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Biological Resources Report

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Subject Property:

APN: 4412015011
425 N Mount Holyoke Ave
Los Angeles, California 90272

Prepared for:

425 Mount Holyoke Ave LLC
Los Angeles, CA 90272

Prepared by:

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~~May 29, 2024~~

Updated June 24, 2026

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Executive Summary

This report discusses the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on biological resources due to proposed construction on a parcel approximately 0.96 acres in extent located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in the community of Pacific Palisades in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Based on the results of three field surveys and a desktop review that included in excess of 396 vegetation community, plant, and wildlife records, this report concludes the following:

- **Water Resources:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on water resources.
- **Vegetation Communities and Habitats:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on vegetation communities and habitats with the implementation of minimization measures.
- **Flora:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on floral resources with the implementation of minimization measures.
- **Fauna:** The Project Site is known to or potentially provides habitat for 11 special status fauna taxa (six of which are birds). The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on faunal resources with the implementation of minimization measures.

Recommended minimization measures for these effects are:

- Avoidance of the use of invasive plants in the landscape palette.
- Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds by a qualified biologist to take place within 300 feet of all project work areas within one week of the commencement of project infrastructure construction if work occurs during the nesting bird season, which is generally accepted as February 1 to August 31.

This report was authored on May 29, 2024. This updated (June 24, 2026) report contains no changes, other than this statement that the report was authored prior to the January 2025 Palisades Fire, which burned the Project Site and altered biological conditions. Pre-fire conditions described herein may or may not occur again. Please refer to England|Ecology's post-fire letter dated June 24, 2026.

Project Overview

This report discusses the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on biological resources due to proposed construction on a parcel approximately 0.96 acres in extent located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in the community of Pacific Palisades in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (hereafter, "Project"). This report has been organized in a manner to be consistent with Los Angeles City Planning's *Biological Resources Report Template* (CP-4073) and *Biological Reporting Standards* (CP-4074), both dated January 11, 2023[1].

Project Information

This biological resources report is being prepared at the request of the Applicant, who states that this report format was requested by Los Angeles City Planning. **Table 1** below summarizes key information about the Project.

Table 1. *Project Summary*

Project Name	425 N Mount Holyoke Ave
Assessor Parcel Number(s)	4412015011 (0.96 acres)
Address(es)	425 N Mount Holyoke Ave, Los Angeles, California 90272
Applicant	425 Mount Holyoke Ave LLC
Zoning	R1-1 (Residential)

Project Location

The Project is proposed construction on approximately 0.96 acres of land located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in the community of Pacific Palisades in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. It is not located within an existing approved Specific Plan Area. On the Public Land Survey System, the Project Site is located primarily within the Boca De Santa Monica Land Grant of the US Geological Survey's 7.5-minute *Topanga* quadrangle. The specifics of the Project's location are summarized above in **Table 1** and shown below in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

[1] This report was authored on May 29, 2024. This updated (June 24, 2026) report contains no changes, other than this statement that the report was authored prior to the January 2025 Palisades Fire, which burned the Project Site and altered biological conditions. Pre-fire conditions described herein may or may not occur again. Please refer to England|Ecology's post-fire letter dated June 24, 2026.

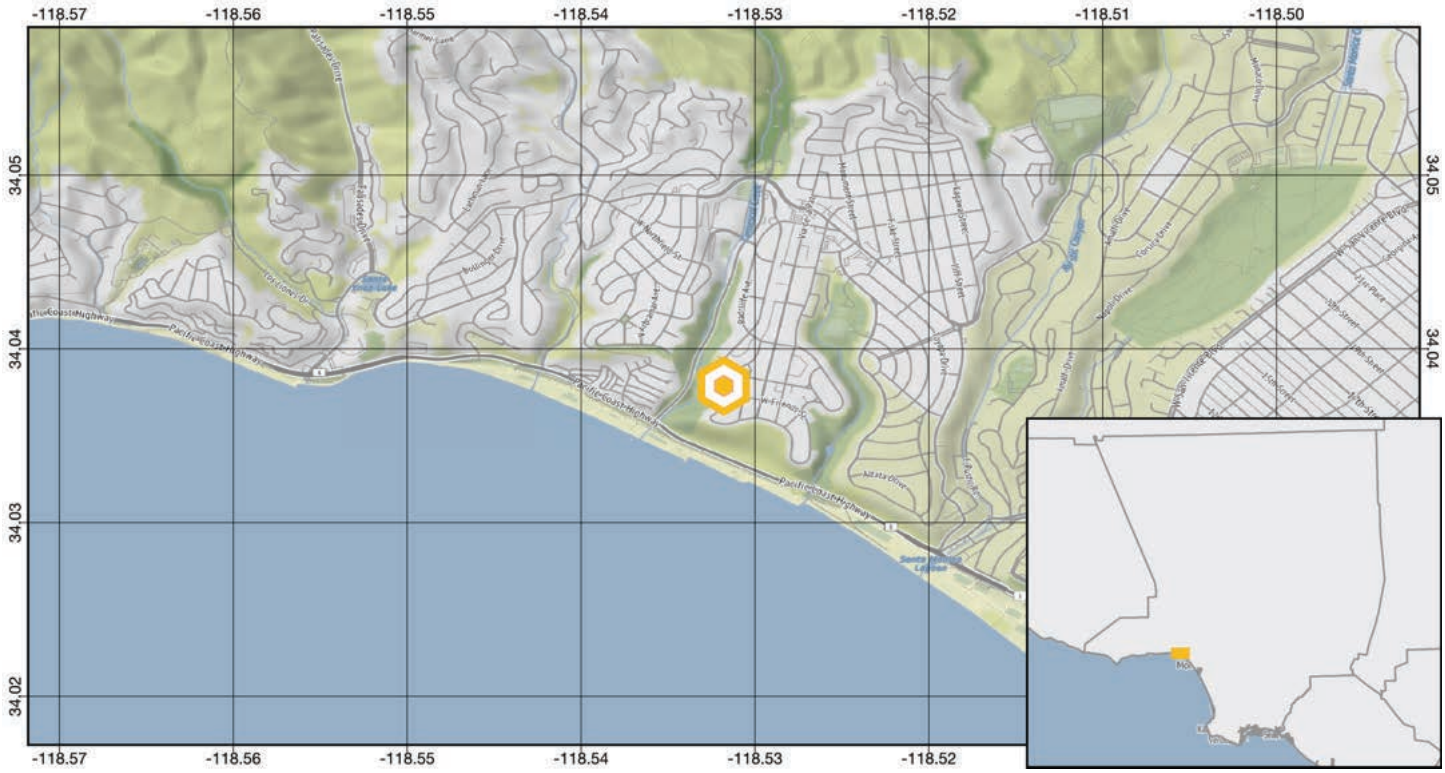


Figure 1. *Project Location Map*

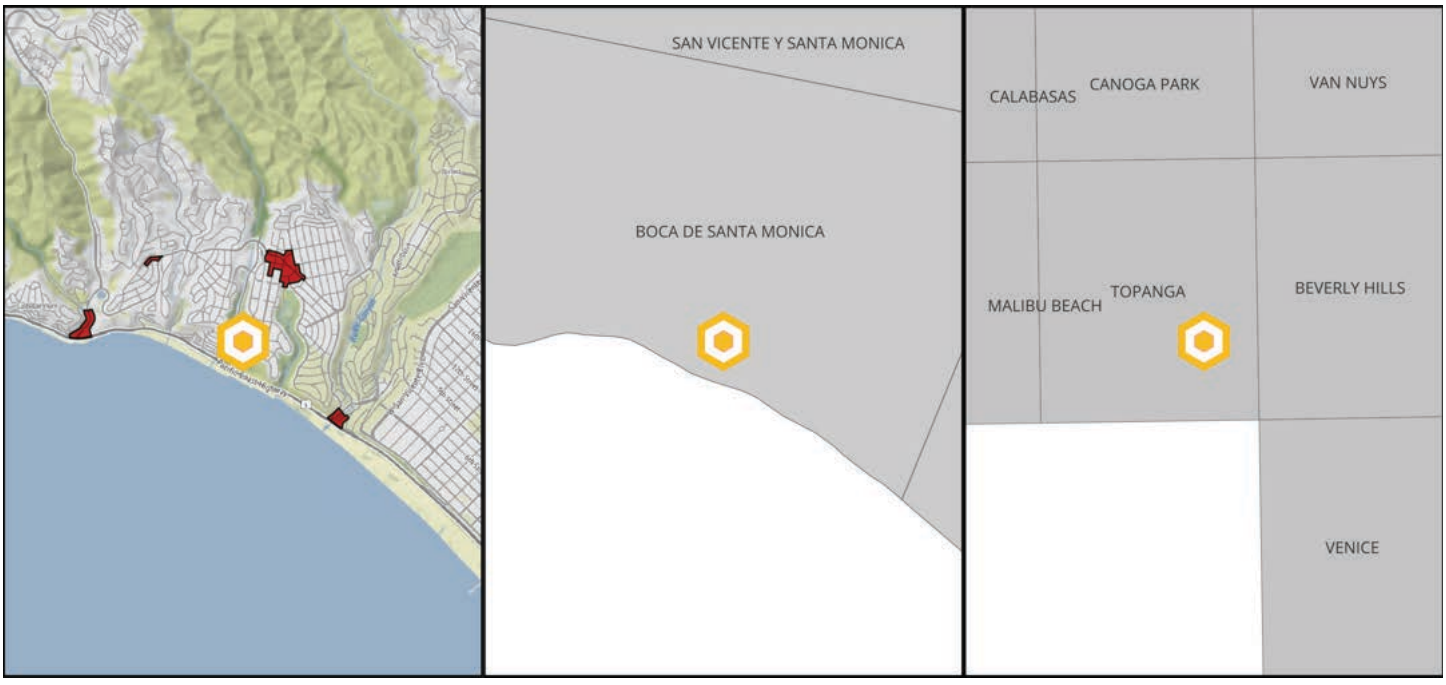


Figure 2. *Project Location Relative to Specific Plan Areas (Left), Public Land Survey System (Center), and USGS 7.5-Minute Quads (Right)*

The nearest open space in the California Protected Areas Database (CPAD) is Temescal Canyon Park managed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. It is located immediately adjacent to the Project Site to the west. The nearest easement in the California Conservation Easement Database is located approximately 1.09 miles to the southeast. Protected areas in the CPAD are shown below in **Figure 3**.

Map ID	Name
173	Santa Monica SB (Santa Monica, City of)
206	Will Rogers SHP (California Department of Parks and Recreation)
870	Almar Plaza (Los Angeles, City of)
6818	Palisades Park (Santa Monica, City of)
8938	Temescal Gateway Park (Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy)
8939	Temescal Gateway Park (Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority)
10455	Unnamed Open Space (Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority)
11779	Will Rogers SB (Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, County of)
12172	Chautauqua Blvd Access to Will Rogers SHPr (Los Angeles, City of)
15499	Palisades-Asilomar Park (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, City of)
15500	Palisades Park (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, City of)

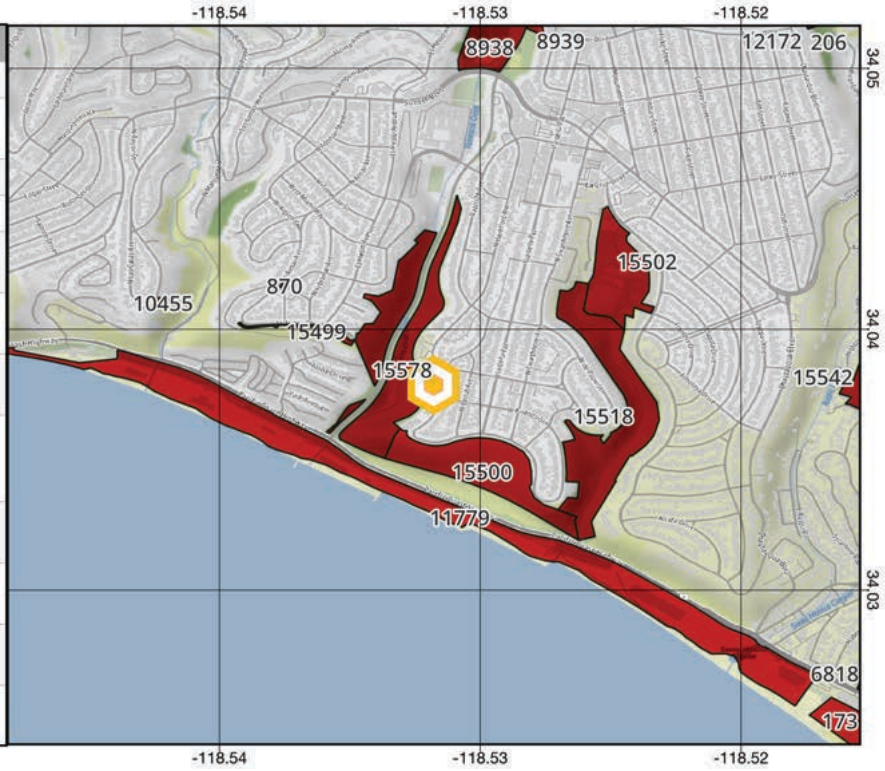


Figure 3. *Protected Areas in the California Protected Areas Database*

Existing Physical/Natural Site Features

The Project Site is located on a steep west-facing slope with elevations ranging from approximately 180 to 280 feet above mean sea level. Two soil types are found on the Project Site[2]:

- The upper half of the slope is Urban land-Sepulveda-Pierview complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes. The parent material of this soil type is human-transported material consisting mostly of alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. The typical soil profile is clay loam or sandy clay loam to a depth of 74 inches.
- The lower half of the slope is Chumash-Boades-Malibu association, 30 to 75 percent slopes. The parent material of this soil type is colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The typical soil profile is gravelly loam to a depth of 7 inches.

There are no unique physical or natural site features that have unusual or exceptional biological value such as cliff faces, rock outcrops, bluffs, or stream banks.

[2] https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/

Recent aerial photography with an overlay of topographic contours is provided as **Figure 4.** Photographs depicting the Project Site are provided in the photo log attached to this report as **Appendix E**. Soils on the Project Site and surrounding area are shown in **Figure 5**. The Biological Study Area's terrain features are shown in **Exhibit 1**.



