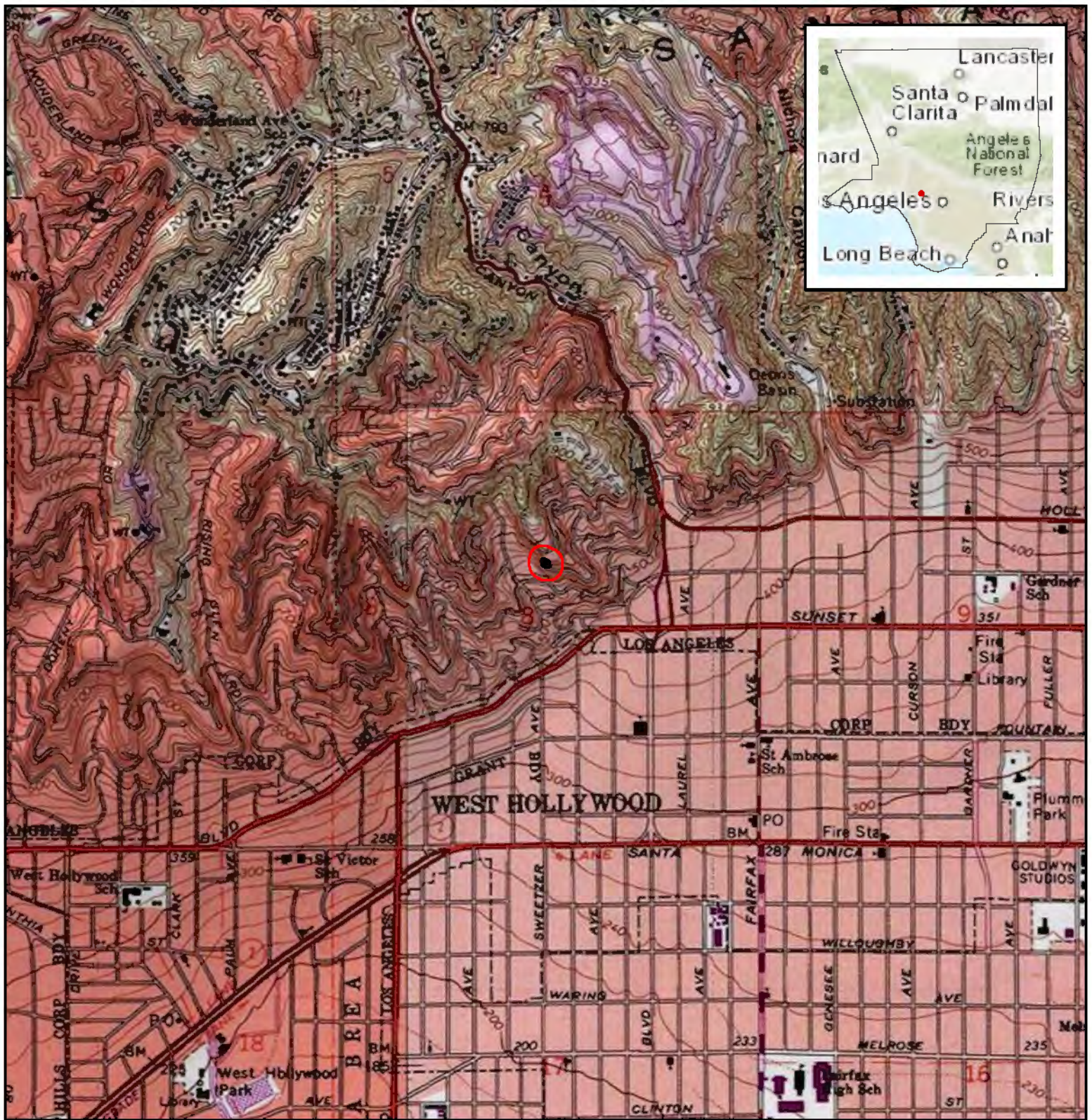
This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental at 1501 Marlay Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California for a proposed single-family home development on a single parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 5556-031-004). The parcel (project site) is in the Hollywood neighborhood near the central part of the City and within the Hollywood Community Plan Area. This report identifies and assesses the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the project site and within a 200-foot buffer study area, indicates the regulations governing these resources, and discusses recommendations for avoiding or mitigating these impacts. A 200-foot buffer is used because the fuel modification zone required by the Los Angeles Fire Department extends 200 feet from proposed buildings, and a 200-foot buffer from the project site edge contains this area. The biological resources of the project site were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey.

2.1 Project Location

As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below, the project site is in the Hollywood neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, California approximately 1250-feet north of Sunset Boulevard and 1,400-feet west of Laurel Canyon Boulevard. The project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood 7.5" topographical map, and within Section 8 of Township 01 South (01S) and Range 14 West (14W). The project site includes 0.12-acre on one parcel (Assessor Project site Number [APN]s: 5556-031-004). According to the City of Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Land Use and Zoning online GIS portal (ZIMAS 2025), the project site is zoned as R1-1-HCR: Low II Residential. The project site is also within the Hillside Construction Regulation District. The project site is in an urban area and surrounded by single-family house developments and roadways in all directions. It is in a hilly area with canyons, summits, and winding roads. Photographs of the study area are in Appendix A.

2.2 Site History

There is no development on the project site; however, it is entirely within 200-feet of existing buildings on adjacent parcels and is subject to fuel modification required by the Los Angeles Fire Department. As a result, it is regularly maintained by the removal of ground vegetative cover. However, the site is very steep and fuel modification would be challenging to complete and the site has areas of loose/bare soil on the steep slopes.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2025

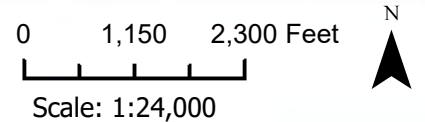
1501 Marlay Drive

Figure 1. Project Location

- Project Site
- Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)

Project Site is within the City of Los Angeles, California, in Los Angeles County on the USGS Hollywood 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 8 of Township 01 South and Range 14 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
 Latitude: 34.1001496N Longitude: -118.3702322W




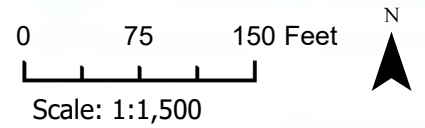


Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

1501 Marlay Drive

Figure 2. Project Vicinity

-  Project Site
-  Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)



2.3 Existing Physical & Natural Geographic Site Features

Regionally, the project site is within the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, west of the San Gabriel Mountains, and north of the Pacific Ocean. Locally, the project site is directly south of the historic Stahl House. It is also approximately 0.18-miles northwest of West Sunset Boulevard, approximately 0.30-miles west of the intersection of Laurel Canyon Boulevard, approximately 2.45-miles southwest of Hollywood Reservoir, and approximately 4.6 miles southeast of Stone Canyon Reservoir. The project site is on a steep to extremely steep south-facing slope at an approximate low elevation of 664 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along its southern border against Marlay Drive and a high elevation of 760 feet amsl along its northern border in a position that is directly below the historic Stahl House.

The substrate at the surface of the project site is a member bed granitic rocks from the late Mesozoic Era. of the Middle Topanga Formation. It is "quartz diorite that is medium to light gray, massive to vaguely gneissoid; comprised mostly of plagioclase feldspar, and moderate amounts of quartz, biotite, and hornblende; moderately hard to somewhat incoherent where weathered" (Dibblee 1991).

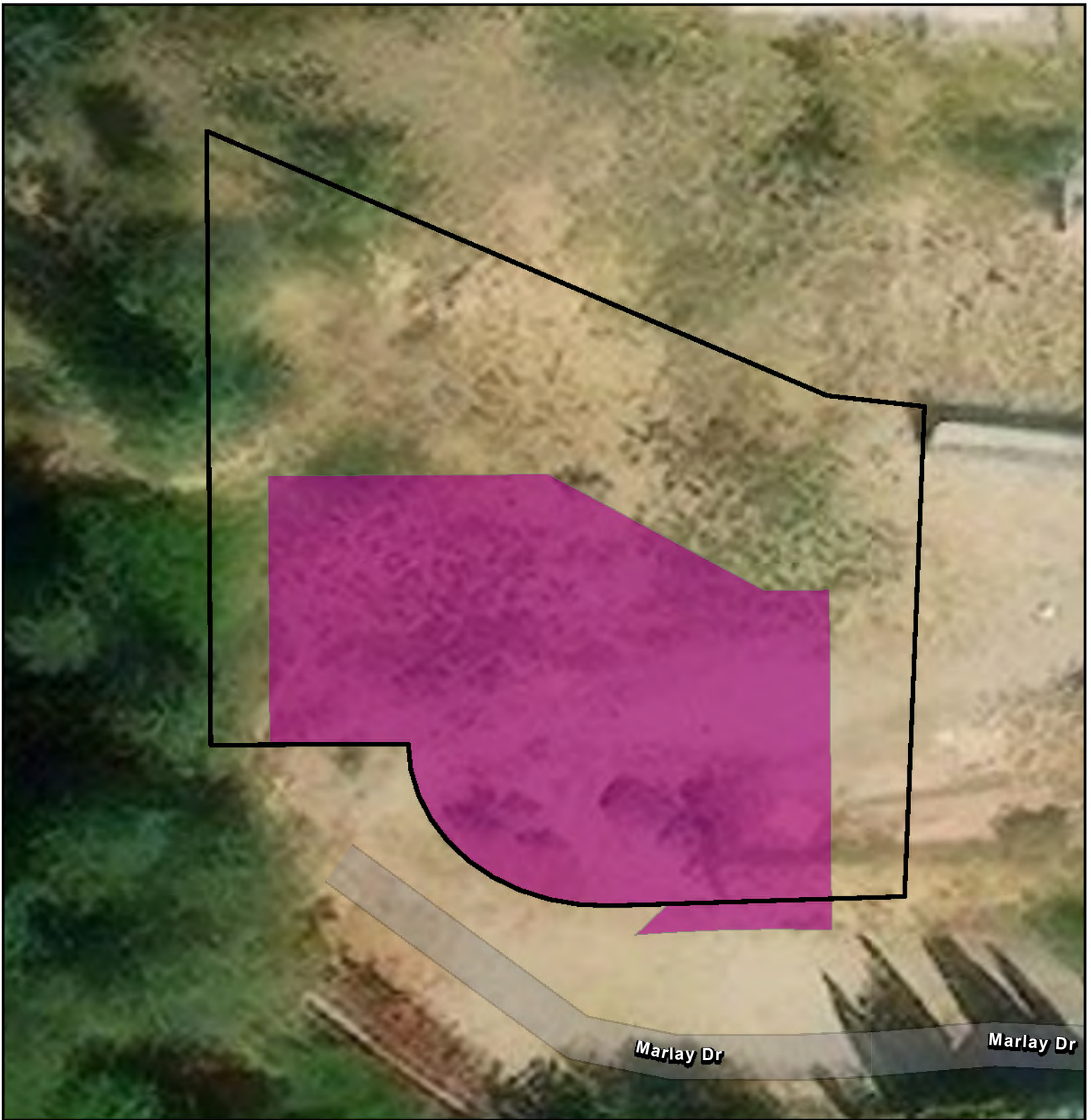
According to the USDA NRCS Soils Database (USDA 2025), the soil for the project site is Urban land-Xerorthents, landscaped complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. It is a hillslope soil that is made up mostly of human-transported material consisting mostly of colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. It is typically profiled as loam from 0-52 inches below ground surface (bgs) and bedrock from 52-62 inches bgs.

2.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development is shown in the site plan within Appendix E and includes the following features:

- A single-family home with a 3,100 sq-ft: residential floor area: first level residence (1,201 sq-ft); basement level without stairs (951 sq-ft); sub-basement level without stairs (948 sq ft).
- The basement level will house a garage; the first level will have decks, roof deck, and pool; there will be a driveway and various retaining walls.
- Staging, parking, and access to the site during construction will occur on Marlay Drive as shown in the attached site plan. The western limit of Marlay Drive in front of the project site will require development including curbs, signage, fire hydrant, and pavement to accommodate the new structure.



The proposed development footprint is shown in Figure 3 below.

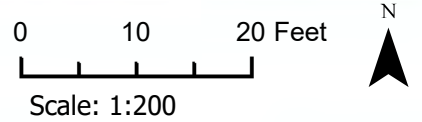


Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

1501 Marlay Drive

Figure 3. Proposed Development

-  Project Site
-  Single-Family House with Decks, Pool, Driveway, and Retaining Walls



2.5 Characteristics of the Surrounding Area

The project site is within a Low II Residential neighborhood (ZIMAS 2025) with existing houses immediately to the east, north and south. An ornamental woodland area composed of non-native pine trees is immediately to the northwest and west, and a residential yard is within the study area boundary to the southwest. The developed areas include privately owned single-family home developments, ornamental landscape, and roadways. The historic Stahl House is immediately north of the project site at a higher elevation. The closest highway is Route 101, located approximately 2.15 miles to the northeast.

3 Flora Assessment

3.1 Flora Literature Review

The assessment of the flora of the project site began with a review of literature relating to the flora that is known to occur near the study area. The Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties California (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG], California Native Plant Society [CNPS] 2006) was reviewed to identify the plant communities. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database online (CDFW 2025a) was reviewed to identify special-status plants that have previously been recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood 7.5" quad that the project site is located within, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Los Angeles, South Gate, Inglewood, Venice, Beverly Hills, Van Nuys, Burbank, and Pasadena. Additional resources that were used in the review:

- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California online (CNPS 2025b)
- Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2025).

3.2 Flora Field Methodology

South Environmental conducted a field reconnaissance of 1501 Marlay Drive to identify biological resources, including plant communities and plant species. A 200-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARC GIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer study area. Sufficient time was allotted to collect data on the most prevalent plant species present on the project site and the overall survey area. The most important plants were observed and recorded on the survey area and identified to species except for species that could not be identified because of condition (dried out), lack of floral parts, or lack of access to an area (e.g., private property). Plant communities were identified according to Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties California (CDFG, CNPS 2006) and mapped in ARC GIS.

When applicable, the field surveys complied with the Survey of California Vegetation (SCV) Classification and Mapping Standards (CDFW 2025d) and the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2025e). Species that could not be identified in the field were identified with digital photos and plant specimens using the Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin et al., 2012) and other botanical sources.

3.3 Flora Data Analysis

The survey for biological resources including plant communities and plant species at 1501 Marlay Drive was conducted on July 8, 2025, by South Environmental Senior Biologist James McNutt. The weather was partly cloudy with very little wind and a temperature between 75 and 80° F. The total survey time was two hours.

The plants observed on the project site are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Plants on the Study Area and Project Site

| Common name | Scientific Name | Plant type |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| small Philippine acacia | <i>Acacia confusa</i> | Non-native tree |
| candelabra aloe | <i>Aloe arborescens</i> | Non-native herb |
| Norfolk Island pine | <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | Non-native tree |
| asparagus fern | <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> | Non-native herb |
| red brome | <i>Bromus rubens</i> | Non-native, Invasive herb |
| paperflower | <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> | Non-native herb |
| jade plant | <i>Crassula ovata</i> | Non-native shrub |
| Italian cypress | <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Non-native tree |
| panic veld grass | <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> | Non-native, Invasive herb |
| olive | <i>Olea europaea</i> | tree |
| crimson fountaingrass | <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Non-native, Invasive herb |
| longleaf pine | <i>Pinus paulustris</i> | Non-native tree |
| maritime pine | <i>Pinus pinaster</i> | Native tree |
| cape leadwort | <i>Plumbago auriculata</i> | Non-native shrub |
| Castor bean | <i>Ricinus communis</i> | Non-native, Invasive shrub |
| brush cherry | <i>Syzygium panticulatum</i> | Non-native shrub |
| Star jasmine | <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> | Non-native shrub, tree |
| Chinese elm | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | Non-native tree |

3.3.1 Plant Communities

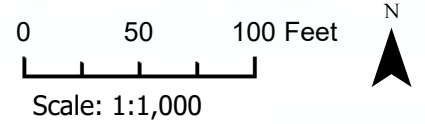
The study area is made up of 2 plant communities and 1 land cover type as shown in Figure 4 below. Table 2 below summarizes the plant communities and cover type on the study area.



Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

1501 Marlay Drive

Figure 4. Plant Communities and Land Cover







-  Project Site
-  Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)
-  Proposed Development Footprint
-  Developed / Ornamental Landscaped
-  Fountain Grass Swards
-  Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland



Table 2. Summary of Plant Communities and Cover Types

| Plant Community/Cover Type | Acres on Study Area | Acres on Project Site | Acres Impacted by Development Footprint | Acres Impacted by New Fuel Modification | CRPR Global/State Rank |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Developed / Ornamental Landscaped | 2.90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Not Ranked |
| Fountain Grass Swards | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0 | Not Ranked |
| Non-Native Ornamental Woodland | 1.18 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | G5/S4 |
| Total | 4.34 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0 | |

3.3.1.1 *Developed / Ornamental Landscaped*

Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover occurs on 2.90-acres of the study area and none of the project site. Developments in the study area included single-family homes with ornamental landscaping, driveways, swimming pools, patios, walkways, Marlay Drive, Woods Drive, and Hollywood Boulevard. Among potential others, ornamental landscaped observed in the study area included small Philippine acacia (*Acacia confusa*), candelabra aloe (*Aloe arborescens*), Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*), jade plant (*Crassula ovata*), Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), brush cherry (*Syzygium paniculatum*), star jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*), and Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*). All Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover areas observed are already subject to fuel modification requirements. Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover areas are not considered habitat for special-status species.

3.3.1.2 *Fountain Grass Swards*

Fountain Grass Swards (*Pennisetum setaceum* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance) (CNPS 2025, Keeler-Wolf and Evens 2006) occurs on 0.26-acres of the study area, including 0.10-acres of the project site. The Fountain Grass Swards community on the project site would be impacted by the entire proposed development footprint on 0.06-acres. The community does not have a CRPR rank and is not considered a sensitive community. The community is already subject to fuel modification and brush clearing; and all herbaceous plants observed were non-native species. Combined with other non-native plants, the community had > 90% relative cover from crimson fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), which is an invasive species that aggressively spreads and outcompetes the natives. The additional non-native plants in the community observed included red brome (*Bromus rubens*), panic veld grass (*Ehrharta erecta*), and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*).

The northern parts of the Fountain Grass Swards community are in a flat tiered area that is part of construction grading for developments to the north. The parts of the Fountain Grass Swards community on the project site and east of the project site are within a highly sloped and highly erosional area. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification brush clearing, an abundance of non-native herbs, and a highly erosional surface, the Fountain Grass Swards on the project site was assessed with an ecological rating of **Rank D (Very Disturbed, Poor)**. This rating indicates that there is a significant disturbance regime that is unable to support special-status species.

3.3.1.3 Non-Native Ornamental Woodland

A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland occurred on 1.18-acres of the study area, including 0.02-acres of the project site. The community does not have a CRPR rank and is not considered a sensitive community. The community was dominated by maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and co-dominated by longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). The community was on a steep southwest facing slope; therefore, most of the other viewable plants in the community were trees and shrubs that lined an interface with the Fountain Grass Swards community within the western part of the project site. Other observed plants in the community included bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea glabra*), olive (*Olea europaea*), and cape leadwort (*Plumbago auriculata*). Due to the steep southwest-facing slope, the ground cover was not observed in some areas of this community. Because the community is adjacent to, and downhill from, the observed Fountain Grass Swards community, it is likely that red brome, panic veld grass, crimson fountain grass, and castor bean are also present in this community. Due to being entirely within 200 feet of existing single-family home developments, the community is already subject to fuel modification and brush clearing .

Due to the dominance of non-native and invasive plants and the on-going practice of fuel modification brush clearing, the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland on the study area was assessed with an ecological rating of **Rank D (Very Disturbed, Poor)**. This rating indicates that there is a significant disturbance regime that is unable to support special-status species.

3.3.2 Special-Status Plants

According to the literature analysis presented in Appendix B, there are 69 special-status plants known to occur in the region. The literature analysis includes CNDDDB, CNPS, IPAC, and California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) species with a classification of 1-4. Due to a high level of disturbance from non-native plants and/or non-native ornamental plants, the Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover, the Fountain Grass Swards, and the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland within the study area all do not have the capability to support special-status species plants. The study area is not designated Critical Habitat for any plant species (USFWS 2025b). No special-status plants

were observed in the study area; moreover, based on the analyses in Appendix B, no special-status plants have the potential to occur within the study area or project site.

3.3.3 Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW 2018 *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* defines sensitive natural communities as those that are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects." CDFW has determined that a natural community is sensitive if it has a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3, which includes communities that are vulnerable (G3/S3), imperiled (G2/S2), and critically imperiled (G1/S1). CDFW uses the alliances and groups described in the Manual of California Vegetation Online to characterize California's natural communities and provides the California Natural Communities List online (most current is dated September 9, 2020) to list the current global and state rarity rank for each natural community characterized in the Manual.

None of the plant communities or land cover on the study area have a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3; as a result, each is not considered a sensitive natural community by the CDFW.

3.3.4 Protected Trees

The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) states that protected tree species are defined as any of the following southern California native trees or shrubs:

- Oaks, or any other tree of the *Quercus* genus indigenous to California, except the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*).
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*).
- Western sycamore
- California bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Blue elderberry
- Toyon

Protected tree or shrub species that measure four inches (4") or more in cumulative diameter at four- and one-half feet (4 ½') above the grade at the base of the tree fall into the category of a protected tree.

No LAMC protected trees were observed on the project site; moreover, no LAMC protected trees were observed within the study area.

3.4 Flora Impacts

3.4.1 Impacts to Plant Communities/Sensitive Plant Communities

As shown in Figure 4 and summarized in Table 2 above, the proposed construction footprint will be on 0.06-acre of Fountain Grass Swards, which is a disturbed, invasive, and non-sensitive plant community found on a highly erosional slope. A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland that is disturbed and non-sensitive is adjacent to the west of the proposed construction footprint and Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover is adjacent in all other directions relative to the proposed construction footprint. As a result, the proposed development and any associated construction activities would not affect native plant communities or sensitive plant communities either on the project site or adjacent to the project site.