Figure 4. *Site Map - Aerial & Topography*

Site History

Based on historic aerial photography available from UC Santa Barbara[3], the neighborhood the Project Site is located in was graded with existing roads installed by 1927. Some homes, including the residence directly across from the Project Site, had been built by 1940. Temescal Canyon Road, however had not yet been constructed. By 1989 the area looked much as it does today. The oldest available aerial showing the Project Site in Google Earth is provided below as **Figure 6.**

[3] https://www.library.ucsb.edu/geospatial/finding-airphotos



Exhibit 1. Terrain Map
No Project Selected

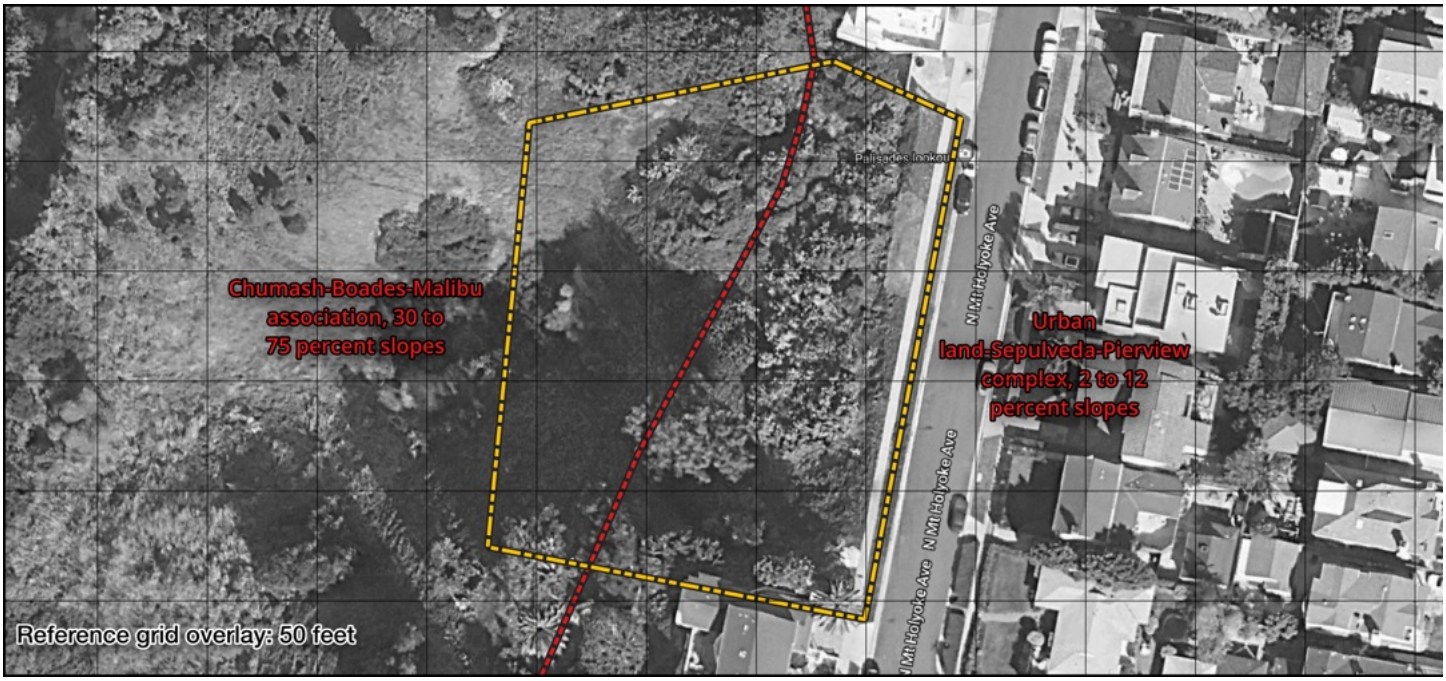


Figure 5. *Site Map - Soils*

A significant amount of information regarding past biological conditions on the Project Site can be gleaned from information provided in a California Coastal Commission report[4] arising from the pursuit of entitlements in 2004. The following, that characterizes the area generally, is excerpted from that report:

> *The site is vacant and is vegetated with predominantly exotic vegetation with some native vegetation located in isolated areas. The surrounding area is developed with one and two story single-family residences, with bluff top development to the north and south along Mount Holyoke Avenue and Radcliffe Avenue, and on the eastside of Mount Holyoke Avenue and nearby streets. To the south, approximately X (sic) mile from the project site is Via de Las Olas Park, a bluff top park, overlooking Pacific Coast Highway and the ocean.*

The condition of the vegetation on the Project Site is later discussed in more detail:

> *According to the botanical report prepared for the applicant by Anderson Botanical Consulting, dated March 9, 2003, vegetation on the site consists of predominantly of exotic vegetation that is non-native to southern California. Native plants include encelia (*Encelia californica*) California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), ashy-leaf buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus*). Remnant native scrub occurs below the property line on the lower slope of Temescal Canyon. None of the species on-site are classified as rare, threatened, endangered or especially valuable by any public agency or the California Native Plant Society.*

[4] California Coastal Commission. 2004. Staff Report: De Novo. Appeal Number A-5-PPL-99-225 .

The above description is still largely applicable today, with the exception of reference to Giant Coreopsis (*Coreopsis gigantea*) and Lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), neither of which were observed during surveys in 2023.

Brush clearance at the time had the same requirements as today and was also discussed in the report:

> *According to the applicant and botanical report the site has historically been cleared of vegetation in compliance with Los Angeles City fire codes. According to a recent survey conducted by the consultant on September 20, 2004, the most significant change noted in vegetation on site was due to annual fire code clearance and seasonal die off.*



***Figure 6**. Historic Aerial - August 1989 (Source: Google Earth).*

Fire perimeters relative to the Project Site are shown below in **Figure 7** based on data updated yearly by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection[5]. The Project Site is not shown as being within the perimeter of any fire in the dataset.

[5] https://www.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/fire-resource-assessment-program/fire-perimeters

Map ID	Name (Year)	Acres
21165	TEMESCAL (2015)	1.2
19027	PALISADES (2014)	3
8203	MANDEVILLE FIRE/LA CITY (1978)	6086.3
4570	TOPANGA NO. 50 (1938)	14532.2

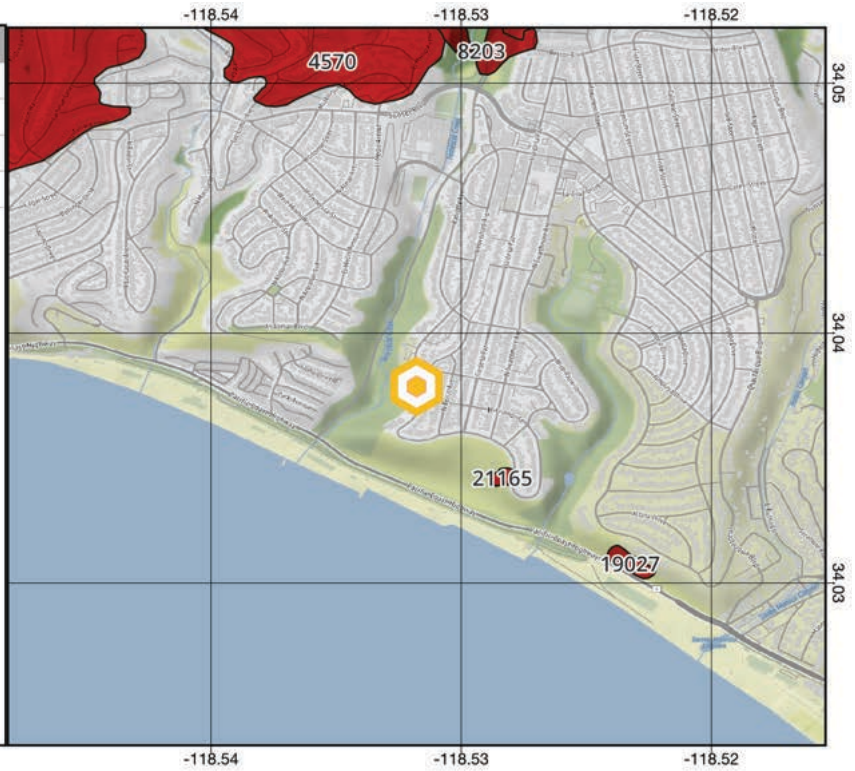


Figure 7. *Fire Perimeters Relative to the Project Site*

Proposed Development

The Applicant proposes development of a single-family residence at the top of the slope. The building footprint is approximately 0.23 acres (or 10,000 square feet). The Project's proposed development plans and landscape plan will be provided under separate cover.

Characteristics of the Surrounding Area

The eastern half of the the 500-foot radius from the Project Site (required by the City as the basis for discussion herein, shown in **Figure 8**) is a densely-developed residential community on largely flat terrain. Mt. Holyoke Avenue and Radcliffe Avenue form the western edge of the developed area, below which the land slopes steeply into Temescal Canyon Park. Temescal Canyon Road is at the western limit of the Project Site's 500-foot buffer. There are no nearby easements in the California Conservation Easement database.

Land cover and vegetation within 500 feet (see full Exhibit in **Appendix F**) is dominated by Impermeable Surfaces, comprising 40.6% of the area. Landscaping comprises approximately 35.7%. Of natural communities, the dominant vegetation alliance is Laurel Sumac Scrub, which only comprises 8.4 percent of the area, largely within Temescal Canyon Park.



Figure 8. *Aerial View of Surrounding Area*

Applicable Regulations and Permits

The following summarizes regulations and other resource protection mechanisms that are known to be or potentially are applicable to biological resources on the Project Site. Key species status terms and their abbreviations, used later in this report, are in bold text.

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) is the federal government's tool to protect rare and declining plant and wildlife species. It is implemented jointly by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS, terrestrial species) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. FESA protects species using the following status designations:

- An **endangered (FE)** species is a species of invertebrate, plant, or wildlife formally listed under FESA as facing extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its geographic range.

- A **threatened (FT)** species is a species of invertebrate, plant, or wildlife formally listed under FESA as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

A **proposed threatened (FPT)** or **proposed endangered (FPE)** species is one officially proposed for addition to the federal threatened or endangered species lists. A **candidate (FC)** species is one under review for listing, often due to the submittal of a petition by an outside entity.

"Take" of a federally endangered or threatened species or its habitat is prohibited by federal law without a special permit. The term "take", under FESA, means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct. "Harm" is defined to encompass "an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering" (50 CFR 17.3).

FESA also requires the USFWS to consider whether there are areas of habitat essential to conservation for each listed species. **Critical habitat (CH)** designations protect these areas, including habitat that is currently unoccupied but may be essential to the recovery of a species. An area is designated as critical habitat after the USFWS publishes a proposed Federal regulation in the Federal Register and then receives and considers public comments on the proposal. The final boundaries of critical habitat are officially designated when published in the Federal Register.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) is a federal law governing the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of various birds, their eggs, parts, and nests. The take of any number of a bird species listed as protected on any one of four treaty lists is governed by the MBTA's regulation of taking migratory birds for educational, scientific, and recreational purposes and requiring harvest to be limited to levels that prevent over utilization. The MBTA also prohibits taking, possession, import, export, transport, selling, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase or barter, certain bird species, their eggs, parts, and nests, except as authorized under a valid permit (50 CFR 21.11).



Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)** (16 U.S.C. 668-668c), enacted in 1940, and amended several times since then, prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." For purposes of the guidelines, "disturb" means: “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death or nest abandonment.

Birds of Conservation Concern

The **Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)** list “identifies the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent [the USFWS’s] highest conservation priorities. The list is based on an assessment of several factors, including population abundance and trends, threats on breeding and nonbreeding grounds and size of breeding and nonbreeding ranges. Bird species considered for the BCC include: nongame birds gamebirds without hunting seasons subsistence-hunted nongame birds in Alaska ESA candidate, proposed, and recently delisted species.[6]”

State of California

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) is the State of California’s tool to protect rare and declining plant and wildlife species. Plant and animal species may be designated threatened or endangered under CESA after a formal listing process by the California Fish and Game Commission. Implementation of CESA is by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). CESA protects species using the following status designations:

- An **endangered (CE)** species is a species of plant or wildlife whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy.
- A **threatened (CT)** species is a species of plant or wildlife present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is considered likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management.

A **candidate (CC)** species is one formally under review for listing. Candidates species are protected from take by CESA during the review process.

[6] https://fws.gov/media/birds-conservation-concern-2021pdf

Fully Protected Animals

CDFW describes the **Fully Protected (FP)** animals list as "the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research, relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock, or if they are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan.[7]"

Species of Special Concern

Species of special concern (SSC) is an informal designation used by the CDFW for some declining wildlife species that are not officially listed as endangered, threatened, or rare. This designation does not provide legal protection, but signifies that these species are recognized as vulnerable by CDFW.

California Rare Plant Ranks

While not a government agency, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a statewide resource conservation organization that has developed an inventory of California's special-status plant species that is highly regarded by the agencies and biologists. This inventory is a summary of information on the distribution, rarity, and endangerment of California's vascular plants. Rare or potentially rare plant species are ranked using the following system **(CRPR)**:

- **1A:** Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere.
- **1B:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- **2A:** Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
- **2B:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- **3:** Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
- **4:** Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

After each rarity ranking, there is also a threat ranking:

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

[7] https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Fully-Protected

California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513

These California Fish and Game Code sections protect all birds, birds of prey, and all nongame birds, as well as their eggs and nests, for species that are not already listed as fully protected and that occur naturally within the state. Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the CFGC stipulate the following regarding eggs and nests: Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by California Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto; and Section 3503.5 states that is it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders 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 CFGC or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

California Environmental Quality Act

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines is used by public agencies to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on biological resources. Under Appendix G (Section IV), a project may have a significant impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in the City or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance (e.g., oak trees or California walnut woodlands).
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

In addition, Section 15065(a) of the CEQA Guidelines establishes that a significant impact may occur if "[t]he project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, [or] reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species."

California Coastal Commission

In 1976 the California State Legislature passed the Coastal Act[8], which made the Coastal Commission a permanent agency with broad authority to regulate coastal development. The Coastal Act guides how the land along the coast of California is developed, or protected from development. It emphasizes the importance of the public being able to access the coast, and the preservation of sensitive coastal and marine habitat and biodiversity. The Coastal Act defines the area of the coast that comes under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission, which is called the "coastal zone." The Coastal Zone extends seaward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction (three miles), including offshore islands. The inland boundary varies according to land uses and habitat values. In general, it extends inland 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea, but is wider in areas with significant estuarine, habitat, and recreational values, and narrower in developed urban areas.

For terrestrial resources, the Coastal Act includes special protection for Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas, often referred to as ESHA:

> (a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas.
>
> (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade those areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of those habitat and recreation areas.

City of Los Angeles

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

The Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance took effect in February 2021. As defined in Section 46.01 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, "protected tree or shrub" means any of the following Southern California indigenous tree species, which measures four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree, or any of the following Southern California indigenous shrub species, which measures four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the shrub:

- Protected Trees:
    - Oak tree including Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) and California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to California but excluding the Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).
    - Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*).
    - Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).
    - California Bay (*Umellularia californica*).

[8] https://www.coastal.ca.gov/coastalvoices/IntroductionToCoastalAct.pdf

- Protected Shrubs:
    - Mexican Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*).
    - Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Sections 46.02 to 46.06 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code describe mitigation measures for tree impacts and penalties for violating the ordinance.

Methods

This report is informed by data from an expansive desktop review and a field survey, the methods for which are described below. From this section forward, the more biologically accurate terms *taxon* and *taxa* are used in place of the term *species* used in most regulations because of the fluid nature of modern taxonomy, with special status assignments often being made for subspecies and populations instead of entire species. The term *species* is only used where applicable to the discussion.

Definitions

Resource Status Designations Considered

A variety of agencies and respected non-profit organizations assess the conservation status of plant and wildlife taxa and habitats, however, not all are applicable to this report. The following special status designations were considered when determining special status taxa and habitats to be discussed:

- **Federal Status:** Taxa listed as **Endangered (FE)** or **Threatened (FT)**, as well as taxa **Proposed as Endangered (FPE)**, **Proposed as Threatened (FPT)**, **Proposed for Delisting (FPD)**, and **Candidates (FC)** for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Bald and Golden Eagles protected by the **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)** and **USFWS-listed Birds of Conservation Concern** are also included.

- **California Status:** Taxa listed as **Endangered (CE)** or **Threatened (CT)**, as well as taxa that are **Candidates for Endangered (CCE)** status, **Threatened (CCT)** status, or **Delisting (CCD)** under the California Endangered Species Act. Also considered are taxa listed as **Fully Protected (FP)** and **Species of Special Concern (SSC)**.

- **CNPS Status:** California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1, 2, and 3.

- **NatureServe Element Ranks:** NatureServe element state ranks were only considered for taxa when other criteria did not apply. Taxa were included with ranks of **S1 (Critically Imperiled)**, **S2 (Imperiled)**, and **S3 (Vulnerable)**.

- **Vegetation Communities:** All vegetation communities mapped by the CNDDB.

- **Protected Trees and Shrubs:** while not included in the tables in Appendix D, trees and shrubs protected by the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance are discussed in the analysis of flora.

Study Areas

The following are the study areas referenced in the Biological Site Conditions Assessment:

- **Project Site:** The Project Site includes the 0.96 acres of land being considered for entitlements and directly surveyed for this report.

- **Biological Study Area:** the Project Site and a 500-foot radius. Within the Biological Study Area, only the Project Site and some portions of Temescal Canyon Park could be directly surveyed for this report.

- **Regional Study Area:** the area for which taxa and habitat records were pulled from most biological resource databases, defined as the 7.5-minute US Geological Survey quadrangle the Project is located in (*Topanga*) and all surrounding quadrangles: *Malibu, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Van Nuys, Beverly Hills,* and *Venice*.