3.4.2 Impacts to Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification and brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, and a highly erosional surface, none were determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species plants would not be affected by the proposed development.

3.4.3 Impacts to Protected Trees

As mentioned in section 3.3.4, no LAMC protected trees were observed in the study area or project site and they are considered absent from the study area and project site.

3.4.4 Cumulative Impacts to Flora

Other developments are known to occur in the region and the development of housing in the area has been increasing. When considered cumulatively, this could eventually have a significant impact. Therefore, each project is individually assessed for impacts to ensure that no single impact is significant. Over time this could contribute to habitat loss in the region; however, the project will only result in the loss of 0.06-acres of non-native and disturbed Fountain Grass Swards community that is found on a highly erosional slope. This single project would not impact any native habitat for any individual species, and would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to sensitive or protected plants in the region as they do not occur on or near the site.

4 Wildlife Assessment

4.1 Wildlife Literature Review

The assessment of the wildlife of the study area began with a review of literature relating to the fauna that is known to occur near the study area. The CDFW California Natural Diversity Database online (CDFW 2025a) was reviewed to identify special-status animals that have been previously recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood 7.5" quad that the project site is located within, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Los Angeles, South Gate, Inglewood, Venice, Beverly Hills, Van Nuys, Burbank, and Pasadena. Additional resources that were included in the review:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025a)
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps online (CDFW 2025b)
- Bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

4.2 Wildlife Field Methodology

South Environmental conducted a field visit of 1501 Marlay Drive to identify any biological resources present including endangered and threatened wildlife. A 200-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARCGIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer survey area. Data was collected on the most prevalent animals present on the project site and the overall survey area.

Wildlife including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds observed on the study area were identified to species level. Animals were detected and identified via direct sighting, scat, calls, or based on discussion with people living in the area. Direct sightings of animals were with the naked eye or with binoculars when necessary. Binoculars were used to try and view wildlife in private areas where access was prohibited. Since wildlife moves swiftly, observation time of the animal was limited in some cases. In these instances, identification of wildlife at the taxonomic level of species was not always possible and the wildlife was identified at the level of genus or animal group (e.g., hummingbird). When a special-status animal was detected, habitat conditions were documented including characterization of the animal's associated vegetative community and abiotic factors (e.g., soils).

Specific survey protocols for mountain lions, monarch butterfly, and bats were conducted during the field survey and are explained in the *Biologist Statement of Required Review Completion and*

Biological Reporting Standardized Requirements of the City of Los Angeles (2022). These are summarized as follows:

Mountain lion: Specific measures were taken to assess the potential for mountain lions on the study area. The study area was surveyed for suitable habitat for mountain lion dens entailing a search for thickets, caves, or rocky areas with large natural cavities. Signs of mountain lion presence were searched for including scat and tracks. The potential for mule deer — a common animal preyed on by the mountain lion — habitat on the site, was considered. And the connectivity of the study area through a wildlife corridor to high-quality habitat and human presence in the area were also considered.

Monarch Butterfly: Specific measures were taken to assess the potential for monarch butterflies to overwinter or breed on the study area. To assess the potential for the study area to be used as an overwinter habitat, the proximity of the study area to coastline and freshwater resources and the presence of large-protected trees were the main considerations. For monarch use as breeding habitat, the study area was assessed for milkweed presence.

Bats: Specific measures were also taken to assess the potential for special-status bats on the study area. The study area was assessed for appropriate habitat for bats which includes large trees, cliff faces, rock outcroppings, and structure overhangs. Evidence of bat presence was also considered by searching for signs of dead bats, bat urine and guano. Finally, the study area was assessed in terms of whether the habitat of the site or adjacent parcels included foraging areas or water sources.

4.3 Wildlife Data Analysis

4.3.1 Wildlife Observed

During the field visit, one common urban species known to inhabit the Los Angeles area was observed in the study area: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). No mammals or amphibians were observed. It is likely that other common urban animals, for example, fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), racoon (*Procyon lotor*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*) also inhabit or migrate through the site, as well as others.

4.3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status animals were observed during the field visit and according to the literature analysis using the CNDDDB database and presented in Appendix B, there are 57 special-status animals known to occur in the region. The literature analysis includes CNDDDB and IPAC. Due to a

1.) a high level of disturbance from non-native plants and/or non-native ornamental plants and
2.) disturbance from urban movement and sounds, the Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover, the Fountain Grass Swards, and the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland within the study area all do not have the capability to support special-status species animals. The study area is not designated Critical Habitat for any animal species (USFWS 2025b). No special-status animals were observed in the study area; moreover, based on the analyses in Appendix B, no special-status animals have the potential to occur within the study area or project site.

Special-status bats. Bats require roosting areas near foraging sites and a permanent water source. The eastern study area has a Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland, but the area includes disturbance from urban movement and sounds. As a result, the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland would not be a suitable roosting site; additionally, the area lacks a permanent water source. Also, there were no signs of bat presence, for example, guano deposits or urine stains observed on the project site or impact areas. As a result, the project site would not be a habitat for roosting special-status bats. **Low potential to occur.**

Mountain lion (*Puma concolor*). The population of mountain lions in the Santa Monica Mountains is a candidate for listing as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. Therefore, it is afforded the same protection as a listed species. Mountain lions are known to occur in large, contiguous tracts of woodlands, chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian areas, and requires dense cover for predation and denning (e.g., rocky outcrops, dense vegetation, caves). The habitat on the project site is assessed as low quality for mountain lion since mountain lion would avoid it based on the site's lack of dense cover and large prey, fragmentation, proximity to development, human noise and movement, and lack of movement corridors/linkages. Disturbed areas with ruderal vegetation and landscaping are not considered habitat for mountain lions as they are found in native shrublands and woodlands with dense cover, which does not occur on the project site. It is very likely that mountain lion would avoid the project site. The development would not impact any habitat for mountain lion directly and no new fuel modification is proposed by the project as it is entirely within 200-feet of existing homes and the area is already subject to fuel modification.

The difficulty of mountain lions to access the project site because of urban development reduces the likelihood that they would be there to hunt or for movement, as the project site is embedded within dense urban development in all directions. Ultimately, the study area and project site does not form part of a large expanse of undeveloped mountain lion habitat that the species requires for denning and breeding. The project site and adjacent areas lack breeding and denning habitat characterized as dense brush, caves, natural cavities, and rock outcrops. Mountain lion would not migrate on to the study area via a habitat corridor because the study area has no direct connection to a large area that mountain lion may inhabit, for example, western areas of the SMMNRA.

Barriers such as houses, and paved roads occur between the nearest large expanse of open space (Oakden – Laurel Canyon MRCA Open Space) that occurs 0.5-miles away and the lack of a direct connection to this area limits the potential for mountain lions to move through the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, mountain lions would not use the project site or surrounding areas as a movement corridor or habitat linkage. **No potential to occur.**

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). The species is a candidate for federal listing. According to the CNDDDB, the species' "winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico", with "roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby." Additionally, for breeding the monarch butterfly requires milkweed plants (*Asclepias* species) for nutrition and hosting cocoons. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. Also, it is located over 1 mile from the coast and therefore does not provide overwintering habitat. No milkweed was observed and therefore it does not provide breeding habitat. **No potential to occur.**

Migratory Birds: There is the potential for migratory Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), a designation based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service criteria, to use the site for foraging, cover, or even nesting (USFWS – IPAC 2025a). While they are migratory in nature, some of these species are also year-round residents in southern California. These species either are not considered rare by the CDFW and therefore are not included in the CNDDDB Rarefind database, or they have not been observed within the eight quads that were used as part of the CNDDDB query. The following birds considered to be migratory BCC could potentially use the study area:

- Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)
- Belding's Savanna Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)
- Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)
- California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)
- Cassin's finch (*Haemohous cassinii*)
- Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*)
- Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*)
- oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)
- olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
- Santa Barbara song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*)
- Wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)

4.4 Wildlife Project Impacts

4.4.1 Impacts to Wildlife Habitats

As shown in Figure 4 and summarized in Table 2 above, the proposed construction footprint will be on 0.06-acre of Fountain Grass Swards, which is a disturbed, non-native, and non-sensitive plant community found on a highly erosional slope. A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland is adjacent to the west of the proposed construction footprint and Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover is adjacent in all other directions adjacent to the project site. These are not native habits or plant communities. As a result, the proposed development and any associated construction activities would have no impact to habitat for special-status species either on the project site or adjacent to the project site because none occurs. Therefore, no impacts to wildlife habitat would occur from the project.

4.4.2 Impacts to Special-Status Bats

As described above, the study area is not suitable for roosting bats due to a lack of suitable roosting sites, lacks a permanent water source, disturbance from urban movement and sounds, the proximity to existing developments, and the lack of a nearby water source. Therefore, the project would not result in impacts to special-status bats (direct or indirect) because their roosts are absent from the area and any activity other than roosting would occur at least beyond the study area.

4.4.3 Impacts to Mountain Lions

Mountain lions would not breed, travel, forage, or den in the study area (or project site); therefore, no direct impacts to the species, or their habitat would result from the project.

4.4.4 Impacts to Monarch Butterfly

Because the site is at a distance (>1-mile) from the coast it would not be used for overwintering by monarchs. And because no milkweed was observed on the study area, it would not be used as breeding habitat. Therefore, the project would have no impact on the monarch butterfly, direct or indirect, as it is absent from the area.

4.4.5 Impacts to Nesting Birds

Many common birds and migratory BCC have the potential to nest on the site. The proposed development would require the removal of trees/shrubs that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise

disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and MBPA as described below. This measure is to ensure compliance with the MBTA, MBPA, and Fish and Game Code and is not intended to reduce any impacts per the CEQA thresholds.

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal (including tree trimming) should be timed to occur outside the bird nesting season (September 1 – January 31).
- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled during the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31) a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the project site and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.
- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

4.4.6 Impacts to Special-Status Species Wildlife

No special-status animals were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, a highly erosional surface, and disturbance from urban development, none were determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species animals would not be impacted by the proposed development.

4.4.7 Cumulative Impacts to Wildlife

Other developments are known to occur in the region and the development of housing in the area has been increasing. When considered cumulatively, this could eventually have a significant impact. Therefore, each project is individually assessed for impacts to ensure that no single impact

is significant. Over time this could contribute to habitat loss in the region, however, the project will only result in the loss of 0.06-acres of non-native and disturbed Fountain Grass Swards community that is found on a highly erosional slope. This single project would not impact a significant amount of habitat for any individual species, and no special-status animals are expected to occur or be impacted. Therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative impacts to wildlife in the region.

5 Wildlife Movement

5.1 Wildlife Movement Literature Review

The assessment of the potential for wildlife movement to and from the project site consisted of consulting the following resources:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data online (USFWS 2025b)
- GreenInfo Network, Park Information online (2025)
- California Protected Areas Database Map online (CPAD 2025)
- South Coast Missing Linkages: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion (SC Wildlands 2006).

Aerial photographs were used to assess the level of connectivity of habitat to the project site. The foremost considerations were whether there was a direct connection of high-quality habitat to the project site — without interference from development — and whether the connecting habitat is linked to large habitat tracts.

5.2 Wildlife Movement Field Methodology

During the South Environmental field visit the project site and surrounding 200-ft survey area were assessed for their potential use as a wildlife corridor or habitat linkage. The level of disturbance of the site and surrounding areas are by way of existing development that includes roads, houses and commercial structures, fences, and lighting. The survey area was assessed for the presence of a corridor of linkage of habitat that connects the project site to adjacent higher-quality habitat.

5.3 Wildlife Movement Data Analysis

The project site is not within designated Critical Habitat for any threatened or endangered species (USFWS 2025a, 2025b). The project site is within the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy *Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Habitat Linkage Planning Map* and is within Habitat Block 57. Habitat Block 57 includes the Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland that is within the western study area and the disturbed Fountain Grass Swards on the project site. Each of these communities are adjacent to both developed and disturbed areas. Habitat Block 57 is adjacent to Habitat Block 58 to the west, adjacent to Habitat Block 56 to the northeast, and is linked to Habitat Block 57-A by a wildlife corridor to the north.

A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland is within the western study area and a disturbed Fountain Grass Swards on the project site. Large wildlife would likely avoid these areas due to an abundance of human development within the study area and a plethora of human disturbances that would be encountered to reach the southern portion of Habitat Block 57.

With the intact Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland, it is possible that avian and bat species utilize the woodland for foraging or perching when moving through the area. As a result, the Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland in the western study area does provide a limited/minimal amount of movement opportunity for bat an avian species. However, the proposed development would occur on disturbed Fountain Grass Swards on a highly erosional slope that lacks tree species. Areas for staging, construction practices, or grading would be away from the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland. Therefore, foraging or perching when moving through the area would not occur in places where construction activities would take place for the project.

Due to the lack of high-quality native habitats and the fragmented nature of the proposed development area on the project site (i.e. bordered mostly by developments and disturbances), the proposed development area is not considered a wildlife movement area, while the nearby undeveloped Non-Native Ornamental Woodland would provide some minor movement opportunities for smaller wildlife, it is not a significant movement area and would not be impacted by the project.

5.4 Wildlife Movement Project Impacts

The project development area and associated construction activities would be within areas that are currently developed with roads, disturbed by fuel modification, or on a highly erosional slope. No impacts to native habitats are proposed and the project would not have any impacts to movement areas because they do not occur in the proposed construction area. Fencing already separates the Fountain Grass Swards on the site from the majority of the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland west of the project site, and fencing is already in place for erosion control along the southern border of the project site. No fencing or lighting is proposed within any native habitats or movement areas and all developments would be within previously developed or disturbed areas. No new fuel modification is proposed, and no indirect impacts would occur as a result. Therefore, the project would have no impact to wildlife movement areas.

5.5 Cumulative Impacts to Wildlife Movement

The project would have no impact to wildlife movement areas and therefore, would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to wildlife movement in the region.

6 Water Resources

6.1 Water Resources Literature Review

The assessment of the potential for water resources on the project site consisted of consulting the following resources:

- National Wetlands Inventory online (USFWS 2025c)
- National Hydrography Dataset online (USGS 2025)

6.2 Water Resources Field Methodology

During the South Environmental field visit the survey area was inspected for the presence of potential jurisdictional features such as wetlands, streams, lakes, or other water features. No formal delineation of jurisdictional waters was performed, only a preliminary investigation was conducted. The survey was conducted by observing the landscape across the survey area and looking for the presence of water and topographic depressions that are associated with dense vegetation.

6.3 Water Resources Data Analysis

Based on the literature review, there is no water resource on the study area (USFWS 2025c; USGS 2025). Based on the field visit, there was also no evidence of a water resource in the study area (water marks, erosion, drift/debris, etc.).

6.4 Impacts to Water Resources

Because there are no water resources on the site, there would be no impact to water resources.

6.5 Cumulative Impacts to Water Resources

Because there are no water resources on the site, there would be no cumulative impact to water resources.

7 Applicable Regulations and Permits

7.1 Regulations

7.1.1 Federal Regulations

7.1.1.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any part, nest, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

7.1.2 California Regulations

7.1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project." A project is an activity undertaken by a public agency or a private activity which must receive some discretionary approval (meaning that the agency has the authority to deny the requested permit or approval) from a government agency which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change in the environment.

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared when a proposed action is determined to be a "project" under CEQA. The IS is a checklist that asks specific questions about the project's level of environmental impacts in many categories, including biological resources. The checklist includes a series of questions to determine the projects level of potential impacts in each of the categories. Potential level of impact includes: No Impacts, Less Than Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated, and Potentially Significant Impact. For projects that have no impact or less than significant impact a Negative Declaration is prepared, for those with Less Than Significant

with Mitigation Incorporated prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and for those with a Potentially Significant Impact prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

7.1.2.2 State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3515 states that it is unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

7.1.2.3 California Migratory Bird Protection Act

The California Migratory Bird Protection Act (MBPA) was enacted in September 2019 to reinforce the MBTA at the state level. The Act states:

- “It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2017, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code.” This section is inactive on January 20, 2025, and the following language below will be adopted.
- “It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act.” This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025

7.1.3 Local and Regional Regulations

7.1.3.1 City of Los Angeles Protected Tree/Shrub Ordinance (#186,873)

The City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance states that no protected tree or shrubs shall be relocated or removed (or damaged resulting in death) without a permit. The application for a

permit shall indicate “the location of each protected tree or shrub, and shall identify each protected tree or shrub proposed to be retained, relocated or removed.” With certain restrictions, a tree or shrub may be removed or relocated if it prevents reasonable development of the property, shows a substantial decline in vigor, is in danger of falling, will interfere with existing utilities or roadway infrastructure, or has no aesthetic value. For each protected tree or shrub removed or relocated, four native replacement trees or shrubs, respectively, must be planted, whereby each one must be “at least 15-gallon or larger, measuring one inch or more in diameter one foot above the base, and be not less than 7 feet in height measured from the base.” Protected and shrubs trees include the following native species which measure “four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree” (City of Los Angeles 2021):

- Indigenous oak trees in the genus *Quercus* except for scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).
- California walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

8 Conclusions

According to the findings in this report, the proposed development for 1501 Marlay Drive (APN 5556-031-004) would have no impact on sensitive or protected biological resources because none occur on or near the site.

Plant Communities/Sensitive Natural Communities: The proposed construction footprint will be on 0.06-acre of Fountain Grass Swards, which is a disturbed, invasive, and non-sensitive plant community found on a highly erosional slope. A Non-Native Ornamental Woodland that is disturbed and non-sensitive is adjacent to the west of the proposed construction footprint and Developed / Ornamental Landscaped land cover is adjacent in all other directions relative to the proposed construction footprint. As a result, the proposed development and any associated construction activities would not affect native plant communities or sensitive plant communities either on the project site or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plants: No special-status plants were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification and brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, and a highly erosional surface, none were determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species plants would not be affected by the proposed development.

Protected Trees and Shrubs: No LAMC protected trees were observed in the study area or project site and they are considered absent from the study area and project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Habitats: The proposed development and any associated construction activities would not affect native plant communities or sensitive plant communities that would be considered habitat for special-status species either on the project site or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, no impacts to wildlife habitat would occur from the project.

Nesting Birds: Many common birds and migratory BCC have the potential to nest on the site. The proposed development would require the removal of trees/shrubs that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and MBPA as described below. This

measure is to ensure compliance with the MBTA, MBPA, and Fish and Game Code and is not intended to reduce any impacts per the CEQA thresholds.

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal (including tree trimming) should be timed to occur outside the bird nesting season (September 1 – January 31).
- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled during the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31) a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the project site and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.
- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

Special-Status Wildlife: No special-status animals were observed in the study area or project site. Due to the on-going practice of fuel modification brush clearing, an abundance of non-native plants, a highly erosional surface, and disturbance from urban development, none were determined to have the potential to occur within the project site. Therefore, special-status species animals would not be impacted by the proposed development

Wildlife Movement: The project development area and associated construction activities would be within areas that are currently developed with roads, disturbed by fuel modification, or on a highly erosional slope. No impacts to native habitats are proposed and the project would not have any impacts to movement areas because they do not occur in the proposed construction area. Fencing already separates the Fountain Grass Swards on the site from the majority of the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland west of the project site, and fencing is already in place for erosion control along the southern border of the project site. No fencing or lighting is proposed within any native habitats or movement areas and all developments would be within previously developed or disturbed areas. No new fuel modification is proposed, and no indirect impacts would occur as a result. Therefore, the project would have no impact to wildlife movement areas.

Water Resources: There are no jurisdictional water resources (e.g., streams, wetlands) on the site. Therefore, the project will have no impact on water resources on the site.

Cumulative Impacts: The project would have no impact to sensitive or protected biological resources. Therefore, the project would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

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Appendix A: Photograph Exhibit



Photo 1. View of access to the project site from Marlay Drive, facing west.



Photo 2. View of access to the project site from Marlay Drive, facing south/southwest.



Photo 3. View of Fountain Grass Swards on an erosional slope within the project site, facing north.



Photo 4. View of Non-Native Pinus Species Woodland within the western study area, and west of the project site. The Non-Native Ornamental Woodland is separated from the project site by both a fence and a steep southwest-facing slope, facing northwest.



Photo 5. View of the interface between the Non-Native Ornamental Woodland and the Fountain Grass Swards in the western part of the project site, facing north/northwest.

Appendix B: Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status based on adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status species include:

- Plants or wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act;
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.
- Plants or wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP;
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (List 1A, 1B and 2 plants) in California;
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants in which there is limited information about distribution (List 3);
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.);
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050); and
- Wildlife protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

9.1.1 Federally-Protected Status

All references to Federally-protected species in this BRA include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species, as applicable:

FE Federally-listed as Endangered

| | |
|------------|---|
| FT | Federally-listed as Threatened |
| FPE | Federally proposed for listing as Endangered |
| FPT | Federally proposed for listing as Threatened |
| FPD | Federally proposed for delisting |
| FC | Federal candidate species (former C1 species) |

9.1.2 State-Protected Status

For the purposes of this BRA, the following acronyms are used for State status species, as applicable:

| | |
|------------|---|
| SE | State-listed as Endangered |
| ST | State-listed as Threatened |
| SR | State-listed as Rare |
| SCE | State candidate for listing as Endangered |
| SCT | State candidate for listing as Threatened |
| SFP | State Fully Protected |
| SSC | California Species of Special Concern |

9.1.3 California Rare Plant Rank

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of special-status species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (CNPS 2018). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed six categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR), of which Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are particularly considered sensitive:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Rank 1A | Presumed extinct in California. |
| Rank 1B | Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere. |
| Rank 2A | Presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere. |
| Rank 2B | Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. |
| Rank 3 | Plants about which we need more information – a review list. |
| Rank 4 | Plants of limited distribution – a watch list. |

The CNPS recently added “threat ranks” which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., Rank 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

- .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- .2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);
- .3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

9.1.4 Potential to Occur Assessment

Special-status species that are **present** or are **high** or **medium** potential to occur within the parcel are based on one or more of the following:

- the direct observation of the species within the parcel during any field survey;
- a record reported in the CNDDDB; and
- the parcel is within known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.
- present means the species is known to occur, high potential indicates the habitat is ideal and near known occurrences of the species, and medium indicates that the habitat may be less than ideal due to some lacking element but still usable by the species and within the known range.