Occurrence Potential

England|Ecology assessed the potential for occurrence of special status plant and wildlife taxa and habitats based on data provided by the desktop review and observations made during the field survey. For taxa for which field observations could not definitively determine occurrence, the following information was considered:

- **Range:** The Regional Study Area—from which records were gathered—is a large area capturing many taxa that would not be expected to occur in the Biological Study Area. In general, range determinations were made as follows:
    - **Flora:** The range of the taxon is based on an export of point records of that taxon from Calflora[9] with each record provided a buffer of 10km. If the Biological Study Area was within that mapped range, it could be considered outside of range if the elevations in the Biological Study Area were more than ten percent outside of the known elevation range of the taxon. If alternative sources are used they are included in the notes.
    - **Fauna:** The range of the taxon was determined differently based on the taxonomic group:
        - **Invertebrates and Fish:** An export of records of that taxon from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility[10] with each record provided a buffer of 10km. If alternative sources are used they are included in the notes.
        - **Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals:** California Wildlife Habitat Relationships[11] range data from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. If alternative sources are used they are included in the notes.
- **Habitat:** If the Biological Study Area was determined to be outside of the taxon's range, habitat was not assessed and is labeled "N/A". If the Biological Study Area was determined to be within the taxon's range, the quality of the habitats in the Biological Study Area to support any portion of that taxon's life cycle was assessed and labeled as "Low", "Medium", or "High". The rational for that determination is provided in the Notes of the desktop review report.

These occurrence potential assignments are defined below:

- **Present:** Taxa or habitat/vegetation community is known to occur on the Project Site based on recent surveys, CNDDB (within 10 years), or other records.

[9] https://www.calflora.org/

[10] https://gbif.org

[11] https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR

- **High:** Taxa with known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the Project Site and highly suitable habitat occurs within the Project Site. Highly suitable habitat includes all necessary elements to support the taxon (e.g., elevation, hydrology, soils, cover, habitat type, food resources).

- **Moderate:** Taxa with known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the Project Site; however, habitat within the Project Site has been moderately disturbed, fragmented, or is small in extent. Moderately suitable habitat includes several elements to support the taxon (e.g., elevation, hydrology, soils, cover, habitat type, food resources). Furthermore, moderately suitable habitat may also be located at the edge of the taxon's range, or there are no reported occurrences nearby.

- **Low:** Taxa with few known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the Project Site and habitat within the Project Site is highly disturbed or extremely limited. A low potential is assigned to annual or perennial plant taxa that may have been detectable during a focused survey in the appropriate blooming period but was not found; however, small populations or scattered individuals are still considered to have a low potential to occur. Additionally, taxa for which poor-quality habitat may support the taxon within the Project Site, but the reported extant range is far outside the Project Site and/or any species observations would anticipate being migratory (i.e., not likely to reproduce within the Project Site).

- **None:** Taxa or habitat/vegetation community are not expected to be present because focused surveys were conducted and the taxon or habitat/vegetation community was not detected, or the taxon was found in the desktop review, but suitable habitat (soil, vegetation, elevational range) was not found on the Project Site, or the Project Site is not within the known geographic range of the species.

The potential for bird species were further distinguished into those that may: 1) nest within or near the Project Site; 2) forage within or near the Project Site; and/or 3) occur on or near the Project Site only as transients during migratory flights or other dispersal events.

Desktop Review

England|Ecology conducted a review of literature and data sources to characterize biological conditions and to compile records of special status biological resources that could potentially occur on the Project Site. The resources used for this analysis are described below.

- **Soils:** Soils on and in the vicinity of the Project Site were assessed using the Web Soil Survey tools provided by the US Department of Agriculture[12].

- **Water:** Potential water resources were examined using the US Geological Survey's National Hydrography Dataset[13] site and its data resources and the USFWS Wetlands Mapper[14] site and its data resources.

- **Vegetation Communities:** potentially-occurring sensitive vegetation community records were pulled from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)[15] for the Regional Study Area.

[12] https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

[13] https://www.usgs.gov/national-hydrography/national-hydrography-dataset

[14] https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory/wetlands-mapper

[15] California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). April 2024. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, CA.

- **Flora and Fauna:** potentially-occurring special status flora and fauna records were pulled from the following data sources:
    - Designated and proposed critical habitat layers from the US Fish & Wildlife Service[16]. Taxa were included if critical habitat was proposed or designated within the Regional Study Area.
    - CNDDB records from within the Regional Study Area.
    - The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory[17] records from within the Regional Study Area.
    - The USFWS-managed Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database[18] for records returned when uploading the boundary of the Project Site.

In addition, records were searched locally within eBird[19] and iNaturalist[20].

Field Survey

England|Ecology principal biologist Marcus C. England conducted a reconnaissance-level biological survey on the Project Site on August 2, 2023 and a follow-up survey on August 30, 2023. England surveyed again on April 7, 2024 with subcontracted botanists Brian Dorsey, PhD and Heather Huggins with an emphasis on gathering botanical information during the peak blooming season. Weather conditions during all surveys were mild and appropriate for such surveys to be conducted and are summarized below in **Table 2**. All surveys focused on documenting the presence/absence and condition of water resources, vegetation communities and habitats, and flora and fauna.

The Project Site, being small, was easily covered on foot walking transects of convenience to examine biological resources. Where necessary, observations were made with Leica Noctivid 8x42 binoculars and documented with a Nikon D500 camera paired with a Sigma 150-600mm lens. All other observations were documented using various applications and functions on an iPhone 15 Pro, including the Solocator[21] app for photographic documentation of site conditions and the QField[22] app for collecting spatial (e.g., photo and resource locations) and non-spatial (e.g., floral and faunal lists) tabular data. After the surveys were completed, data in QField was synchronized to a geospatial database using QGIS[23] 3.36.

16 https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/critical-habitat

17 https://rareplants.cnps.org

18 https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/

19 https://ebird.org

20 https://inaturalist.org

21 https://solocator.com/

22 https://qfield.org/

23 https://www.qgis.org/en/site/

Table 2. *Survey Dates, Times, and Weather Conditions*

Date	Biologist	Time	Start Conditions			End Conditions		
			Temp	Clouds	Wind	Temp	Clouds	Wind
8/2/2023	Marcus England	0900-1030h	75°F	Clear	Lt. W breeze	77°F	Clear	Lt. W breeze
8/30/2023	Marcus England	0915-1115h	71°F	Overcast	Lt. W breeze	75°F	Clear	Lt. W breeze
4/7/2024	Marcus England; Brian Dorsey, PhD; Heather Huggins	0915-1145h	71°F	Overcast	Lt. W breeze	71°F	Overcast	Lt. W breeze

Geospatial & Tabular Data Storage

All GIS-based resource analysis was conducted in QGIS 3.36, with either local data copies stored in a GeoPackage database or using a web service provided by the organization housing the data. Data specific to the Project Site is stored in a statewide GeoPackage database file.

Taxonomy & Nomenclature

It is important within a given report to use a consistent taxonomy for clarity in communication, especially as the various sources used in the research for a report may not use the same taxonomy and nomenclature. The taxonomic database underpinning England|Ecology's work is updated monthly from NatureServe[24]. NatureServe's taxonomy includes an Element Code for each taxon. These same Element Codes are used by a variety of agencies and organizations, including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in the CNDDB and the California Native Plant Society in their Rare Plant Inventory. The Element Code provides a basis for linking records from disparate data sources. In all cases in this report, the taxonomic order and nomenclature are NatureServe's[25], with the exception of the special status flora discussion which is linked to a monthly export of the Rare Plant Inventory. As such, while this report largely capitalizes common names consistent with the NatureServe taxonomy, tabular data exported for special status floral analysis does *not* use this convention, as it is not used by the California Native Plant Society.

[24] https://www.natureserve.org/classifying-biodiversity

[25] The author does not always agree with NatureServe's taxonomy (such as where it varies from that of the American Ornithological Society), but it provides a consistent basis for discussion across taxonomic groups.

Biological Site Conditions Assessment

This biological site conditions assessment describes the Project Site's biological resources based on the desktop review and field surveys. The format of this section of the report is consistent with Los Angeles City Planning's *Biological Resources Report Template* (CP-4073) and *Biological Reporting Standards* (CP-4074), both dated January 11, 2023, with additional sections added to provide information applicable to the California Coastal Commission.

Water Resources

The following section discusses observed or potential water resources on and in the vicinity of the Project Site. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted as part of data gathering for this report.

Literature Review

As described in the Methods section above, during the preparation of this report England|Ecology reviewed data from the National Hydrography Dataset and the National Wetlands Inventory. This review found the following:

- **National Hydrography Dataset:** The National Hydrography Dataset shows flowlines within 500 feet, no area features within 500 feet, no water bodies within 500 feet, and no point features within 500 feet.
- **National Wetlands Inventory:** The National Wetlands Inventory shows no features within 500 feet.

These data are discussed in the Data Analysis section below and shown on **Figure 9.**

Field Methodology

A discussion of methods, including the date, time, and weather parameters is provided in the Methods section of this report and summarized in **Table 2**.

Data Analysis

Resource Presence/Absence

Per the National Hydrology Dataset, the Project Site is located within the Santa Monica Beach-Frontal Santa Monica Bay HU-12 drainage which is a subcomponent of the Garapito Creek-Frontal Santa Monica Bay HU-10 drainage. No hydrological features are mapped on the Project Site by the National Hydrography Dataset or the National Wetlands Inventory. Likewise, no natural water features were observed on the Project Site during England|Ecology's survey.

Potential Project Impacts

As no natural water features are present on the Project Site, the proposed Project will not have any direct impacts on water resources. Any proposed construction project has the potential to have significant indirect and cumulative impacts to water resources due to run-off during storm events. Run-off impacts to water quality will be minimized to the extent feasible via compliance with the City-mandated Low Impact Development ordinance, which will reduce run-off to at or near pre-development levels.

General Conclusions

The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on water resources.

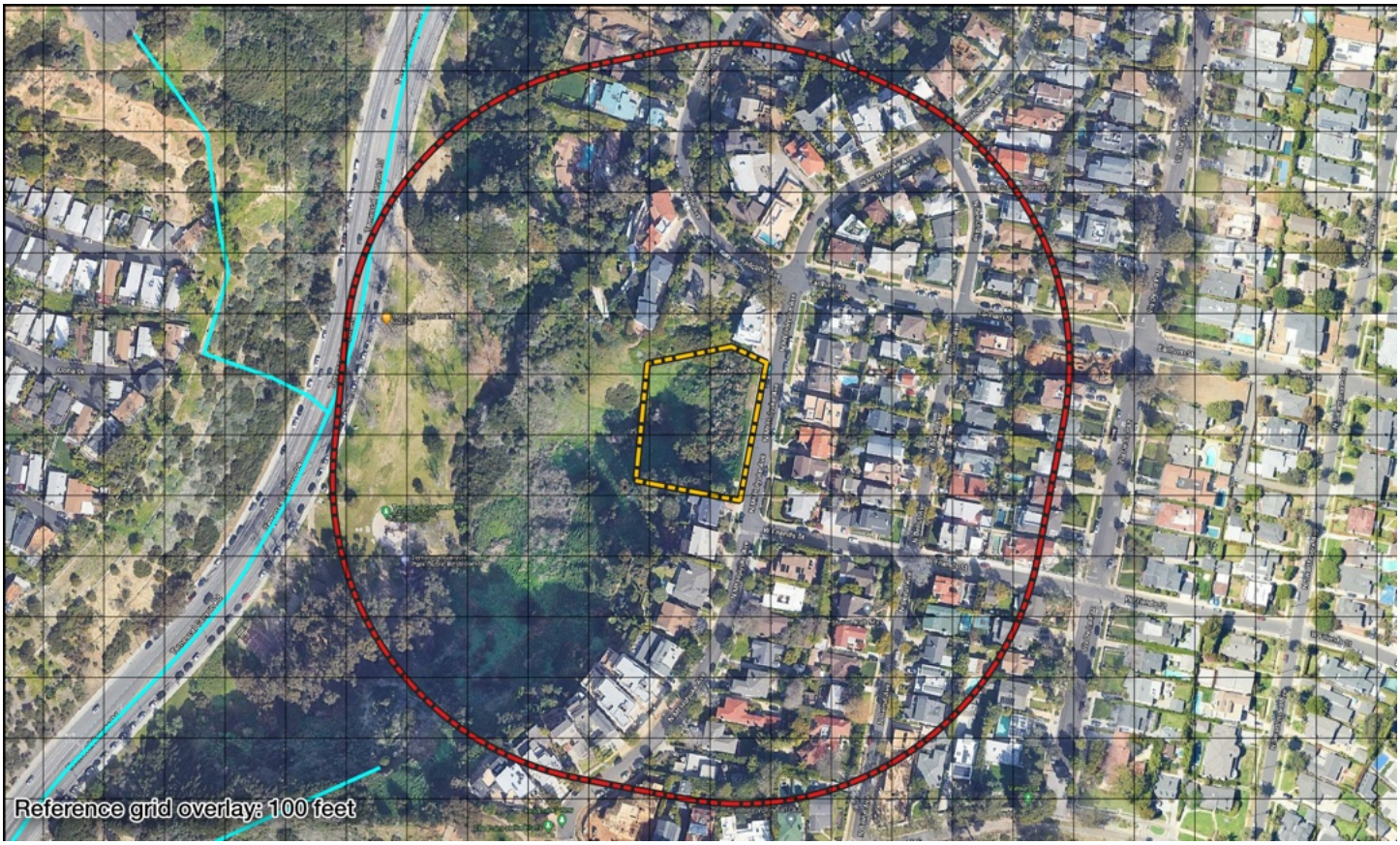


Figure 9. *National Hydrography Dataset and National Wetlands Inventory Data*

Vegetation Communities & Habitats

The following section discusses observed vegetation communities and habitats on and in the vicinity of the Project Site. While the Project Site had been recently cleared for fuel modification by the prior owner during the first survey, field observations and high resolution aerial photography assisted in accurately representing typical vegetative conditions going back many years. Vegetation mapping was confirmed to be accurate after vegetation regrowth in the third survey in 2024.

Literature Review

A review of the CNDDB determined a total of ten sensitive natural communities are mapped within the Regional Study Area. These are discussed in the Data Analysis section below and in the Desktop Review Report provided as **Appendix D**.

Field Methodology

A discussion of methods, including the date, time, and weather parameters is provided in the Methods section of this report and summarized in **Table 2**.

Data Analysis

Resource Presence/Absence

General Resource Analysis

England|Ecology mapped vegetation communities and land cover types on the Project Site and the 500-foot Biological Study Area based upon recent aerial photography and field observations. This resulted in the classification/mapping of 11 community/land cover types in the Biological Study Area. These are discussed below and shown on **Exhibit 2**.

Artificial Water Feature
Artificial Water Feature comprises approximately 0.08 acres (0.3%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it is not present. Artificial Water Feature is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This land cover type includes all man-made water features, most often swimming pools.

California Brittle Bush – Ashy Buckwheat Scrub (*Encelia californica – Eriogonum cinereum* Shrub Alliance)
California Brittle Bush – Ashy Buckwheat Scrub (*Encelia californica – Eriogonum cinereum* Shrub Alliance) comprises approximately 0.1 acres (0.4%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.1 acres in extent, or 10.4% of the site. The CDFW code for this alliance is 32.051.00. It has a Global Rank of G3 and a State Rank of S3. It is described in the Manual of California Vegetation as follows:

> **Species:** *Encelia californica* and/or *Eriogonum cinereum* is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with *Artemisia californica, Baccharis pilularis, Cleome isomeris, Diplacus aurantiacus, Eriogonum fasciculatum, Hesperoyucca whipplei, Isocoma menziesii, Lotus scoparius, Malacothamnus fasciculatus, Malosma laurina, Mirabilis laevis* var. *crassifolia, Opuntia littoralis, Rhus integrifolia, Salvia leucophylla, Salvia mellifera* and *Sambucus nigra*. Emergent trees may be present, including *Juglans californica* or *Quercus agrifolia*.
>
> **Layers:** Shrubs < 2 m; canopy is intermittent to continuous. Herbaceous layer is variable.
>
> **Habitats:** Sunny, steep slopes that are often rocky or eroded. Soils develop from sandstone, shale, or volcanic substrates.
>
> **Holland (1986) Crosswalk:** Southern coastal bluff scrub, Venturan coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub

On the Project Site this alliance is a single small area on one slope and is heavily disturbed with significant introgression by non-native plants.