Special-status species that are **low** potential) to occur are based on one of the following:

- the parcel has the general habitat types but lacks necessary habitat elements such as suitable microhabitat or soils; or
- the parcel is outside the known elevation range or distribution of the species, and has otherwise suitable habitats;

Special-status species that have no potential to occur on the parcel are labeled as **none** due to the absence of suitable habitat.

Special-Status Plants

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | Common Name | CRPR | CESA | FESA | Blooming Period | Elevation Low (ft) | Elevation High (ft) | Habitat | Micro Habitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Abronia maritima</i> | red sand-verbena | 4.2 | None | None | Feb-Nov | 0 | 330 | Coastal dunes | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp <i>gabrielensis</i> | San Gabriel manzanita | 1B.2 | None | None | March | 1950 | 4920 | Chaparral | Rocky | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> | marsh sandwort | 1B.1 | CE | FE | May-Aug | 5 | 560 | Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish) | sandy, openings | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Asplenium vesperinum</i> | western spleenwort | 4.2 | None | None | Feb-Jun | 590 | 3280 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub | rocky | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> | Braunton's milk-vetch | 1B.1 | None | FE | Jan-Aug | 10 | 2100 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> | Ventura marsh milk-vetch | 1B.1 | CE | FE | (Jun)Aug-Oct | 0 | 115 | Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> | coastal dunes milk-vetch | 1B.1 | CE | FE | Mar-May | 0 | 165 | Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic) | often vernal mesic areas | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> | Coulter's saltbush | 1B.2 | None | None | Mar-Oct | 5 | 1510 | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | alkaline or clay | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Atriplex pacifica</i> | South Coast saltscale | 1B.2 | None | None | Mar-Oct | 0 | 460 | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Atriplex parishii</i> | Parish's brittlescale | 1B.1 | None | None | Jun-Oct | 80 | 6235 | Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools | alkaline | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | Common Name | CRPR | CESA | FESA | Blooming Period | Elevation Low (ft) | Elevation High (ft) | Habitat | Micro Habitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> | Davidson's saltscale | 1B.2 | None | None | Apr-Oct | 30 | 655 | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub | alkaline | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Berberis nevinii</i> | Nevin's barberry | 1B.1 | CE | FE | (Feb)Mar-Jun | 225 | 2705 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub | sandy or gravelly | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Calochortus catalinae</i> | Catalina mariposa lily | 4.2 | None | None | (Feb)Mar-Jun | 45 | 2295 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | In heavy soils, open slopes, openings in brush. 15-700 m. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> | slender mariposa lily | 1B.2 | None | None | Mar-Jun(Nov) | 689 | 5954 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within another habitat. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> | Plummer's mariposa lily | 4.2 | None | None | May-Jul | 325 | 5575 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland | granitic, rocky | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Calystegia felix</i> | lucky morning-glory | 1B.1 | None | None | Mar-Sep | 95 | 705 | Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), Riparian scrub (alluvial) | Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but possibly in drier situations as well. Possibly silty loam and alkaline | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> | Lewis' evening-primrose | 3 | None | None | Mar-May(Jun) | 0 | 985 | Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | sandy or clay | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> | southern tarplant | 1B.1 | None | None | May-Nov | 0 | 1575 | Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | Common Name | CRPR | CESA | FESA | Blooming Period | Elevation Low (ft) | Elevation High (ft) | Habitat | Micro Habitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> | smooth tarplant | 1B.1 | None | None | Apr-Sep | 0 | 2100 | Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland | alkaline | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i> | Orcutt's pincushion | 1B.1 | None | None | Jan-Aug | 0 | 330 | Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Chenopodium littoreum</i> | coastal goosefoot | 1B.2 | None | None | Apr-Aug | 30 | 100 | Coastal dunes | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> | salt marsh bird's-beak | 1B.2 | CE | FE | May-Oct(Nov) | 0 | 100 | Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i> | San Fernando Valley spineflower | 1B.1 | CE | FC | Apr-Jul | 490 | 4005 | Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> | Parry's spineflower | 1B.1 | None | None | Apr-Jun | 900 | 4005 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | sandy or rocky, openings | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i> | monkey-flower savory | 4.2 | None | None | Jun-Oct | 1000 | 5905 | Chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest | streambanks, mesic | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Convolvulus simulans</i> | small-flowered morning-glory | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Jul | 95 | 2430 | Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | clay, serpentinite seeps | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Deinandra paniculata</i> | paniculate tarplant | 4.2 | None | None | (Mar)Apr-Nov(Dec) | 80 | 3085 | Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools | usually vernal mesic, sometimes sandy | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Dichondra occidentalis</i> | western dichondra | 4.2 | None | None | (Jan)Mar-Jul | 160 | 1640 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Dithyrea maritima</i> | beach spectaclepod | 1B.1 | CT | None | Mar-May | 5 | 165 | Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> | slender-horned spineflower | 1B.1 | CE | FE | Apr-Jun | 655 | 2495 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan) | sandy | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | <i>Common Name</i> | <i>CRPR</i> | <i>CESA</i> | <i>FESA</i> | <i>Blooming Period</i> | <i>Elevation Low (ft)</i> | <i>Elevation High (ft)</i> | <i>Habitat</i> | <i>Micro Habitat</i> | <i>Potential to Occur on the Study area</i> |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> | many-stemmed dudleya | 1B.2 | None | None | Apr-Jul | 45 | 2590 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | often clay | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i> | San Diego button-celery | 1B.1 | CE | FE | Apr-Jun | 65 | 2035 | Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools | mesic | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Erysimum insulare</i> | Island wallflower | 1B.3 | None | None | Mar-Jul | 0 | 985 | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i> | suffrutescent wallflower | 4.2 | None | None | Jan-Jul(Aug) | 0 | 490 | Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i> | Santa Barbara bedstraw | 4.3 | None | None | May-Jul | 655 | 4005 | Cismontane woodland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> | Palmer's grapplinghook | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-May | 65 | 3135 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | clay, openings | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> | Los Angeles sunflower | 1A | None | None | Aug-Oct | 30 | 5005 | Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Hordeum intercedens</i> | vernal barley | 3.2 | None | None | Mar-Jun | 15 | 3280 | Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> | mesa horkelia | 1B.1 | None | None | Feb-Jul(Sep) | 225 | 2655 | Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub | sandy or gravelly | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Juglans californica</i> | Southern California black walnut | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Aug | 160 | 2955 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland | alluvial | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> | southwestern spiny rush | 4.2 | None | None | (Mar)May-Jun | 5 | 2955 | Coastal dunes (mesic), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps), Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> | Coulter's goldfields | 1B.1 | None | None | Feb-Jun | 0 | 4005 | Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> | fragrant pitcher sage | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Oct | 65 | 4300 | Chaparral | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | <i>Common Name</i> | <i>CRPR</i> | <i>CESA</i> | <i>FESA</i> | <i>Blooming Period</i> | <i>Elevation Low (ft)</i> | <i>Elevation High (ft)</i> | <i>Habitat</i> | <i>Micro Habitat</i> | <i>Potential to Occur on the Study area</i> |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> <i>var. robinsonii</i> | Robinson's pepper-grass | 4.3 | None | None | Jan-Jul | 0 | 2905 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> | ocellated Humboldt lily | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Jul(Aug) | 95 | 5905 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland | openings | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> | Davidson's bush-mallow | 1B.2 | None | None | Jun-Jan | 605 | 3740 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Nama stenocarpa</i> | mud nama | 2B.2 | None | None | Jan-Jul | 15 | 1640 | Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> | Gambel's water cress | 1B.1 | CT | FE | Apr-Oct | 15 | 1085 | Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> | spreading navarretia | 1B.1 | None | FT | Apr-Jun | 95 | 2150 | Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Navarretia prostrata</i> | prostrate vernal pool navarretia | 1B.1 | None | None | Apr-Jul | 5 | 3970 | Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools | Mesic | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Orcuttia californica</i> | California Orcutt grass | 1B.1 | CE | FE | Apr-Aug | 45 | 2165 | Vernal pools | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> | Sonoran maiden fern | 2B.2 | None | None | Jan-Sep | 160 | 2000 | Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> | Hubby's phacelia | 4.2 | None | None | Apr-Jul | 0 | 3280 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland | gravelly, rocky, talus | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i> | south coast branching phacelia | 3.2 | None | None | Mar-Aug | 15 | 985 | Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) | sandy, sometimes rocky | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Phacelia stellaris</i> | Brand's star phacelia | 1B.1 | None | None | Mar-Jun | 0 | 1310 | Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | <i>Common Name</i> | <i>CRPR</i> | <i>CESA</i> | <i>FESA</i> | <i>Blooming Period</i> | <i>Elevation Low (ft)</i> | <i>Elevation High (ft)</i> | <i>Habitat</i> | <i>Micro Habitat</i> | <i>Potential to Occur on the Study area</i> |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>Potentilla multijuga</i> | Ballona cinquefoil | 1A | None | None | Jun-Aug | 0 | 5 | Meadows and seeps (brackish) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> | white rabbit-tobacco | 2B.2 | None | None | (Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec) | 0 | 6890 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland | sandy, gravelly | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Quercus dumosa</i> | Nuttall's scrub oak | 1B.1 | None | None | Feb-Apr(May-Aug) | 45 | 1310 | Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub | sandy, clay loam | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Quercus durata var. gabrielensis</i> | San Gabriel oak | 4.2 | None | None | Apr-May | 1475 | 3280 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> | Engelmann oak | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Jun | 160 | 4265 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> | Parish's gooseberry | 1A | None | None | Feb-Apr | 210 | 985 | Riparian woodland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Romneya coulteri</i> | Coulter's matilija poppy | 4.2 | None | None | Mar-Jul(Aug) | 65 | 3935 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub | Often in burns | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Rupertia rigida</i> | Parish's rupertia | 4.3 | None | None | Jun-Aug | 2295 | 8200 | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Valley and foothill grassland | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> | Sanford's arrowhead | 1B.2 | None | None | May-Oct(Nov) | 0 | 2135 | Marshes and swamps | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> | salt spring checkerbloom | 2B.2 | None | None | Mar-Jun | 45 | 5020 | Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas | alkaline, mesic | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> | Common Name | CRPR | CESA | FESA | Blooming Period | Elevation Low (ft) | Elevation High (ft) | Habitat | Micro Habitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i> | western bristly scaleseed | 2A | None | None | Mar-Apr | 1195 | 2200 | Sonoran desert scrub | Rocky or sandy | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> | woolly seablite | 4.2 | None | None | Jan-Dec | 0 | 165 | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt) | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> | San Bernardino aster | 1B.2 | None | None | Jul-Nov(Dec) | 5 | 6695 | Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic) | near ditches, streams, springs | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> | Greata's aster | 1B.3 | None | None | Jun-Oct | 980 | 6595 | Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland | mesic | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

Special-Status Animals

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Rana muscosa</i> | southern mountain yellow-legged frog | Amphibians | Endangered | Endangered | CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_EN-Endangered USFS_S-Sensitive | Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, Apr 2014, effective Jun 30, 2014. | Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Spea hammondi</i> | western spadefoot | Amphibians | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. | Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Taricha torosa</i> | Coast Range newt | Amphibians | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. | Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow-moving streams. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> | Gertsch's socialchemmis spider | Arachnids | None | None | | Known from only 2 localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood (type locality) and Topanga Canyon. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> | tricolored blackbird | Birds | None | Threatened | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. | Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> | southern California rufous-crowned sparrow | Birds | None | None | CDFW_WL-Watch List | Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. | Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Athene cunicularia</i> | burrowing owl | Birds | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. | Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> | Swainson's hawk | Birds | None | Threatened | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & 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. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> | western snowy plover | Birds | Threatened | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of | Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. | Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | Conservation Concern | | | |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> | western yellow-billed cuckoo | Birds | Threatened | Endangered | BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 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. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> | yellow rail | Birds | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. | Freshwater marshlands. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> | southwestern willow flycatcher | Birds | Endangered | Endangered | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | Riparian woodlands in Southern California. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> | American peregrine falcon | Birds | Delisted | Delisted | CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. | Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> | California black rail | Birds | None | Threatened | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. | Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> | Belding's savannah sparrow | Birds | None | Endangered | | Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. | Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> | California brown pelican | Birds | Delisted | Delisted | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFS_S-Sensitive | Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. | Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> | coastal California gnatcatcher | Birds | Threatened | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List | Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. | Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> | bank swallow | Birds | None | Threatened | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 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. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> | California least tern | Birds | Endangered | Endangered | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. | Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> | least Bell's vireo | Birds | Endangered | Endangered | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List | Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. | Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> | Riverside fairy shrimp | Crustaceans | Endangered | None | IUCN_EN-Endangered | 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. Hatch in warm water later in the season. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Bombus crotchii</i> | Crotch bumble bee | Insects | None | Candidate Endangered | | Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. | Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Brennania belkini</i> | Belkin's dune tabanid fly | Insects | None | None | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | Inhabits coastal sand dunes of Southern California. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> | sandy beach tiger beetle | Insects | None | None | | Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San | Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. | moist sand not affected by wave action. | |
| <i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i> | senile tiger beetle | Insects | None | None | | Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore | Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Coelus globosus</i> | globose dune beetle | Insects | None | None | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. | Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> | monarch - California overwintering population | Insects | None | None | USFS_S-Sensitive | Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. | Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Eugnosta busckana</i> | Busck's gallmoth | Insects | None | None | | Coastal dunes Coastal scrub | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i> | El Segundo blue butterfly | Insects | Endangered | None | | Restricted to remnant coastal dune habitat in Southern California. | Host plant is Eriogonum parvifolium; larvae feed only on the flowers and seeds; used by adults as major nectar source. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Onychobaris langei</i> | Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil | Insects | None | None | | Known from El Segundo Dunes. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Panoquina errans</i> | wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper | Insects | None | None | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | Southern California coastal salt marshes. | Requires moist saltgrass for larval development. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Pelochrista hennei</i> | Henne's eucosman moth | Insects | | | | Coastal sand dunes with host Phacelia ramosissima. Originally believed to be endemic to the El Segundo sand dunes of Los Angeles County where the type specimen was collected. Also collected from coastal San Luis Obispo County. | Larval foodplant is Phacelia ramosissima var australitoralis; larvae can be found on woody stems and upper root parts. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea</i> | Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil | Insects | None | None | | Coastal sand dunes in Los Angeles County. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | pallid bat | Mammals | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority | Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. | Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> | western mastiff bat | Mammals | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority | Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. | Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Puma concolor</i> | Mountain lion | Mammals | None | Candidate | | Woodlands, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian areas | Requires dense cover for predation and denning (e.g., rocky outcrops, dense vegetation, caves). Found in areas with large expanses of contiguous habitat. Avoids urban development and human presence. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> | silver-haired bat | Mammals | None | None | IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority | Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds & open brushy areas. | Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> | hoary bat | Mammals | None | None | IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority | Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. | Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> | western yellow bat | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority | Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. | Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> | south coast marsh vole | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> | San Diego desert woodrat | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. | Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> | pocketed free-tailed bat | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority | Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. | Rocky areas with high cliffs. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> | big free-tailed bat | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium-High Priority | Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. | Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> | southern grasshopper mouse | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. | Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> | Los Angeles pocket mouse | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. | Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> | Pacific pocket mouse | Mammals | Endangered | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County. | Seems to prefer soils of fine alluvial sands near the ocean, but much remains to be learned. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> | southern California saltmarsh shrew | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties. | Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | American badger | Mammals | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 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. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i> | San Gabriel chestnut | Mollusks | None | None | | Terrestrial | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Gonidea angulata</i> | western ridged mussel | Mollusks | None | None | | Primarily creeks & rivers & less often lakes. Originally in most of state, now extirpated from Central & Southern Calif. | | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Tryonia imitator</i> | mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) | Mollusks | None | None | IUCN_DD-Data Deficient | Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. | Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Anniella spp.</i> | California legless lizard | Reptiles | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats. This element represents California records of <i>Anniella</i> not yet assigned to new species within the <i>Anniella pulchra</i> complex. | Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> | Southern California legless lizard | Reptiles | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive | Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. | Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Taxon Group | Federal Listing | State Listing | Other Status | General Habitat | Microhabitat | Potential to Occur on the Study area |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> | California glossy snake | Reptiles | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. | Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> | coastal whiptail | Reptiles | None | None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. | Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Emys marmorata</i> | western pond turtle | Reptiles | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive | A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. | Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> | coast horned lizard | Reptiles | None | None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern | Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. | Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects. | None. The study area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

Appendix C: Literature Review

The **Special-Status Flora and Wildlife** that are subject to the legislation, policies, or assessments indicated in Appendix B (Special-Status Species) are queried for each project site using several online literature resources: two ma

Special-Status Flora and Wildlife

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), Rarefind 5 link [CNDDDB Maps and Data \(ca.gov\)](#)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) link <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

Special-Status Flora

- Online database of the California Native Plant Society, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants link [CNPS Rare Plant Inventory](#).

Special-Status Wildlife

- CDFW. 2024b. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps link <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range>

The designation of **Plant Communities** is dependent on the geographic area where the project site occurs. In Southern California, there are two primary vegetation community classification systems. These community classifications also indicate whether the community is considered a sensitive natural community by the CDFW. These two main literature sources are as follows:

- Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties California (CDFG, CNPS 2006)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS), A Manual of California Vegetation Online link <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>

The potential for **Wildlife Movement** at a project site is assessed with several sources that cover geographic connectivity in terms of current development, established wildlife corridors, critical habitat established by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and federal, state, and local protected areas including parks, forests, and reserves. The sources queried for wildlife movement are listed below:

- California Protected Areas Database (CPAD) online link <https://www.calands.org/>
- GreenInfo Network, Park Information online link <https://www.greeninfo.org>
- Google Maps, online link <https://maps.google.com>
- SC Wildlands, South Coast Missing Linkages: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion.
- US Fish and Wildlife Service Dedicated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS Data online link <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/endangered-species-conservation/critical-habitat#critical-habitat-designations,-maps,-and-gis-data>

The potential for **Water Resources**, for example wetlands, streams, rivers, marshes, on the project site was assessed with two literature sources. These water sources may be U.S. jurisdictional water resources subject to state and federal regulations or not.

- US Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory Online Wetlands Mapper link <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>
- US Geological Survey. National Wetlands Inventory Online Wetlands Mapper link <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>

Appendix D: Biologist's Resume and Biologists Statement

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) directs public agencies to assess and disclose the environmental effects of the projects it approves. In determining whether a proposed project is subject to CEQA, the City of Los Angeles is required to consider any potentially adverse impacts the project may have on biological resources. Failure by a project applicant to disclose known biological resources on the project site may result in a violation of CEQA.

Date of Site Visit: _____

Project Address or APN(s)¹: _____

Does the project site contain certain known biological resources, and if so, will the project require biological analysis by a qualified biologist? (Follow the instructions for each respective answer.)

- Yes.** The project site contains one or more of the following biological resources: (Check all that apply)
 - Water Resources, including but not limited to, streams, wetlands, or other permanent / seasonal water bodies
 - Protected Trees and/or Shrubs, or certain trees within the Coastal Zone (See Appendix A)
 - California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records of sensitive and special status species within the appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle and/or within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site
 - Other: (Describe below)

- No.** The project site does not contain any of the above biological resources.

If No, sign and return the form (plus Appendix B attachments) to the appropriate department within the City of Los Angeles at the time of filing for permits/entitlements.

If Yes, will the project remove or possibly affect any of the above marked biological resources?

¹ Include the entire site, not just the development footprint.

- Yes.** The project will require biological resources analysis (Biological Resources Report) by a Qualified Biologist. (See Appendix A)

Please describe which of the above biological resources may be affected by the project:

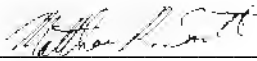
- No².** The project site will not remove or possibly affect any of the above biological resources.

Please describe how the project will not remove or possibly affect the biological resources:

If No, sign and return the form (plus Appendix B attachments) to the appropriate department within the City of Los Angeles at the time of filing for permits/entitlements.

Name of Lead Biologist _____

Lead Biologist Signature _____



Date _____

Names of Additional Biologists _____

**Company Name
& Contact Information**

² Projects may instead submit the Owner's Declaration of Biological Resources (CP-3612) if the project will not remove any vegetation (including trees) nor affect any water resources.

Owner's Declaration

I own the property located at _____. I have read the above "Notice to Owner." I acknowledge and understand that should the City determine that the project site contains any of the above biological resources, the City may require biological resources analysis by a qualified biologist prior to completing the CEQA analysis. I certify that the project site does not contain any of the above biological resources to the best of my knowledge.

Name of the Owner (Print) _____

Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Notary Acknowledgment

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California
County of Los Angeles

On _____ before me, _____
(insert name and title of the officer)

Personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the ____ person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____ (Seal)

APPENDIX A - REFERENCES

Qualified Biologist. A person with the appropriate education, training, and experience to conduct biological surveys, monitor Project activities that have the potential to affect biological resources, provide construction worker education programs related to the protection of biological resources, and supervise or perform other tasks related to biological resources; possesses a Bachelor of Science degree or Bachelor of Arts degree in biology, ecology, or a related environmental science; has at least five years of professional experience that requires knowledge of natural history, habitat affinities, and identification of flora and fauna species, and relevant local, state and federal laws and regulations governing the protection of biological resources; and meets the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) qualifications for botanical field surveyors.

Protected Trees & Shrubs

- Oak, including valley oak (*Quercus lobota*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to California but excluding the California scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*)
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- California bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Trees (only applicable within the Coastal Zone)

- Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)
- Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*)
- Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
- Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*)
- Any Eucalyptus species

APPENDIX B - REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

- Site Plan
- Tree Disclosure Statement
- Biologist Proof of Qualifications

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Biological report preparers must sign and include the following acknowledgment in the report:

I attest that I meet the requirements for a Qualified Biologist and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) qualifications for botanical field surveyors, both as defined in the Biological Reporting Standards document ([CP-4074](#)).