Disturbed - Impermeable Surface
Disturbed - Impermeable Surface comprises approximately 11.46 acres (40.6%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.03 acres in extent, or 3.4% of the site. Disturbed - Impermeable Surface is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This land cover type includes

all man-made impermeable surfaces, including roadways, sidewalks, houses, and buildings. Generally has no value has wildlife habitat.

Disturbed - Permeable Surface

Disturbed - Permeable Surface comprises approximately 0.41 acres (1.4%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it is not present. Disturbed - Permeable Surface is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This land cover type includes all man-made permeable surfaces, such as gravel walkways and landscaping. Generally has no value has wildlife habitat.

Eucalyptus – Tree of Heaven – Black Locust Groves (*Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Tree Semi-Natural Alliance)

Eucalyptus – Tree of Heaven – Black Locust Groves (*Eucalyptus* spp. – *Ailanthus altissima* – *Robinia pseudoacacia* Tree Semi-Natural Alliance) comprises approximately 0.49 acres (1.7%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.05 acres in extent, or 5.4% of the site. The CDFW code for this alliance is 79.100.00. It has a Global Rank of GNA and a State Rank of SNA. It is described in the Manual of California Vegetation as follows:

> **Species:** *Acacia melanoxylon, Acacia* spp., *Ailanthus altissima, Eucalyptus* spp. or *Robinia pseudoacacia* is dominant in the tree canopy .
>
> **Layers:** Trees < 60 m; canopy is open to continuous. Shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. Herbaceous layer is sparse to intermittent.
>
> **Habitats:** Planted as trees, groves, and windbreaks; naturalized on uplands or bottomlands and adjacent to stream courses, lakes, or levees. The USFWS Wetland Inventory (2012 national list) recognizes *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* as FAC, and *Ailanthus altissima* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* as FACU plants.
>
> **Holland (1986) Crosswalk:** Southern riparian forest

On the Project Site this alliance is represented by a single tree, the canopy of which was larger than the minimum mapping unit.

Indian Fig Scrub (*Opuntia ficus-indica* Shrubland Alliance)

Indian Fig Scrub (*Opuntia ficus-indica* Shrubland Alliance) comprises approximately 0.2 acres (0.7%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.19 acres in extent, or 19.7% of the site. Indian Fig Scrub (Opuntia ficus-indica Shrubland Alliance) is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This is an anthropogenic community, which was likely planted on-site for slope stabilization. This non-native cactus will be used by some wildlife, but does not fully serve the same ecosystem function as native species of *Opuntia*.

Landscape - Forb

Landscape - Forb comprises approximately 3.15 acres (11.2%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.06 acres in extent, or 6.1% of the site. Landscape - Forb is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This land cover type includes all anthropogenic landscaping comprised of forbs and manicured grasses. These are usually non-native plants. Value as wildlife habitat varies substantially but is generally low.

Community/Land Cover	Project Site Acres	Project Site Percent	Bio Study Area Acres	Bio Study Area Percent
Disturbed - Impermeable Surface	0.03	3.4	11.46	40.6
Landscape - Tree & Shrub	0.12	12.7	6.92	24.5
Landscape - Forb	0.06	6.1	3.15	11.2
Laurel sumac scrub (Malosma laurina Shrub Alliance) (G4, S4)	0.07	7.5	2.36	8.4
Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (Brassica nigra – Centaurea (solstitialis, melitensis) Herb Semi-Natural Alliance) (GNA, SNA)	0.13	13.9	2.23	7.9
Wild oats and annual brome grasslands (Avena spp. – Bromus spp. Herb Semi-Natural Alliance) (GNA, SNA)	0.2	20.9	0.82	2.9
Eucalyptus – tree of heaven – black locust groves (Eucalyptus spp. – Ailanthus altissima – Robinia pseudoacacia Tree Semi-Natural Alliance) (GNA, SNA)	0.05	5.4	0.49	1.7
Disturbed - Permeable Surface	-	-	0.41	1.4
Indian Fig Scrub (Opuntia ficus-indica Shrubland Alliance)	0.19	19.7	0.2	0.7
California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub (Encelia californica – Eriogonum cinereum Shrub Alliance) (G3, S3)	0.1	10.4	0.1	0.4
Artificial Water Feature	-	-	0.08	0.3

Project Site/Parcel Boundary

Biological Study Area

Map Scale 1:1,690

Reference Grid Overlay: 50 feet
Coordinate System: EPSG 3310
Base Map: Google
Off-site areas may not have been directly observed and were mapped based on distant binocular observation and inferences from aerial photography.

Exhibit 2. Vegetation Communities & Land Cover

425 N Mount Holyoke Ave

Landscape - Tree & Shrub

Landscape - Tree & Shrub comprises approximately 6.92 acres (24.5%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.12 acres in extent, or 12.7% of the site. Landscape - Tree & Shrub is not an official Manual of California Vegetation alliance. This land cover type includes all anthropogenic landscaping comprised of undifferentiated trees and shrubs. These are usually non-native plants. Value as wildlife habitat varies substantially.

Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrub Alliance)

Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrub Alliance) comprises approximately 2.36 acres (8.4%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.07 acres in extent, or 7.5% of the site. The CDFW code for this alliance is 45.455.00. It has a Global Rank of G4 and a State Rank of S4. It is described in the Manual of California Vegetation as follows:

> **Species:** *Malosma laurina* is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with *Artemisia californica, Ceanothus megacarpus, Diplacus aurantiacus, Encelia californica, Eriogonum cinereum, Eriogonum fasciculatum, Hesperoyucca whipplei, Heteromeles arbutifolia, Keckiella antirrhinoides, Rhamnus ilicifolia, Rhus integrifolia, Rhus ovata, Salvia leucophylla, Salvia mellifera, Tetracoccus dioicus* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum*. Emergent trees or tall shrubs may be present at low cover, including *Juglans californica, Platanus racemosa, Quercus agrifolia* or *Sambucus nigra*.
>
> **Layers:** Shrubs < 5 m; canopy is open or continuous. Herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy.
>
> **Habitats:** Slopes often steep. Soils are shallow and fine textured.
>
> **Holland (1986) Crosswalk:** Diegan coastal sage scrub, Granitic southern mixed chaparral, Mafic southern mixed chaparral

This alliance is represented on the Project Site by a number of shrubs located on the lower portions of the hill. Some non-native plants are present in this community.

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra – Centaurea* (*solstitialis, melitensis*) Herb Semi-Natural Alliance)

Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields (*Brassica nigra – Centaurea* (*solstitialis, melitensis*) Herb Semi-Natural Alliance) comprises approximately 2.23 acres (7.9%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.13 acres in extent, or 13.9% of the site. The CDFW code for this alliance is 42.013.00. It has a Global Rank of GNA and a State Rank of SNA. It is described in the Manual of California Vegetation as follows:

> **Species:** *Brassica nigra, Brassica rapa, Carduus pycnocephalus, Centaurea melitensis, Centaurea solstitialis, Cynara cardunculus, Euphorbia terracina, Hirschfeldia incana, Isatis tinctoria* or *Raphanus sativus* or similar ruderal forb is dominant in the herbaceous layer. Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover.
>
> **Layers:** Herbs < 3 m; cover is open to continuous.
>
> **Habitats:** Fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places. Soils are clays to sandy loams.
>
> **Holland (1986) Crosswalk:** Non-native grassland

This community is largely comprised of non-native and invasive species. Habitat value is low, and it poses significant fire risk when mature plants are left to dry. Intergrades heavily with wild oats and annual brome grasslands, which is similar but has a slightly different dominant species composition.

Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grasslands (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herb Semi-Natural Alliance)

Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grasslands (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herb Semi-Natural Alliance) comprises approximately 0.82 acres (2.9%) of the Biological Study Area. On the Project Site it measures approximately 0.2 acres in extent, or 20.9% of the site. The CDFW code for this alliance is 42.027.00. It has a Global Rank of GNA and a State Rank of SNA. It is described in the Manual of California Vegetation as follows:

> **Species:** *Avena barbata, Avena fatua, Brachypodium distachyon, Briza maxima, Bromus diandrus, Bromus hordeaceus* and/or *Hordeum murinum* is dominant or co-dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer such as *Atriplex semibaccata* and *Hordeum* spp. Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover.
>
> **Layers:** Herbs < 1.2 m; cover is open to continuous.
>
> **Habitats:** All topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, openings in woodlands. The USFWS Wetland Inventory (2012 national list) recognizes *Bromus hordeaceus* as a FACU plant.
>
> **Holland (1986) Crosswalk:** Valley and foothill grassland, Non-native grassland

This community is largely comprised of non-native and invasive species. Habitat value is low, and it poses significant fire risk when mature plants are left to dry. Intergrades heavily with upland mustards or star-thistle fields, which is similar but has a slightly different dominant species composition.

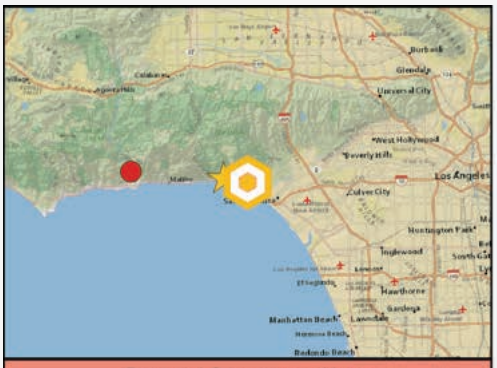
Special Status Resource Analysis

The ten sensitive vegetation communities mapped by the CNDDB as occurring within the Regional Study Area are shown below. The maps show the centroids of the CNDDB records in order to spatially depict the occurrences relative to the Project Site. The accounts highlight determinations of their potential occurrence on the Project Site as well as their potential to be impacted by the Project based on field observations.



Southern California Coastal Lagoon

Global Rank:	GNR
State Rank:	SNR
Taxon Code:	CALE1220CA
CNDDB Records:	1
Taxon Group:	Inland Waters
Habitats:	—
Notes:	—



Southern California Steelhead Stream

Global Rank:	GNR
State Rank:	SNR
Taxon Code:	CARE2310CA
CNDDB Records:	1
Taxon Group:	Inland Waters
Habitats:	—
Notes:	—



Southern Dune Scrub

Global Rank:	G1
State Rank:	S1.1
Taxon Code:	CTT21330CA
CNDDB Records:	1
Taxon Group:	Dune
Habitats:	Coastal dunes
Notes:	—



Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub

Global Rank:	G1
State Rank:	S1.1
Taxon Code:	CTT32720CA
CNDDB Records:	1
Taxon Group:	Scrub
Habitats:	Coastal scrub
Notes:	—



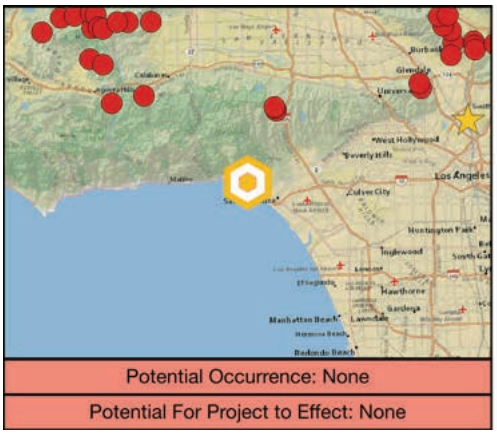
Valley Needlegrass Grassland

Global Rank:	G3
State Rank:	S3.1
Taxon Code:	CTT42110CA
CNDDB Records:	1
Taxon Group:	Herbaceous
Habitats:	Valley & foothill grassland
Notes:	—



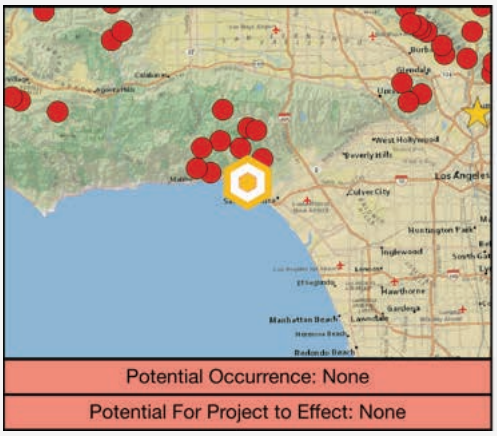
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh

Global Rank:	G2
State Rank:	S2.1
Taxon Code:	CTT52120CA
CNDDB Records:	2
Taxon Group:	Marsh
Habitats:	Marsh & swamp; Wetland
Notes:	—



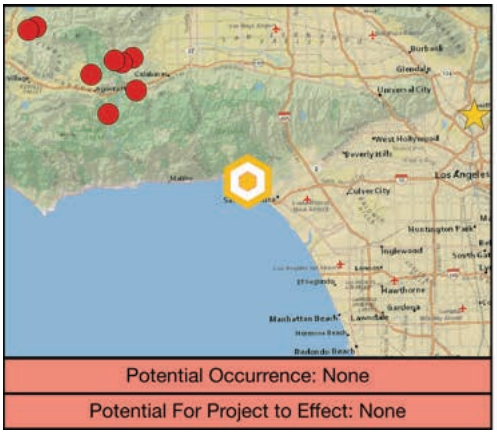
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest

Global Rank:	G4
State Rank:	S4
Taxon Code:	CTT61310CA
CNDDB Records:	13
Taxon Group:	Riparian
Habitats:	Riparian forest
Notes:	—



Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

Global Rank:	G4
State Rank:	S4
Taxon Code:	CTT62400CA
CNDDB Records:	12
Taxon Group:	Riparian
Habitats:	Riparian woodland
Notes:	—



Valley Oak Woodland

Global Rank:	G3
State Rank:	S2.1
Taxon Code:	CTT71130CA
CNDDB Records:	6
Taxon Group:	Woodland
Habitats:	Cismontane woodland
Notes:	—



California Walnut Woodland

Global Rank:	G2
State Rank:	S2.1
Taxon Code:	CTT71210CA
CNDDB Records:	10
Taxon Group:	Woodland
Habitats:	Cismontane woodland
Notes:	—

ESHA Presence/Absence

As a project in the coastal zone, it is required to determine whether an ESHA may exist on or in the vicinity of the Project Site and whether an ESHA may be impacted. Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act defines an ESHA as *any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments*. In practice, even vegetation community types otherwise designated as sensitive are not treated as ESHA when they are extensively disturbed by anthropogenic activities such as fuel modification. Such is the case with the small area of California Brittle Bush – Ashy Buckwheat Scrub on the Project Site,

which features relatively low cover of the native plants that define it and significant introgression by non-native plants. As such, this community would not be classified as ESHA. Likewise, no other communities in the Biological Study Area are rare or especially valuable.

Potential Project Impacts

General Project Effects

All ground-disturbing construction will inevitably have some level of effect on existing vegetation communities or land cover types and their function as habitats, if any. The key considerations are the scale (size) of the impact area and sensitivity of any vegetation impacted, either intrinsically (due to being a sensitive vegetation community) or because the vegetation provides habitat for special status flora or fauna.

- **Scale:** the proposed Project was designed to stay toward the top of slope, minimizing effects on native vegetation. While a precise impact limit is not available, the proposed residence is estimated to directly impact approximately 0.4 acres (40 percent) of land on the Project Site due to ground disturbance for construction. The proposed Project would leave approximately 0.6 acres (60 percent) undisturbed.

- **Sensitivity:** the effects of ground disturbing activities would be limited to vegetation communities/land cover types are heavily-disturbed and have no sensitive status designation: Landscape-Forb and Landscape-Tree & Shrub, Upland Mustards or Star-thistle Fields, and Indian Fig Scrub.

Vegetation communities and land cover within the proposed Project footprint are shown on **Exhibit 3**.

The City's CP-4073 guidance for indirect impacts requires consideration of the following:

- **Brush clearance:** brush clearance for fuel modification requirements has the potential to adversely affect habitat values on adjacent undeveloped areas. The proposed Project is located within an area with extensive existing development and vegetation clearance and the scope of such an impact would not be significant relative to the existing condition.

- **Invasive species:** the introduction of new residential development into an area brings with it the potential of invasive species being planted within landscaping which could escape into surrounding undeveloped areas and diminish habitat values. With the exception of legal requirements controlling the sale of invasive plants at nurseries, little can be done to prevent the planting of invasives by residents long term. Relative to this specific Project, it is located within an area with extensive existing development and the scope of such an impact would not be significant relative to the existing condition. Nonetheless, a minimization measure for invasive species is provided below.

The City's CP-4073 guidance for cumulative impacts requires consideration of cumulative losses of vegetation communities and habitats by considering other projects within a 500-foot radius and whether their impacts together with the Project may create significant cumulative losses. There are no other projects known or expected to occur and no significant cumulative impacts are expected.

Community/Land Cover	Project Sq. Ft.	Impact Sq. Ft.	Impact %
Disturbed - Impermeable Surface	1411	1355	96.1
Landscape - Tree & Shrub	5338	1361	25.5
Landscape - Forb	2548	2382	93.5
Upland mustards or star-thistle fields (Brassica nigra – Centaurea (solstitialis, melitensis) Herb Semi-Natural Alliance) (GNA, SNA)	5837	3763	64.5
Eucalyptus – tree of heaven – black locust groves (Eucalyptus spp. – Ailanthus altissima – Robinia pseudoacacia Tree Semi-Natural Alliance) (GNA, SNA)	2249	198	8.8
Indian Fig Scrub (Opuntia ficus-indica Shrubland Alliance)	8249	6562	79.5

Project Site/Parcel Boundary

Approximate Project Footprint

Map Scale 1:343

Reference Grid Overlay: 50 feet
Coordinate System: EPSG 3310
Base Map: Google

NOTE: Project footprint estimated based on plans provided at the time the report was created.
Project Site boundary based upon parcel data provided by the County.
Vegetation limits based upon aerial photography.
All source data may have minor spatial errors. As such, impact calculations should be viewed as approximate.
Table above summarizes land cover in development footprint only. See Exhibit 2 for all mapped communities.

Exhibit 3. Vegetation in Project Footprint

425 N Mount Holyoke Ave

Special Status Resources

While the scope of the project proposed in 2004 was different, the California Coastal Commission's statement for that project that *division of the parcel into three lots will not impact any sensitive habitat areas but may impact a few native plants located on the site* is still largely accurate. The proposed Project will not adversely affect special status vegetation communities or vegetation communities that serve as important habitat for special status flora or fauna. The proposed Project's direct effects are limited to Landscape-Forb, Upland mustards or star-thistle fields, and Indian Fig Scrub. The only sensitive vegetation community on the Project Site, a heavily-disturbed California brittle bush – Ashy buckwheat scrub (State Rank S3), will be retained as is.

Recommended Minimization Measures

No minimization measures are recommended for the proposed Project's potential direct effects on vegetation communities and habitats. The following minimization measure is recommended for potential indirect effects:

- **Invasive species:** the landscape architect and contractor will avoid the use of invasive plants listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's Cal-IPC Inventory of invasive plants[26].

General Conclusions

The proposed Project would not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on vegetation communities and habitats, primarily due to its location within an area that is already heavily developed. Nonetheless, this report provides a minimization measure to avoid the use of invasive in the landscape palette.

Flora

The following section discusses flora in the Biological Study Area, including known resources and the potential for occurrence of special status resources.

Literature Review

The floral literature review identified 64 special status taxa to be considered for their potential occurrence. This was based on records from the following sources:

- **CNDDB:** 132 occurrences of 40 floral taxa in the CNDDB for the Regional Study Area.
- **CNPS:** 60 floral taxa in the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory for the Regional Study Area.
- **IPaC:** 10 floral taxa recommended for consideration by IPaC based on an upload of the Project Site boundary.
- **Critical Habitat:** Two floral taxa with proposed or designated critical habitat in the Regional Study Area.

All special status flora considered for this report are discussed in the Data Analysis section below and in the Desktop Review Report provided as **Appendix D**. Per the guidance in CP-4073 and CP-4074, taxa with occurrence potentials of Low and None will not be discussed further.

[26] https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/



Field Methodology

A discussion of methods, including the date, time, and weather parameters is provided in the Methods section of this report and summarized in **Table 2**.

Data Analysis

Resource Presence/Absence

General Resource Analysis

The list of 34 floral taxa detected by England|Ecology is provided in the Floral & Faunal Compendium provided as **Appendix C**. No special status floral taxa from the Desktop Review were detected. One taxon protected by the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance was detected. The known or expected status of all special status flora analyzed for this report are described in the next section.

Special Status Resource Analysis

Because of site conditions and multiple rounds of surveys, including during the spring survey season, all of the 64 special status floral taxa analyzed for this report were determined to have no potential for occurrence. These data are summarized in the Desktop Review Report provided in **Appendix D**.

One shrub protected by the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree and Shrub Relocation and Replacement Ordinance was detected during the survey. The Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) is outside of the Project's development and will not be adversely affected.

Potential Project Impacts

General Project Effects

Direct impacts are the impacts that would result from the removal of existing flora. As described previously, the proposed Project would result in direct impacts to Landscape-Forb, Upland mustards or star-thistle fields, and Indian Fig Scrub, resulting in the removal of non-sensitive flora. No minimization measures are recommended for direct effects on flora.

As for vegetation communities, the City's CP-4073 guidance for indirect impacts to flora requires consideration of the following:

- **Brush clearance:** brush clearance for fuel modification requirements has the potential to adversely affect habitat values for flora on adjacent undeveloped areas. The proposed Project is located within an area with extensive existing development and vegetation clearance and the scope of such an impact would not be significant relative to the existing condition.

- **Invasive species:** the introduction of new residential development into an area brings with it the potential of invasive species being planted within landscaping which could escape into surrounding undeveloped areas and diminish habitat values. With the exception of legal requirements controlling the sale of invasive plants at nurseries, little can be done to prevent the planting of invasives by residents long term. Relative to this specific Project, it is located within an area with extensive existing development and the scope of such an impact would not be significant relative to the existing

condition. Nonetheless, a minimization measure for invasive species was provided previously in the section covering Vegetation Communities & Habitats.

As for vegetation, the City's CP-4073 guidance for cumulative impacts requires consideration of cumulative losses in the local populations of special status flora by considering other projects within a 500-foot radius and whether their impacts together with the Project may create significant cumulative losses. There are no other projects known or expected to occur and no significant cumulative impacts are expected.

Special Status Resources

As no special status flora occur on the Project Site, the Project will not have adverse effects on special status flora.

After the inclusion of recommended minimization measures no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to special status flora are expected.

Recommended Minimization Measures

The following minimization measures are recommended for flora:

- **Invasive species:** The invasive species measure proposed in the Vegetation Communities & Habitats section above.

General Conclusions

Significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to special status flora or their habitat would not be expected with the implementation of provided minimization measures for invasive species.

Fauna

The following section discusses fauna in the Biological Study Area, including known resources and the potential for occurrence of special status resources.

Literature Review

The faunal literature review identified 84 special status taxa to be considered for their potential occurrence. This was based on records from the following sources:

- **CNDDB:** 216 occurrences of 63 faunal taxa in the CNDDB for the Regional Study Area.
- **IPaC:** 27 faunal taxa recommended for consideration by IPaC based on an upload of the Project Site boundary.
- **Critical Habitat:** Five faunal taxa with proposed or designated critical habitat in the Regional Study Area.

All special status fauna considered for this report are discussed in the Data Analysis section below and in the Desktop Review Report provided as **Appendix D**. Per the guidance in CP-4073 and CP-4074, taxa with occurrence potentials of Low and None will not be discussed further.

Field Methodology

A discussion of methods, including the date, time, and weather parameters is provided in the Methods section of this report and summarized in **Table 2**.

Data Analysis

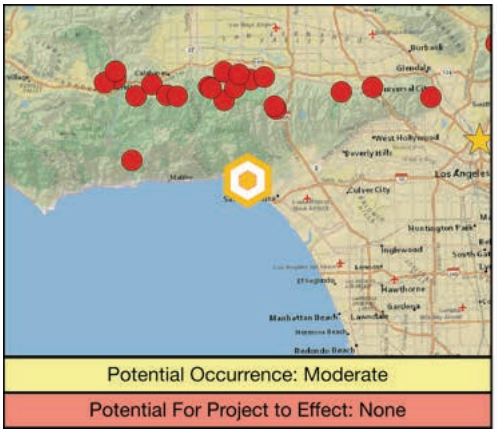
Resource Presence/Absence

General Resource Analysis

The list of 25 faunal taxa detected by England|Ecology is provided in the Floral & Faunal Compendium provided as **Appendix C**. This list includes 0 amphibian, one reptile, 21 bird, and three mammal detections during fieldwork conducted on the Project Site. The most commonly observed taxa were Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). A total of four special status faunal taxa were detected. The known or expected status of all special status fauna analyzed for this report are described in the next section.

Special Status Resource Analysis

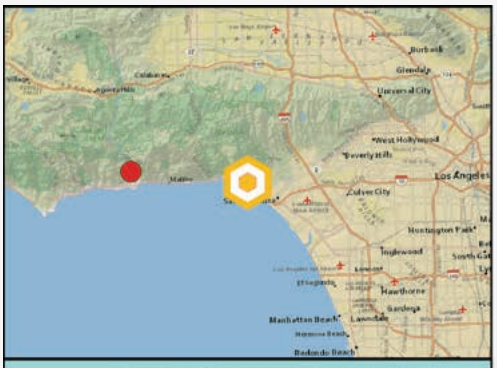
Of the 84 special status faunal taxa analyzed for this report, four were determined to be Present, two were determined to have a High potential for occurrence, five were determined to have a Moderate potential for occurrence, eight were determined to have a Low potential for occurrence, and 65 were determined to have no potential for occurrence. These data are summarized in the Desktop Review Report provided in **Appendix D**. The accounts below summarize taxa determined to have moderate or higher occurrence potential. The maps show the centroids of the CNDDB records in order to spatially depict the occurrences relative to the Project Site (for taxa that are in the CNDDB). All data, including habitat descriptions, is directly from the CNDDB.



American Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus anatum

Legal Status:	FD, CD, S3S4
Source(s):	CNDDB(1)
Taxon Code:	ABNKD06071
Natural History:	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.
Range Notes:	—
Habitat Quality:	Medium
Notes:	Likely to occur in the winter when more abundant, especially in the coastal zone. Unlikely to directly use habitats on the Project Site.



Allen's Hummingbird

Selasphorus sasin

Legal Status: BCC
Source(s): IPaC
Taxon Code: ABNUC51030
Natural History: No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: High
Notes: Common locally-nesting species. Has benefitted and expanded range and increased abundance because of nectar sources in landscaping. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.



Nuttall's Woodpecker

Dryobates nuttallii

Legal Status: BCC
Source(s): IPaC
Taxon Code: ABNYF07020
Natural History: No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: High
Notes: Common locally-nesting species. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.



Oak Titmouse

Baeolophus inornatus

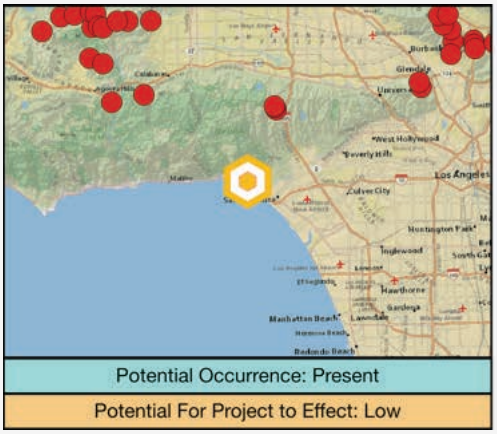
Legal Status: BCC
Source(s): IPaC
Taxon Code: ABPAW01100
Natural History: No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: Medium
Notes: Reported frequently locally per eBird. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.



Wrentit

Chamaea fasciata

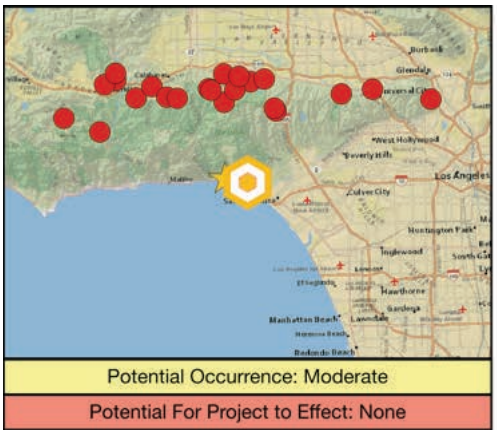
Legal Status:	BCC
Source(s):	IPaC
Taxon Code:	ABPBJ26010
Natural History:	No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes:	—
Habitat Quality:	Medium
Notes:	Edge of potential habitat is on lower slope. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.



California Thrasher

Toxostoma redivivum

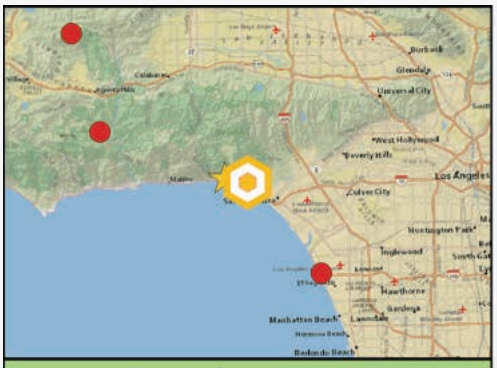
Legal Status:	BCC
Source(s):	IPaC
Taxon Code:	ABPBK06080
Natural History:	No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes:	—
Habitat Quality:	Medium
Notes:	Edge of potential habitat is on lower slope. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.



Yuma Myotis

Myotis yumanensis

Legal Status:	S4
Source(s):	CNDDB(1)
Taxon Code:	AMACC01020
Natural History:	OPTIMAL HABITATS ARE OPEN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS WITH SOURCES OF WATER OVER WHICH TO FEED. DISTRIBUTION IS CLOSELY TIED TO BODIES OF WATER. MATERNITY COLONIES IN CAVES, MINES, BUILDINGS OR CREVICES.
Range Notes:	—
Habitat Quality:	Medium
Notes:	No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.



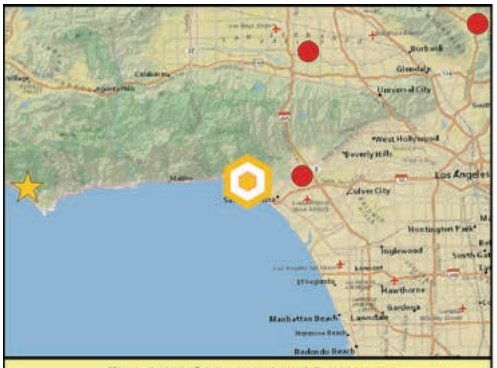
Potential Occurrence: High

Potential For Project to Effect: None

Western Small-footed Myotis

Myotis ciliolabrum

Legal Status: S3
Source(s): CNDDB(1)
Taxon Code: AMACC01230
Natural History: WIDE RANGE OF HABITATS MOSTLY ARID WOODED AND BRUSHY UPLANDS NEAR WATER. SEEKS COVER IN CAVES, BUILDINGS, MINES, AND CREVICES. PREFERS OPEN STANDS IN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. REQUIRES DRINKING WATER. FEEDS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SMALL FLYING INSECTS.
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: High
Notes: No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.



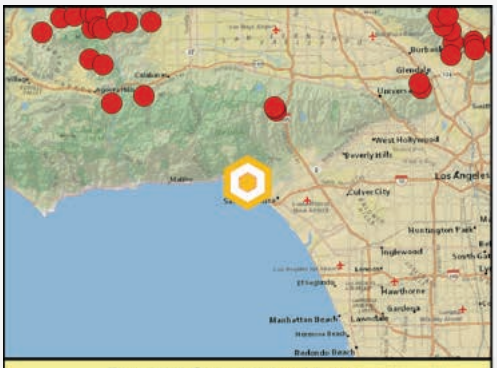
Potential Occurrence: Moderate

Potential For Project to Effect: None

Silver-haired Bat

Lasionycteris noctivagans

Legal Status: S3S4
Source(s): CNDDB(2)
Taxon Code: AMACC02010
Natural History: PRIMARILY A COASTAL AND MONTANE FOREST DWELLER, FEEDING OVER STREAMS, PONDS AND OPEN BRUSHY AREAS. ROOSTS IN HOLLOW TREES, BENEATH EXFOLIATING BARK, ABANDONED WOODPECKER HOLES, AND RARELY UNDER ROCKS. NEEDS DRINKING WATER.
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: Medium
Notes: No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.