I attest that the creation of the Biological Resources Report complied with all the following standardized requirements in the Biological Reporting Standards document ([CP-4074](#)), unless explicitly noted otherwise. Any deviations from the above standards have been detailed and justified in the Biological Resources Report.

Name of Lead Biologist _____

Lead Biologist Signature _____



Date _____

Names of Additional Biologists _____

**Company Name
& Contact Information**

EDUCATION

B.S., Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Wildlife Biologist, The Wildlife Society 2014

Certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) for Fish and Wildlife Management Plans, USDA NRCS 2017

Authorized Desert Tortoise Biologist – Numerous BOs

Unmanned Aircraft System Pilot Certification, FAA #4177603

TRAINING

Wetland Delineation Training Course – The Wetland Institute (2014)

Southwest Willow Flycatcher Workshop, 2017

USGS Desert Tortoise Health Assessment and Tissue Collection Techniques Training, 2009

Matthew South

PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

Matthew South founded South Environmental in 2018. He is a certified wildlife biologist with over 18 years of professional experience providing natural resources consulting services for a wide variety of clients that include residential, commercial, government, utility, infrastructure, research, and non-profit projects. For the last 15 years, Mr. South has been an environmental consultant in southern California acting as a Wildlife Biologist and Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst. In early 2018 he started South Environmental and has since been supporting clients in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

Mr. South's background in ecology has led to a passion for conservation planning and resources assessments for the purpose of preservation and management. The integration of the latest technologies such as advanced GIS systems, mobile computing, and drone sensing allows him to innovate new data collection, analysis, and collaboration tools for the environmental sciences that produce more accurate data and better-informed resource managers.

EXPERTISE

- **Conservation and Management Planning.** Mr. South's has extensive experience preparing mitigation and monitoring plans, habitat conservation plans, and technical biological resources management plans that are compliant with federal, state, and local regulations. Mr. South is the only active NRCS TSP for Fish and Wildlife Plans Certified in California.
- **Biological Resources Assessment.** Mr. South has completed dozens of biological resources assessments throughout southern California.
- **Rare Plants and Arborist Services.** Mr. South has surveyed and assessed thousands of native and landscaped trees in southern California. He is a certified arborist with 5-years of tree survey experience working closely with some of the most experienced arborists in California. In addition, he has performed hundreds of hours of rare plant surveys and habitat assessments.
- **Wetland & Jurisdictional Delineations.** Mr. South has conducted dozens of jurisdictional and wetland delineations per the guidelines and methods from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the state Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- **GIS.** Mr. South is an expert at spatial data collection and analysis using ESRI mobile and desktop software products and Trimble hardware.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

St. Andrews Recreation Center Project, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to conduct a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) and Tree Survey Report for the St. Andrew's Recreation Center at 8701 S St. Andrew's Place in the City of Los Angeles, California for development on one parcel (Assessor's Identification Number [AIN] 6036-009-900) owned by the City of Los Angeles and administered by the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP). The parcel (study area) is in the Empowerment Congress Southwest Area Neighborhood Council in the south-central part of the City and within the South Los Angeles Community Plan Area. This report identified sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcel and indicated the regulations governing these resources. The biological resources of the parcel was assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey. The Tree Report included a description of the survey area; methods used to survey the trees involving assessment of tree structure, health, and mapping; and the results of the survey including photographs of each tree.

Bronson Canyon Playground Project, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to prepare a BRA, jurisdictional delineation, and rare plant survey for the City of Los Angeles RAP Bronson Canyon Playground Project located at 3200 Canyon Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California, for the proposed construction of a playground and access improvements including a new pedestrian walkway on a parcel owned by the City of Los Angeles in Griffith Park with the Assessor's Identification Number [AIN] 5583-025-900. The BRA identified and assessed the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the project site (development areas and associated work areas), indicated the regulations governing these resources, and discussed recommendations for avoiding or mitigating these impacts. The biological resources of the project site were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey.

Bell Creek Brush Clearance Project, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to prepare an Invasive Plant Treatment and Monitoring Plan (plan) detailing the proposed actions to compensate for the temporary impacts to plant communities from the Bell Creek Brush Clearance Project under a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The implementation of the plan was consistent with measures included in that agreement, including measure 2.22 regarding invasive species management being conducted to ensure protection of the existing wildlife habitat. Implementation of clearance activities under the plan were designed to reduce the presence of and prevent the spread of non-native and invasive plant species within the Bell Creek area. The plan outlined monitoring and treatment methods to control the spread of non-native and invasive plant species in the project treatment areas and identified priority species and priority treatment areas to focus efforts and resources toward achieving the final success criteria. The biological resources of the parcel were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey.

Various Locations, WEAP Trainings and Nesting Bird Surveys, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, California (2023). South Environmental was retained to provide Worker Environmental Awareness and Protection (WEAP) Trainings, field survey, monitoring, and reporting, for several City of Los Angeles RAP locations. South Environmental prepared a contractor education brochure in English and Spanish that provided information on protecting nesting birds and included pictures of sensitive plants and wildlife (particularly bats) occurring within the project areas. South Environmental also conducted environmental awareness training to Department inspectors, contractors, and subcontractors at the project site prior to the start of brush clearance activities. South Environmental also conducted as-needed nesting bird surveys, established buffer zones, and performed biological monitoring in response to the presence of active



nests. A brief letter report to RAP was prepared to document field observations, protective measures implemented, and the overall success of the measures.

Sepulveda Basin Prescribed Burn Project, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation, Los Angeles, California (2022). South Environmental was retained to prepare a burrowing owl survey report for use by the City of Los Angeles RAP for the proposed prescribed burning of approximately 86.49 acres of undeveloped areas on the Sepulveda Basin Apollo XI/Valley Fliers Airfield and adjacent lands. Several active burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) burrows were identified in October 2021 (survey area) during general surveys conducted to support the project in the early planning phase. This report was prepared according to Appendix C and Appendix D of the 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. The report included a description of the project, biological setting, vegetation communities, survey methodology, and survey results that include burrowing owl behavior observations, and recommendations for project implementation that would avoid impacts to burrowing owls and active burrows.

Various Biology Reports within City of Los Angeles (2019-present). Mr. South has prepared and overseen the preparation of dozens of biological resources assessment reports within the City of Los Angeles. These reports are prepared within the range of the population of mountain lions that is the target of the listing status, in the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Simi Hills, and Verdugo Hills. Numerous other projects have been completed that are not listed. Select Projects include:

- Baseline Road in LaVerne
- Altadena Hills Project
- 16 Beverly Park
- 64 Beverly Park
- 74 Beverly Park
- 79 Beverly Park
- Toyopa Drive
- Mapleton Drive
- Tigertail
- 680 Sarbonne
- 777 Sarbonne
- Stradella Road
- Tower Grove
- Bella Drive
- Chautauqua Boulevard
- Benedict Canyon
- Haslam Terrace
- Summitridge Drive
- Rial Lane
- Outpost Ave
- Pasquera
- Beverly Grove
- Multiple Granito Drive Projects
- Floral and Electra Drive Project
- Hillside
- Magnolia
- Swallow
- Sierra Mar
- Beverly Grove
- Stradella
- Chalon Road
- Moraga
- Brentridge
- Viewcrest
- Old Chimney Road
- Multiple Developments on Mulholland Highway
- Berkley Hall School Project
- Charmel Lane
- Paseo Miramar Roadway Project
- Posetano-Revello Project
- Palmera
- Shadow Mountain Drive
- Astral Project
- Nofral Road Projects
- San Onofre Drive
- Crescent Drive



EDUCATION

M.S., Earth, Environmental, and Physical Science, Wichita State University, 2012

B.S., Bachelor of Science, Biology, Wichita State University, 2004

DISCIPLINE AREAS

Biological Resource Assessments

Jurisdictional Delineations

Environmental Regulations and Permitting

Environmental Biology

Geology

James McNutt, MS

SENIOR BIOLOGIST

James McNutt is a Senior Biologist with 20 years of professional experience in environmental project management, jurisdictional and wetland delineations, environmental permitting, technical documents, biological resource and community identification, and geology. Mr. McNutt brings over 16 years of experience completing jurisdictional and wetland delineations as a lead delineator in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Delineation Manual Protocols. Mr. McNutt brings 6 years of experience identifying non-wetland features using the Arid West OHWM Identification Manual.

Since starting at South Environmental in early 2021, Mr. McNutt has participated in numerous biological resources projects throughout Southern California as a senior biologist. This experience includes Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) jurisdictional delineations, private enterprise developments, and local government projects. He has been responsible for determining the boundaries of biological resources and jurisdictional features near SoCal Gas project sites. He is also a skilled GIS analyst and creates figures for technical report presentations.

Mr. McNutt's background in multiple scientific disciplines has led to a strong understanding of environmental resources assessments and mitigation methods related to development and maintenance projects. His knowledge of federal, state, and local regulations has helped to protect biological and water resources throughout southern California.

EXPERTISE

- **Conservation and Management Reporting.** Mr. McNutt has extensive experience preparing reports that include mitigation and monitoring plans, habitat conservation plans, and technical biological resources management plans that are compliant with federal, state, and local regulations.
- **Biological Resources Assessment.** Mr. McNutt has completed dozens of biological resources assessment reports throughout Southern California.
- **Wetland & Jurisdictional Delineations.** Mr. McNutt has conducted dozens of jurisdictional and wetland delineations with technical reports per the guidelines and methods from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the state Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- **GIS.** Mr. McNutt is an expert at spatial data collection and analysis using ESRI mobile and desktop software products and Trimble hardware.



RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Southern California Edison (SCE) Jurisdictional Delineations and Permitting (2021-ongoing). As a subconsultant on this contract for multiple Primes (SWCA, EI, Rincon, and Stantec), South Environmental has focused its biological resources services on wetland delineations and permitting efforts for SCE throughout all its regions. From single pole delineations in roadside ditches to several hundred poles through miles of wet meadows in the Sierras, the projects vary in size and complexity as well as location. Primarily, delineations have been in the Sierras with the largest and most complex projects in Inyo and Mono Counties and several in Kern and Tulare. Mr. McNutt acts as the lead delineator on dozens of pole replacement projects and completes the jurisdictional delineation report, habitat assessment report, GIS schema, and the permit applications for each of the projects. A few of the specific projects include

- Santa Ana River JD, HA, and permit applications
- Blackwater Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- Dos Pueblos Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- San Francisquito Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- Santa Clarita Woodside JD, HA, and permit applications
- Greenwell JD, HA, and permit applications
- Potrero Valley Creek JD, HA, and permit applications

SCE Waters Desktop Reviews (2021-present). Mr. McNutt has been the lead delineator on numerous pole replacement projects that require waters desktop reviews. Mr. McNutt conducts database reviews of the CNDDDB, NWI, NHD, and USDA Soils Maps to determine if pole replacements have the potential to impact jurisdictional resources or special-status species. Mr. McNutt prepared desktop delineation reports, habitat assessments, and permit applications for these projects if impacts are expected based on this review of the desktop literature.