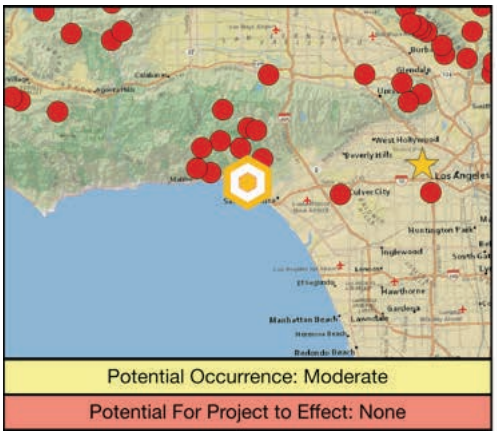
Potential Occurrence: Moderate

Potential For Project to Effect: None

Western Red Bat

Lasiurus blossevillii

Legal Status:
Source(s): CNDDB(1)
Taxon Code: AMACC05060
Natural History: No CNDDB habitat description available
Range Notes: —
Habitat Quality: Medium
Notes: Handful of Santa Monica Mountains records in last decade. No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.



Pallid Bat
Antrozous pallidus

Legal Status:	SSC, S3
Source(s):	CNDDB(3)
Taxon Code:	AMACC10010
Natural History:	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.
Range Notes:	—
Habitat Quality:	Medium
Notes:	Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.

Mountain Lion

Planning document CP-4074 requires consideration of the potential presence of Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*). Guidance language provided in CP-4074 is provided in italics:

- *Habitat suitable for mountain lion dens, including caves, large natural cavities within rocky areas, or vegetation thickets deemed appropriate for use by mountain lions based on size and other characteristics (e.g., proximity to human development, surrounding habitat). Habitat use should be based on two behavior categories: reproductive behavior (communication and denning), or non-reproductive behavior (moving and feeding), and any natural communities on the project site that are suitable for either behavior*: There was no habitat on the site suitable for Mountain Lions for reproductive or non-reproductive behavior. This is because of surrounding human development and other anthropogenic disturbance.

- *Evidence of mountain lion presence (e.g., direct observation, tracks, scat, carcasses or bones of prey species) in the vicinity of identified suitable habitat*: No evidence of Mountain Lion presence was detected during the survey and none would be expected.

- *Habitat suitable for mule deer, including the presence of grasses and forbs, woodland vegetation (especially acorn mast), chaparral vegetation (especially chamise shrubs), and riparian vegetation*: Mule Deer were observed on an adjacent property during the first survey visit. Mule Deer, however, are more tolerant of human disturbance than Mountain Lions.

- *Evidence of mule deer presence (e.g., direct observation, tracks, scat, carcasses)*: As stated, Mule Deer were observed on an adjacent property during the first survey visit. Mule Deer, however, are more tolerant of human disturbance than Mountain Lions.

As Mountain Lion would not be expected to occur, the proposed Project would not have an adverse effect on Mountain Lions.

Monarch Butterflies

Planning document CP-4074 requires consideration of the potential presence of Monarch overwintering sites if the Project Site is located less than one mile from the coastline. There are no suitable sites for Monarch overwintering within the Biological Study Area.

Bats

Planning document CP-4074 requires an assessment of bat habitat for day and night roosts. Guidance language provided in CP-4074 is provided in italics:

- *Habitat suitable for bats, including trees (e.g., palm trees, large old trees with cavities, dead trees), cliff faces, rock outcroppings, structure overhangs (e.g., roof overhangs on houses and sheds), and bridges*: No such habitat features were observed on the Project Site during the survey with the exception of the large Eucalyptus tree. No evidence of bat use of the tree was observed during multiple site visits.

- *Evidence of bat presence (e.g., direct observation (alive or dead), guano deposits, urine stains, vocalizations) in the vicinity of identified suitable habitat*: No evidence of bat presence was observed, nor would such evidence be expected.

- *The proximity of suitable bat habitat to prime foraging areas, such as water sources (e.g., artificial lakes, reservoirs, pools, rivers, drainages, or storm channels)*: While there are no nearby freshwater sources other than pools, bat foraging flights would be expected. Several bat species were presented in the Desktop Review as being likely to occur.

If bats are present, it would be for aerial foraging during nighttime. The value of the Project Site as aerial foraging habitat would not be significantly adversely affected by the proposed Project.

Nesting Birds

Birds – including native species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code – have the potential to nest in nearly any environment, including those heavily altered by anthropogenic activity. Planning document CP-4074 provides specific guidance for assessing the potential for nesting birds. Guidance language provided in CP-4074 is provided in italics:

- *Describe the methodology used to assess the project site for suitable nesting birds, with specific reference to long-term nesting species such as raptors (hawks, owls, falcons) and colonial waterbirds (e.g., herons and egrets). Please ensure that the entire vicinity of the subject property (e.g., out to 500') is evaluated, both for these long-term nests, as well as for their foraging habitat. If no nesting birds are found, summarize the negative survey results*: The entirety of the Project Site was directly surveyed as described in the *Methods* section of this report. To the extent feasible, larger trees out to 500 feet from the Project Site were assessed remotely using 8X42 Leica Noctivid binoculars, looking for visible evidence of larger platform nests. Raptors and corvids were also observed during the surveys for behavioral indicators of nest location. The Project Site is not in a location where colonial waterbirds would be expected to nest. No raptor or corvid nests were detected during the survey.

- *Surveys should identify habitat suitable for nesting birds, including trees, shrubs, and structure overhangs (e.g., roof overhangs on houses and sheds)*: Nesting on the Project Site by smaller bird species would be expected during the nesting season.

- *Evidence of nesting birds (e.g., photos of nests with birds inside)*: No nesting birds were detected during the surveys, however, a specific and time-intensive nesting bird survey, watching for behavioral indicators of nesting behavior, was not conducted as the results would be irrelevant to the proposed Project's construction timeline.



A standard pre-construction measure to avoid adverse effects on nesting birds is provided later in this report.

Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors are important for maintaining population levels and genetic diversity. As such, effects on wildlife movement are an important consideration when discussing the natural resources of any area. At a small enough scale, any project or activity can potentially affect the movement of wildlife if any wildlife are present at all. In general, however, the term "wildlife movement corridor" means an area of habitat that is important for the movement of wildlife between larger habitat areas or cores. For the proposed Project, England|Ecology considered the following relative to the importance of lands on the Project Site for wildlife movement:

- **The South Coast Missing Linkages Project:** The South Coast Missing Linkages Project[27] was a 2008 inter-agency effort to identify and conserve the highest-priority linkages in the South Coast Ecoregion. The nearest linkage to the Project Site is Santa Monica - Sierra Madre located approximately 10.71 miles to the northwest.

- **The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project:** The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project[28] was a 2010 project commissioned by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Caltrans which identified remaining blocks of contiguous natural habitat in California (i.e., natural landscape blocks) and modeled linkages between neighboring large natural landscape blocks. The nearest linkage to the Project Site is Castro Peak/Santa Monica Mtns - Pine Mountain/Sespe Condor located approximately 8.87 miles to the northwest.

- **City of Los Angeles Wildlife Connectivity:** The City of Los Angeles provides remotely-sensed habitat connectivity data[29] for assessing potential wildlife movement. The data is provided at a 30 meter resolution. The City's mapping shows the majority of the Biological Study Area as restricted movement. While much of the central and western portions of the Project Site show unrestricted movement, it is important to note that there is nowhere for wildlife to come from or go to using lands on the Project Site given surrounding development. A map depicting these data for the Biological Study Area is provided below as **Figure 10.**

[27] http://www.scwildlands.org/

[28] https://wildlife.ca.gov/Science-Institute/Habitat-Connectivity

[29] https://geohub.lacity.org/maps/labos::citywide-wildlife-connectivity/about

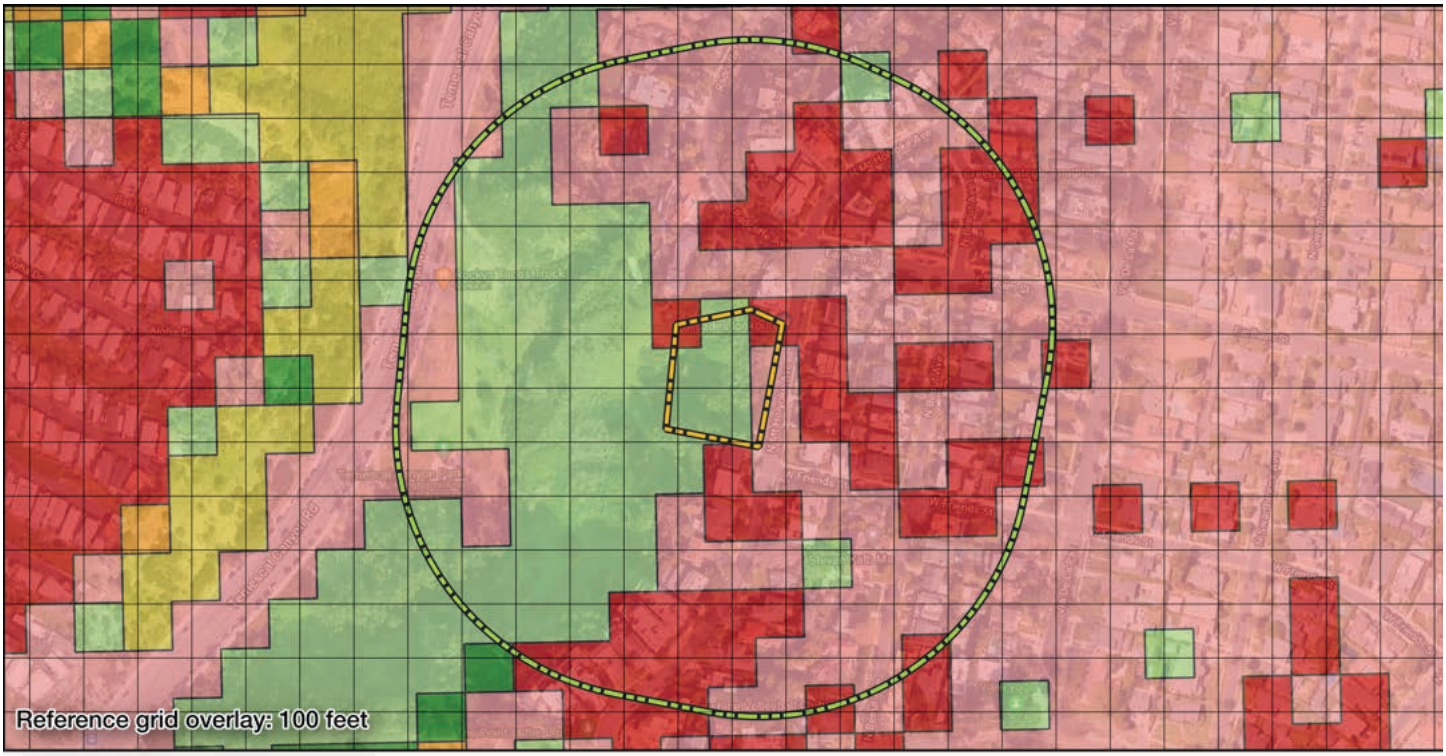


Figure 10. *City of Los Angeles Wildlife Movement Connectivity Data*

- **Direct Observations:** Given surrounding development, the Project Site has limited utility for wildlife movement. It is also notable that most of the Project Site is a steep 30-40 degree slope, which while still traversable for most species, tends to not be favored in the movement decisions of most wildlife species (slopes angle is a "cost" used in the standard least cost path analysis of wildlife movement).

Based on the above observations, lands on the Project Site would not be a component of an existing wildlife movement corridor nor would development on the Project Site be expected to significantly obstruct wildlife movement beyond existing conditions.

Potential Project Impacts

General Project Effects

Direct impacts may occur if a fauna taxon is identified as nesting, foraging or otherwise occurring in areas that will be disturbed either by development or used as construction staging areas. As described previously, the Project will have direct impacts to natural vegetation currently used by wildlife. In most cases, wildlife are mobile enough to avoid significant direct impacts. If work occurs during the nesting season for most birds (generally defined as February 1 to August 31), there is potential to have significant adverse effects on birds

protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty and California Fish and Game Code. A minimization measure for nesting bird impacts is provided below.

The City's CP-4073 guidance for indirect impacts to fauna requires consideration of *impacts that may occur from adding wildlife barriers (e.g., fencing) or modifying human infrastructure commonly utilized by wildlife (e.g., culverts)*. Because of existing extensive residential development, post-Project conditions in the Biological Study Area will not be substantively changed from pre-Project conditions and a significant effect would not occur. Likewise, there are no known plans to modify human infrastructure commonly used by wildlife.

The City's CP-4073 guidance for cumulative impacts include *impacts that may occur from cumulative losses in the local populations of a sensitive/special status species or in a general wildlife corridor, including describing recent projects within a 500-foot radius and whether their impacts together with the project may create significant cumulative losses for any particular sensitive/special status species or general wildlife connectivity*. There are no known recent projects within 500-foot radius of the Project Site so no cumulative losses for special status wildlife species would foreseeably occur relative to City requirements for discussing cumulative impacts.

Special Status Resources

Eleven special status fauna taxa were identified as having Moderate or better potential for occurrence on the Project Site. Potentially significant effects on several Bird Species of Conservation Concern are restricted to potential impacts on active nests if construction were to occur during the nesting bird season. Foraging values for bats, if present, would not be significantly affected. After the inclusion of recommended minimization measures for nesting birds no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to special status fauna are expected.

Recommended Minimization Measures

The following minimization measures are recommended for fauna:

- **Nesting birds:** To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, it is recommended that pre-construction surveys for nesting birds by a qualified biologist take place within 300 feet of all project work areas within one week of the commencement of project infrastructure construction if work occurs during the nesting bird season, which is generally accepted as February 1 to August 31. The biologist will also determine if areas near the proposed work areas are occupied by any special-status wildlife species just prior to construction. In the event that special-status species are found close enough to work areas that incidental take could occur, project activities may need to be curtailed until the species have departed. Likewise, to avoid potential take under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, construction activities should not take place in the vicinity of any active bird nests. The recommended construction buffer zone around active bird nests varies by species and would need to be determined on an individual basis based on the opinion of the surveying biologist as agreed upon by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

General Conclusions

The Project Site provides or has potential to provide habitat to the following special status faunal resources:

- Four fauna taxa determined to be Present: Allen's Hummingbird, California Thrasher, Nuttall's Woodpecker, and Wrentit;
- Two fauna taxa determined to a High potential for occurrence: Oak Titmouse and Western Small-footed Myotis;
- Five fauna taxa determined to have a Moderate potential for occurrence: American Peregrine Falcon, Yuma Myotis, Silver-haired Bat, Western Red Bat, and Pallid Bat;
- Nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code.

Significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to special status wildlife species or their habitat would not be expected with the implementation of minimization measures for nesting birds.

Type text here

Conclusions and Recommendations

This report discussed the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on biological resources due to proposed construction on a parcel approximately 0.96 acres in extent located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in the community of Pacific Palisades in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Based on the results of three field surveys and a desktop review that included in excess of 396 vegetation community, plant, and wildlife records, this report concluded the following:

- **Water Resources:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on water resources.
- **Vegetation Communities and Habitats:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on vegetation communities and habitats with the implementation of minimization measures.
- **Flora:** The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on floral resources with the implementation of minimization measures.
- **Fauna:** The Project Site is known to or potentially provides habitat for 11 special status fauna taxa (six of which are birds). The proposed Project will not have significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on faunal resources with the implementation of minimization measures.

Recommended minimization measures for these effects are:

- Avoidance of the use of invasive plants in the landscape palette.
- Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds by a qualified biologist to take place within 300 feet of all project work areas within one week of the commencement of project infrastructure construction if work occurs during the nesting bird season, which is generally accepted as February 1 to August 31.

This report was authored on May 29, 2024. This updated (June 24, 2026) report contains no changes, other than this statement that the report was authored prior to the January 2025 Palisades Fire, which burned the Project Site and altered biological conditions. Pre-fire conditions described herein may or may not occur again. Please refer to England|Ecology's post-fire letter dated June 24, 2026.

Appendix A. Biological Reporting Standards Acknowledgement of Compliance

APPLICATIONS

BIOLOGICAL REPORTING STANDARDS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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 _____

_____

_____

Appendix B. Report Contributors

Report text and maps were prepared by Marcus C. England. Botanical support was led by Brian Dorsey, Ph.D.

Marcus C. England
Principal Biologist

Marcus C. England offers over two decades of experience, with expertise in avian biology, population ecology, project permitting, technical writing, and GIS and project experience in all industries.



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englandecology
englandecology
(213) 304-1826
Mt. Washington, Los Angeles, CA

Summary

Marcus C. England is an experienced principal biologist with expertise in avian biology, population ecology, project permitting, technical writing, geographic information systems, and database management. He has led teams on large and complex projects in all industries across the western United States. He has a recovery permit to conduct surveys for California Gnatcatcher, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo and has extensive experience conducting protocol surveys for Least Bell's Vireo, Burrowing Owl, Swainson's Hawk, and Desert Tortoise. England has a thorough knowledge of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and how these state and federal policies, as well as local land use and environmental policies, apply to the project permitting process. England has written biological resources assessments and biological assessments for some of the largest development projects in the state of California, including projects in Sacramento, Kern, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties and has successfully supported project permitting under an array of regional habitat conservation plans statewide. He has also written due diligence documents for large projects in northern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. He currently sits on the Science Advisor Panel for the Clark County (Nevada) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Employment History

Independent Consulting Biologist
dba England|Ecology (now England|Ecology, LLC)
Jan 2010 - Jun 2011, Oct 2016 - Mar 2020, Mar 2023 - Present — Los Angeles, CA

- Author proposals, respond to RFP needs for teaming partners
- Conduct all aspects of fieldwork, data management, report writing, mapping
- Business planning, marketing, relationship development

Director of Biological Resources
Bargas Environmental Consulting
Mar 2020 - Mar 2023 — Sacramento, CA

- Corporate leader, department head, and project manager
- Conduct all aspects of fieldwork, data management, report writing, mapping

Vice President
Bloom Biological
Jun 2011 - Oct 2016 — Santa Ana, CA

- Lead development of corporate business strategy, obtain new work contracts
- Manage staff and biological data, conduct fieldwork, author reports, mapping

Director of Biological Services
Natural Resource Consultants
Jun 2003 - Dec 2009 — Laguna Beach, CA
Write proposals, manage staff and biological data

- Conduct all aspects of fieldwork, data management, report writing, mapping
- Conduct fieldwork, author reports

Chief Ornithologist
Lamanai Field Research Center
Sep 1998 - Jun 2000 — Belize, Central America

- Develop and implement ecosystem-scale research on birds
- Manage volunteer biologists, lead birding tours, develop new tour clients

Permits

Recovery Permit TE-082233
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Jan 2005 - Present

- California Gnatcatcher, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Scientific Collecting Permit SC-11354
California Department of Fish & Wildlife
Jan 2010 - Present

Expertise

Field Biology
- Specialist in avian ecology and identification
- Sensitive species surveys including Desert Tortoise, California Gnatcatcher, Burrowing Owl, Least Bell's Vireo, Swainson's Hawk, Golden Eagle among many others
- Large-scale vegetation mapping projects and impact analysis
- CEQA, NEPA, FESA, NCCPs
- GPS and mobile field data collection systems

Geospatial
- Desktop software: ArcGIS, QGIS, GRASS
- Server and geodatabases: PostGIS, Spatialite
- Web mapping: Google Maps, OpenLayers

Project Management
- Array of projects in many industries
- Oversight of large multidisciplinary teams
- Reliably on time and within budget
- Collaborate with clients, agencies, other stakeholders

Office
- Operating systems: MacOS, Windows, Linux
- Mobile: iOS, iPadOS, Android
- Productivity Software: MS Office, Apple iWork
- Data Management: MS Access, Excel, Ninox, PowerApps, PostgreSQL
- Server: SharePoint, Plone, Linux

Education

B.Sc. in EEO Biology
The Ohio State University
Mar 1993 - Jun 1998

Management Development for Entrepreneurs
UCLA Anderson School of Management
Sep 2021 - Jan 2022

Certificate in Tropical Ornithology
Estación Biológica La Suerte, Costa Rica
Jun 1996 - Jul 1996

Below: *contemplating the upcoming day's work during implementation of a contract with the US Bureau of Land Management to survey Pygmy Rabbits in a remote area of northern Nevada in September 2017. England|Ecology led a three-person team that completed the work on time and under budget.*



Marcus C. England
Selected Project History



2017 to Present

Upper Westside Specific Plan | Upper Westside, LLC

- Apr 2019 - Apr 2022
- Sacramento County, California
- Swainson's Hawk, Giant Gartersnake
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Assessment

As project manager and Director for Bargas, England conducted one year of Swainson's Hawk (SWHA) protocol surveys, managed SWHA and other species' survey efforts for two additional years, and authored a biological resources assessment addressing the potential effects of the proposed project on resources, including SWHA and Giant Gartersnake, within the context of the requirements of the Natomas Basin HCP and the Metro Air Park HCP, collectively addressing 22 covered plant and animal species.

Descanso Gardens Wildlife Management Plan | Descanso Gardens Guild

- Jan 2019 - Dec 2019
- Los Angeles County, California
- Special Status Species, Wildlife Habitats, Impacts
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Wildlife Management Plan

This contract sought to provide solutions to some of the challenges of operating public gardens in a natural environment using guidance from nearby and similar facilities. The plan's goals were to increase the quality of native habitats for wildlife, minimize visitor-wildlife conflict, protect planted garden areas and facilities from wildlife damage, promote environmental research and education, and promote a regional habitat linkage. Fieldwork for the plan included 10 months of diurnal and nocturnal surveys as well as widespread camera trapping.

Harris Beach Management Unit Wildlife Assessment | Oregon Parks & Recreation

- Jan 2018 - Dec 2019
- Brookings, Oregon
- Colonial Waterbirds, Marine Mammals, Spotted Owl
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Wildlife Assessment

England|Ecology was contracted by OPRD to prepare a wildlife assessment report. Because of the size of the survey area, the field component lasted two weeks and included wildlife and habitat documentation (including remote camera trapping), hiking every trail available within the included parks, and camping with Harris Beach and Alfred A. Loeb state parks. Final deliverables included geospatial data and a report documenting what is known and not known about the wildlife and habitats of the park unit, with suggestions for future research and management priorities.

Smith Rock State Park Wildlife Assessment | Oregon Parks & Recreation

- Jan 2017 - Jun 2017
- Deschutes County, Oregon
- Special Status Species, Bald and Golden Eagles
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Wildlife Assessment

England|Ecology was contracted by the Oregon Parks & Recreation Department to prepare a wildlife assessment report for Smith Rock State Park located in central Oregon. The project required extensive pre-survey research; five field days on-site with over 30 miles of hiking, wildlife and habitat documentation (including remote camera trapping); and preparation of new geospatial data and an extensive report documenting what is known and not known about the wildlife and habitats of the park, with suggestions for future research and management priorities.

Owyhee Roads Fuelbreak Project | US Bureau of Land Management

- Jul 2017 - Oct 2017
- Humboldt County, Nevada
- Pygmy Rabbit
- PM, Surveyor
- Letter report, GIS data

England|Ecology was contracted by the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to conduct surveys for Pygmy Rabbit on 2,068 acres of BLM-managed lands. Two subcontractors were trained on survey methodology and identification of Pygmy Rabbit sign. The survey was completed over two weeks, involving 114 miles of transect walking per surveyor in often adverse weather conditions and over rough terrain. Final deliverables to the BLM included a report, photos, and geospatial data.

Below: *conducting fieldwork in May 2018 at Harris Beach State Park, Oregon under contract to the Oregon Parks & Recreation Department.*

2016 and Prior

High Speed Rail Project - Bakersfield to Palmdale

T.Y. Lin

- Jan 2015 - Oct 2016
- Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California
- Swainson's Hawk, Golden Eagle
- PM, Surveyor, Author, GIS
- Biological Resources Letter Report

Raptor Conservation Strategy

Mitsubishi Cement & US Forest Service

- Jan 2016 - Oct 2016
- San Bernardino National Forest, California
- Golden Eagle
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Letter Report

Santa Clara River Riparian Surveys

Newhall Land

- Jan 2010 - Oct 2016
- Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA
- Least Bell's Vireo, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Letter Report

Montebello Hills Conservation & Development Project

Cook-Hill Properties

- Jan 2007 - Dec 2009
- Los Angeles County, California
- California Gnatcatcher, Coastal Sage Scrub Restoration
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Assessment, Biological Assessment

Terranea Resort

Long Point Development

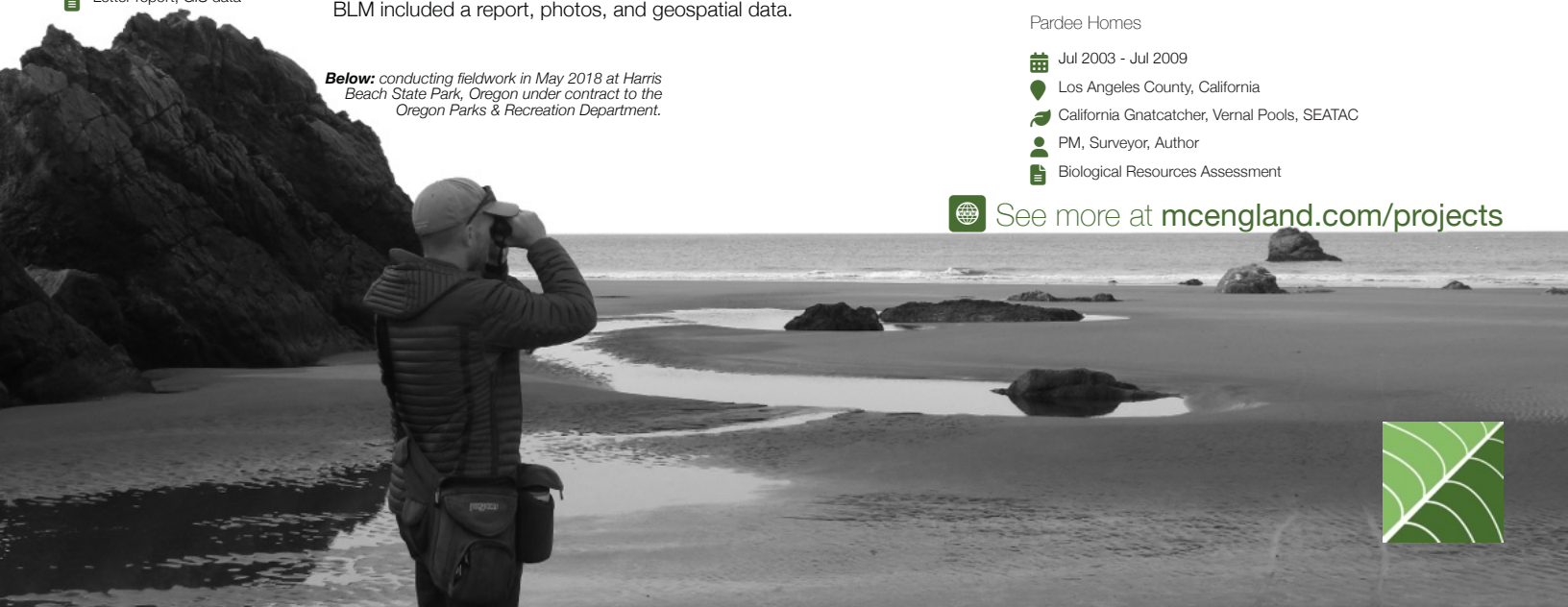
- Jan 2005 - Jul 2008
- Los Angeles County, California
- California Gnatcatcher, Coastal Sage Scrub Restoration
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Assessment

Skyline Ranch

Pardee Homes

- Jul 2003 - Jul 2009
- Los Angeles County, California
- California Gnatcatcher, Vernal Pools, SEATAC
- PM, Surveyor, Author
- Biological Resources Assessment

See more at **mcengland.com/projects**



Brian L. Dorsey, Ph.D.

Senior Systematic and Conservation Botanist
The Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens
1151 Oxford Rd. San Marino, CA 91108
bdorsey@huntington.org
626-405-3522

EDUCATION

5/2013	Ph.D. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
7/2006	B.S. Biology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA

APPOINTMENTS

7/2014 – present	**Senior Systematic and Conservation Botanist** – The Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens
9/2013 – present	**Adjunct Faculty** – Pasadena City College
1/2013 – 7/2014	**Post-Doctoral Researcher** – The Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Adjunct Faculty

2013 – present **Pasadena City College**

Introductory Biology – Cell Biology, Genetics, and Evolution
Field Botany
Independent Study in Evolution/Plant Biology

2014 **Occidental College**

Evolutionary Biology

PUBLICATIONS

Dorsey, B.L., Salas-Morales, S.H., Gregory, T.J., 2023. Conservation genomics of *Dioon holmgrenii* (Zamiaceae) reveals a history of range expansion, fragmentation, and isolation of populations. *Conserv Genet.*

Dorsey, B. L., T. J. Gregory, C. Sass, and C. D. Specht. 2018. Pleistocene diversification in an ancient lineage: a role for glacial cycles in the evolutionary history of *Dioon* Lindl. (Zamiaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 105: 1512–1530.

Gunawardana, Manjula, Emreitte R. Hyde, Sean Lahmeyer, **Brian L. Dorsey**, Taylor P. La Val, Jennifer Yoo, Rob Knight, and Marc M. Baum. 2015. *Euphorbia* plant latex is inhabited by diverse microbial communities. *American Journal of Botany* 10(12) 1966-1977.

Horn, J.M., X., Zhenziang, Riina, R., Peirson, J., Yang, Y., **Dorsey, B.L.**, Berry, P.E., Davis, C.C., Wurdack, K.J. 2014 Evolutionary bursts in the *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) tree of life are linked with photosynthetic pathway. *Evolution* 68(12): 3485-3504.

Dorsey, B.L., Haevernams, T., Aubriot, X., Morawets, J.J., Riina, R., Steinmann, V.W., Berry, P.E. 2013. Phylogenetics, morphological evolution, and classification of *Euphorbia* subg. *Euphorbia*. *Taxon* 62: 291-315.

RECENT GRANTS

2021 - present	USDA Forest Health Protection – Banking *Fraxinus* seed for genetic resistance to EAB
2020	California Conservation Genomics Project – *Limnanthes* landscape genetics
2020, 2023	Botanical Gardens Conservation International and US Botanic Garden GGI-Gardens Award Program

CONTRIBUTED PRESENTATIONS

Dorsey, B.L., Salas-Morales, S.H., Gregory, T.J., 2023. Conservation genetics and phylogeography of *Dioon holmgrenii*. 12th International Conference on Cycad Biology. Clark Freeport Zone, Philippines

Dorsey, B.L., T. J. Gregory, C. Sass, and C. D. Specht. 2018. When and how did current *Dioon* diversity evolve?. 11th International Conference on Cycad Biology. White River, South Africa

Dorsey, B.L., Berry, P.E. 2013. Integrating phylogeny, climatic niche, and biogeographic history to explain growth form evolution in the Spine-shield Euphorbias (*E.* sect. *Euphorbia*, Euphorbiaceae). Evolution, Snow Bird, UT.

Dorsey, B.L., Haevermans, T.H., Berry, P.E. 2011. *Euphorbia* subgenus *Euphorbia*: a diverse lineage with regional radiations and repeated evolution of novel growth forms. Symposium 081. XVIII International Botanical Congress, Melbourne, Australia.

Dorsey, B.L., Haevermans, T.H., Berry, P.E. *Euphorbia* subg. *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae): Around the world from succulent geophytes to tropical understory trees. Abstract 716, Botany 2010. Providence, RI.

SERVICE

2021 – present	Member Global Conservation Consortium - Cycads
2018 – present	IUCN Cycad Specialist Group
2021 – present	Instructor, UC Master Gardeners Program
2014 – present	Instructor, Garden Volunteers – The Huntington Botanical Gardens

SOCIETAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society of Systematic Biologists

Botanical Society of America

Society for the Study of Evolution

Society for Molecular Biology and Evolution

Appendix C. Floral & Faunal Compendia

Inserted after this cover page is a database-generated report summarizing faunal observations and the botanist-provided list summarizing floral observations.