SoCalGas On-Call Waters Delineation Services (2022-present). Mr. McNutt is a Senior Biologist for South Environmental's subconsultant contract with Rincon Consultants, Inc. and has carried out the fieldwork and report writing for standard jurisdictional and wetland delineation work, as well emergency repair jurisdictional and wetland delineation work, for biological resource assistance regarding construction and maintenance projects throughout Southern California. Activities have included data collection near protected resources for conducting wetland and jurisdictional delineations, jurisdictional delineation and habitat assessment reporting, and permit generation for RWQCB, USACE, and CDFW compliance. Notable SoCalGas delineation projects include:

- SoCalGas Aliso Canyon Emergency Monitoring Project, Los Angeles County (2023-present).
- SoCalGas L-85 Emergency Repairs Project, Los Angeles County (2022).
- SoCalGas PSEP L-404 P2-01 Project, Ventura County (2022).
- SoCalGas L-127/1004 Project, Montecito, Santa Barbarba County (2023-ongoing).



Appendix E: Site Plan

| RETAINING WALL INFORMATION | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| WALL | MAX. HEIGHT | LENGTH* | LENGTH IN PUBLIC R.O.W. | LENGTH IN FRONT YARD | NOTES |
| A-ROOF | 22'-1 1/2" | 58'-4" | - | - | TAKEN FROM ROOF DECK |
| A-DRVWAY | 22'-10 1/4" | (see above) | 10'-11 1/2" | 6'-11" | TAKEN FROM ADJACENT GRADE |
| B | 35'-4" | 60'-1 1/2" | - | - | TAKEN FROM ROOF DECK |
| C | 26'-11 1/2" | 7'-1" | - | - | TAKEN FROM POOL DECK |
| TOTAL | - | 125'-6 1/2" | - | - | |

* NOTE: LINEAR DIMENSIONS TAKEN FROM BACK OF RETAINING WALLS

INDEX OF DRAWINGS

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| A0-1 | COVER SHEET/SITE PLAN |
| A0-2 | ZONING DIAGRAMS |
| A1-1 | FLOOR PLANS |
| A1-2 | FLOOR PLANS/ROOF PLAN |
| A3-1 | EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS |
| A3-2 | RENDERINGS |
| A3-3 | RETAINING WALL ELEVATIONS |
| A4-1 | BUILDING AND SITE SECTIONS |
| A4-2 | BUILDING AND SITE SECTIONS |
| L1-0 | LANDSCAPE PLAN |
| L1-1 | LANDSCAPE FORMS |
| L2-0 | IRRIGATION PLAN |
| L2-1 | IRRIGATION DETAILS |
| | TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY |
| | SLOPE ANALYSIS MAP |

SCOPE OF WORK

3,100 S.F. NEW 1 STORY SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH BASEMENT AND SUB BASEMENT: BASEMENT LEVEL W/GARAGE, FIRST LEVEL WITH DECKS, ROOF DECK, & POOL.

NO TREES WILL BE IMPACTED BY THIS DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA

| | |
|---|--|
| LEGAL DESCRIPTION: | LOT 1, TRACT TR 12204 |
| PIN NUMBER: | MAP SHEET PAGE 148-5A/75 |
| APN: | 148-5A 175 314 |
| DISTRICT MAP: | 5556031004 |
| LOT TYPE: | MB 230-40/41 |
| LOT SIZE: | IRREGULAR |
| COUNCIL DISTRICT: | 5,025.8 SQUARE FEET |
| CENSUS TRACT: | CD 4- DAVID RYU |
| | 1942.00 |
| ZONE: | R1-1 |
| ZONING INFORMATION: | HILL-SIDE AREA |
| | BASELINE HILLSIDE ORDINANCE |
| HILLSIDE GRADING AREA: | YES |
| FRONT YARD: | 5 FEET MAX. OR PREVAILING |
| REAR YARD: | 15 FEET |
| SIDE YARDS: | 10% LOT WIDTH- 5' MAX, +1' TO 3' MIN. |
| OFF STREET PARKING: | 2 COVERED |
| OCCUPANCY GROUP: | R-3 |
| NUMBER OF STORIES: | 2 |
| ENVELOPE HEIGHT LIMIT: | 28' |
| | 24' WITHIN 20 FEET OF PROP. LINE |
| MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT: | 45' |
| MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT: | 28'-2-1/2" NOT INCLUDING BACK IMPACT WALL |
| ALLOWED RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA (SLOPE ANALYSIS): | 1,206 S.F. |
| (* SEE SECTION 12.02 BELOW) | |
| PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA: (*SEE SECTION 12.02 BELOW) | 1,201 S.F. |
| | BASEMENT LEVEL DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RFA |
| | SUB-BASEMENT LEVEL DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RFA |
| PROPOSED TOTAL RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA: 3,100 S.F. (948 + 951 + 1,201) | |
| (* SEE SECTION 12.02 BELOW) | |
| | SUB-BASEMENT LEVEL: 948 S.F. (W/O STAIR @ 79 S.F.) |
| | BASEMENT LEVEL RESIDENTIAL: 951 SF (W/O STAIR @ 79 S.F.) |
| | BASEMENT LEVEL GARAGE: 414 SF |
| | FIRST LEVEL RESIDENTIAL: 1,201 SF (STAIR COUNTED) |
| | ROOF: 0 SF |

PER SECTION 12.02 - IS THAT AREA IN SQUARE FEET CONFINED WITHIN THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF A BUILDING BUT NOT INCLUDING THE AREA OF THE FOLLOWING : EXTERIOR WALLS, STAIRWAYS, SHAFTS, ROOMS HOUSING BUILDING OPERATING EQUIPMENT OR MACHINERY, PARKING AREAS ASSOCIATED DRIVEWAY & RAMPS, SPACE FOR THE LANDING AND STORAGE OF HELICOPTERS, AND BASEMENT STORAGE AREAS.

APPLICABLE CODES

CITY OF LOS ANGELES PLANNING AND ZONING CODE
 2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES AMENDED BUILDING CODE
 2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES AMENDED MECHANICAL CODE
 2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES AMENDED PLUMBING CODE
 2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES AMENDED ELECTRICAL CODE
 2016 CITY OF LOS ANGELES AMENDED GREEN BUILDING CODE

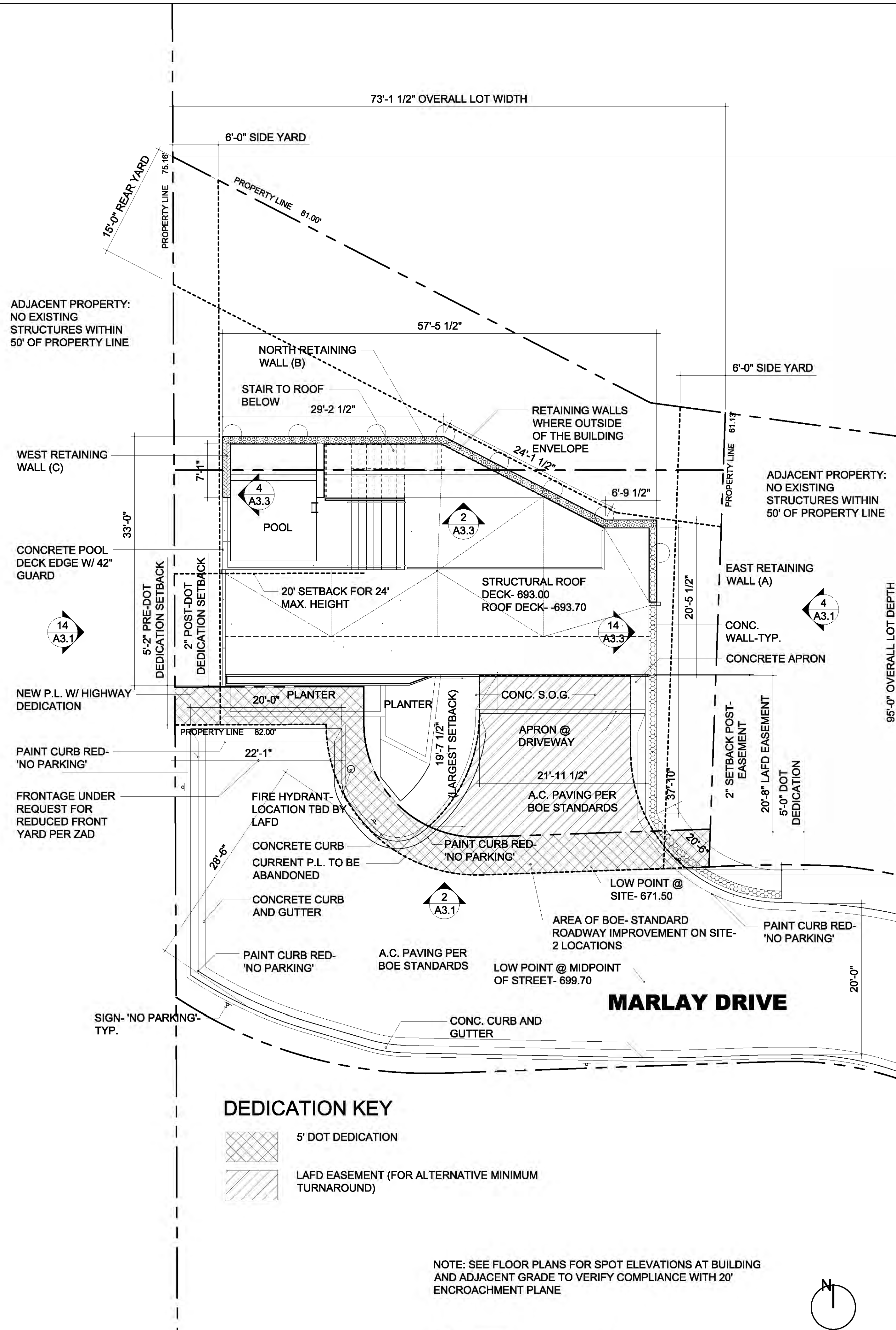
CONSULTANTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Architect | Paul Coleman, Architect 1081 North Granada Drive Orange, California 92869 m 213.700.2297 |
| SURVEY/SLOPE MAP | Voorhees & Voorhees 17049 Sunburst Street Northridge, California 91325 818.993.5611 |
| Civil Engineer | JK & Associates 1295 Los Angeles Street Glendale, CA 91204 (818)507-8881 |
| Structural Engineer | Structural Design Plus, Inc. 15053 Ventura Blvd, Suite 205 Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 (818)905-9871 |
| Title 24 Energy Documentation | Structural Design Plus, Inc. 15053 Ventura Blvd, Suite 205 Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 (818)905-9871 |
| Landscape Architect | Lewis & Associates Landscape Architecture 13351-D Riverdale Drive #445 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 T: 818-788-9382 F: 818-788-3217 |

PROJECT SITE



VICINITY MAP



01' 2" 5' 10'

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

8 A0.1

PROJECT INFO
SCALE: NTS

4 A0.1

A0.1

COVER SHEET/SITE PLAN 29 MARCH, 2019 PAUL COLEMAN, ARCHITECT 1081 NORTH GRANADA DRIVE, ORANGE CALIFORNIA 92869 213 700 2297 PAUL@LUCCOL.COM

Hillside Residence
1501 Marlay Drive
Los Angeles, California 90069