Floral List

Genus	Species Epithet	Family	Phenology	Abundance
Agapanthus	sp.	Amarillidaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Artemisia	californica	Asteraceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Brickellia	californica	Asteraceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Bromus	tectorum	Poaceae	Flowering	common
Carduus	picnocephalus	Asteraceae	Flowering	uncommon
Carpobrotus	edulis	Aizoaceae	Flowering	common
Chenopodium	berlandieri	Chenopodiaceae	Flowering	common
Cortaderia	jubata	Poaceae	Flowering	uncommon
Crassula	ovata	Crassulaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Echium	candicans	Boraginaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Encelia	californica	Asteraceae	Flowering	common
Eriogonum	cinereum	Polygonaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Erodium	sp.	Geraniaceae	Fruiting	common
Eucalyptus	globulus	Myrtaceae	Fruiting	uncommon
Euphorbia	terracina	Euphorbiaceae	Flowering	uncommon
Foeniculum	vulgare	Apiaceae	Vegetative	common
Iris	sp.	Iridaceae	Fruiting	uncommon
Malva	parviflora	Malvaceae	Vegetative	common
Marah	macrocarpa	Cucurbitaceae	Flowering	uncommon
Medicago	polymorpha	Fabaceae	Fruiting	common
Nicotiana	glauca	Solanaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Opuntia	ficus-indica	Cactaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Oxalis	pes-caprae	Oxalidaceae	Flowering	common
Pseudognaphalium	biolettii	Asteraceae	Flowering	uncommon
Pseudognaphalium	microcephalum	Asteraceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Raphanus	sativus	Brassicaceae	Flowering	common
Rhus	integrifolia	Anacardiaceae	Flowering	common
Ribes	speciosum	Grossulariaceae	Flowering	uncommon
Sambucus	mexicana	Viburnaceae	Vegetative	uncommon
Solanum	umbelliferum	Solanaceae	Flowering	uncommon
Sonchus	oleraceus	Asteraceae	Flowering	common
Toxicodendron	diversilobum	Anacardiaceae	Vegetative	common
Tropaeolum	majus	Tropaeolaceae	Flowering	common
Yucca	gigantea	Asparagaceae	Vegetative	uncommon

Fauna List

This database-generated report summarizes the wildlife taxa detected during surveys conducted by England|Ecology. Documented during the survey was the presence of 25 wildlife taxa including 0 amphibian, 1 reptile, 21 bird, and 3 mammal detections. The data presented here were collected in the field using the QField app on an iPhone 15 Pro. After fieldwork was completed, data were synced to QGIS desktop. All taxonomy and nomenclature follows NatureServe. The reference taxonomy from NatureServe was last updated in February 2024. This report was generated using QGIS 3.36.

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Reptiles	Western Fence Lizard	Sceloporus occidentalis	—
Birds	Western Gull	Larus occidentalis	—
Birds	Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	—
Birds	Anna's Hummingbird	Calypte anna	—
Birds	Allen's Hummingbird	Selasphorus sasin	—
Birds	Acorn Woodpecker	Melanerpes formicivorus	—
Birds	Nuttall's Woodpecker	Dryobates nuttallii	—
Birds	Black Phoebe	Sayornis nigricans	—
Birds	Cassin's Kingbird	Tyrannus vociferans	—
Birds	California Scrub Jay	Aphelocoma californica	—
Birds	Common Raven	Corvus corax	—
Birds	American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	—
Birds	Bewick's Wren	Thryomanes bewickii	—
Birds	House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	—
Birds	Wrentit	Chamaea fasciata	—
Birds	Northern Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos	—
Birds	California Thrasher	Toxostoma redivivum	—
Birds	Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	—
Birds	California Towhee	Melozone crissalis	—
Birds	Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	—
Birds	House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus	—
Birds	Lesser Goldfinch	Spinus psaltria	—
Mammals	Desert Cottontail	Sylvilagus audubonii	—
Mammals	California Ground Squirrel	Otospermophilus beecheyi	—
Mammals	Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus	—

Appendix D. Desktop Review of Special Status Biological Resources

Inserted after this cover page is a database-generated report summarizing the results of England|Ecology's desktop review of special status biological resources.

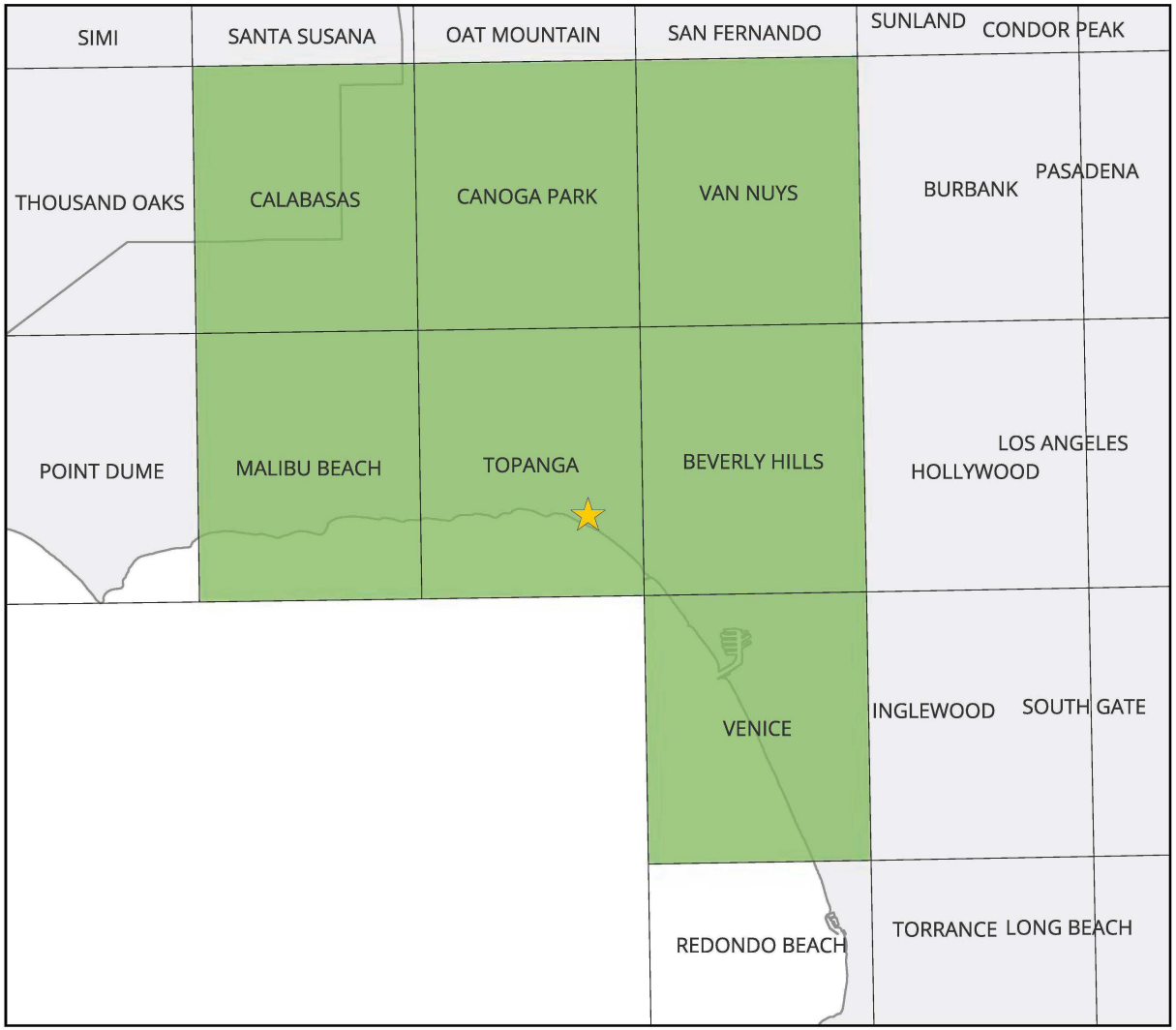
Desktop Review of Special Status Biological Resources

425 N Mount Holyoke Ave

This database-generated report summarizes the potential for occurrence of sensitive vegetation communities and special status flora and fauna based on known occurrences within a Regional Study Area that includes the Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Topanga, Van Nuys, and Venice USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A map of the Regional Study Area is provided below.

The desktop analysis resulted in 396 records from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), 60 records from the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Inventory, 7 records of critical habitat designated under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and 38 records from the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database. This report was generated using QGIS 3.36.





Vegetation Communities

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 10 sensitive vegetation communities documented within the CNDDB as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Group
A logical grouping of vegetation community types applied by the CNDDB.

Community
The vegetation community or wildlife habitat mapped by the CNDDB. Currently, the CNDDB uses Holland (1986) for communities, which is considered an out-of-date classification system not otherwise used by CDFW.

State Rank
A numbered sensitivity standard created by NatureServe and adopted by most state agencies, including CDFW. Most important are S1 (Critically Imperiled), S2 (Imperiled), and S3 (Vulnerable).

CNDDB
The number of CNDDB records for that vegetation community or habitat in the Regional Study Area.

Occurrence
The expectation that community could occur on the Project Site. This is usually either "Present" or "None" if a survey has been completed, as communities are observable.

Impact
The potential that implementation of the Project would impact that community.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if any are needed.



Group	Community	State Rank	CNDDB	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Inland Waters	Southern California Coastal Lagoon	SNR	1	None	None	—
Inland Waters	Southern California Steelhead Stream	SNR	1	None	None	—
Dune	Southern Dune Scrub	S1.1	1	None	None	—
Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	S1.1	1	None	None	—
Herbaceous	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	S3.1	1	None	None	—
Marsh	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	S2.1	2	None	None	—
Riparian	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	S4	13	None	None	—
Riparian	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	S4	12	None	None	—
Woodland	Valley Oak Woodland	S2.1	6	None	None	—
Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	S2.1	10	None	None	—

Flora

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 64 special status flora taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. For special status plants, the taxonomy is consistent with that used by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CNPS (CNPS Rare Plant Inventory), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for plants includes its California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) from CNPS, status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat and blooming period of the taxon directly from the CNPS database.

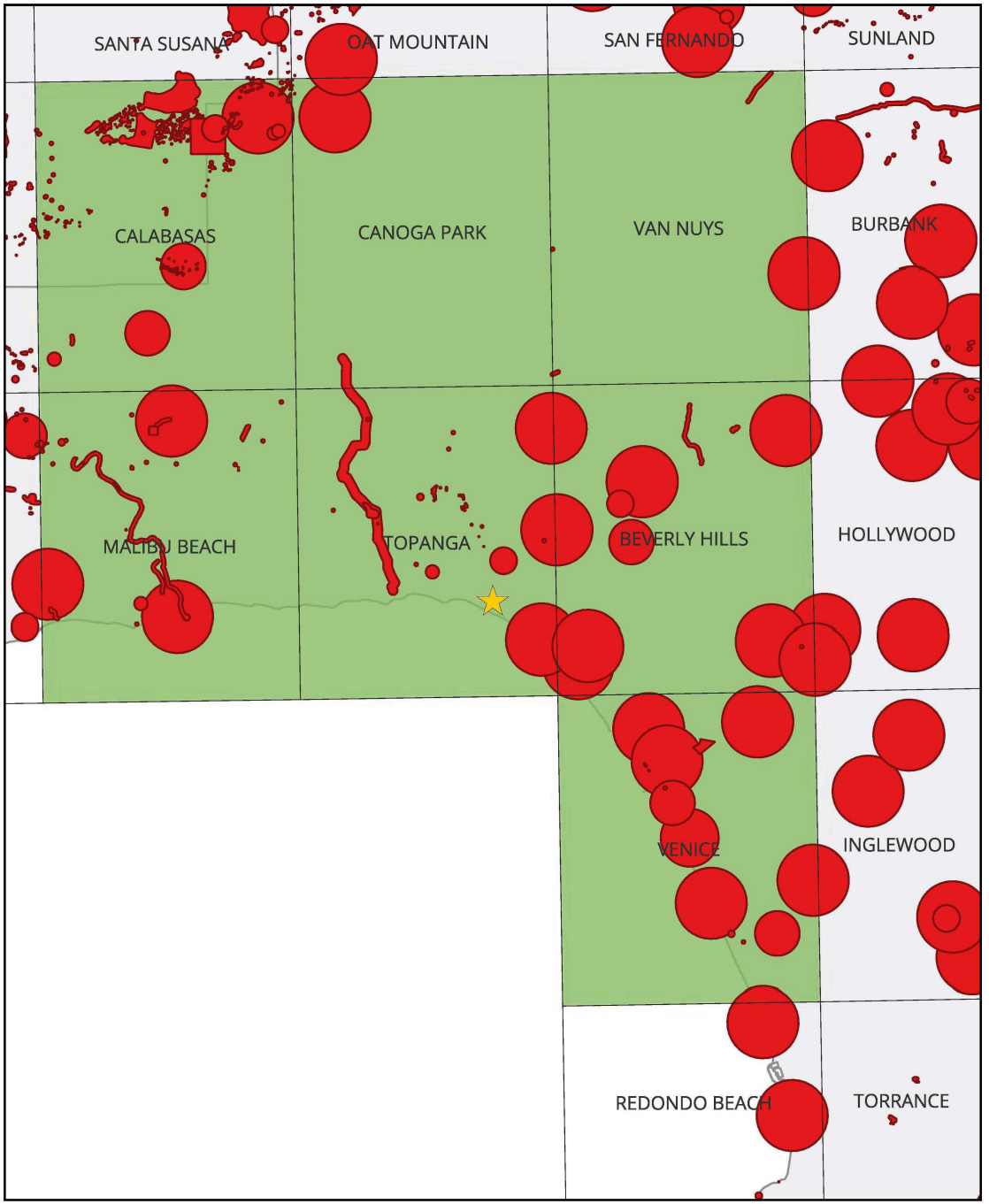
Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. "Range" includes the distribution of modern records (e.g., iNaturalist and Calflora) and elevation. Options are Yes or No.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
San Diego Button-celery (Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (Mesic) from 65-2035ft. Blooms Apr-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 164 Calflora records.Center of range is San Diego County.
Plummer's Baccharis (Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae)	CNPS	CRPR 4.3, S3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (Rocky) from 15-1395ft. Blooms May-Oct.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Malibu Baccharis (Baccharis malibuensis)	CNDDB(7), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland from 490-1000ft. Blooms Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 50 Calflora records.
Orcutt's Pincushion (Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana)	CNDDB(5), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes from 0-330ft. Blooms Jan-Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 83 Calflora records.
Santa Susana Tarplant (Deinandra minthornii)	CNDDB(13), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, CR, S2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (Rocky) from 920-2495ft. Blooms Jul-Nov.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 57 Calflora records.
Paniculate Tarplant (Deinandra paniculata)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)) from 80-3085ft. Blooms (Mar)Apr-Nov.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Southern Tarplant (Centromadia parryi ssp. australis)	CNDDB(3), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S2	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools from 0-1575ft. Blooms May-Nov.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Decumbent Goldenbush (Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (often disturbed areas, sandy) from 35-820ft. Blooms Apr-Nov.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 112 Calflora records.
Coulter's Goldfields (Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri)	CNDDB(5), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools from 5-4005ft. Blooms Feb-Jun.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Lyon's Pentachaeta (Pentachaeta lyonii)	CNDDB(5), CNPS, IPaC, CH	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Clay, Rocky) from 100-2265ft. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 46 Calflora records.
Greata's Aster (Symphyotrichum greatae)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.3, S2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland (Mesic) from 985-6595ft. Blooms Jun-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 136 Calflora records.
Beach Spectaclepod (Dithyrea maritima)	CNDDB(4), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, CT, S1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy) from 10-165ft. Blooms Mar-May.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 71 Calflora records.
Suffrutescent Wallflower (Erysimum suffrutescens)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S3	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub from 0-490ft. Blooms Jan-Jul(Aug).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 172 Calflora records.
Gambel's Water Cress (Nasturtium gambelii)	, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CT, S1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater) from 15-1085ft. Blooms Apr-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 51 Calflora records.
Marsh Sandwort (Arenaria paludicola)	, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater) (Openings, Sandy) from 10-560ft. Blooms May-Aug.	Yes	N/A	None	None	Range based on 34 Calflora records.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Coulter's Saltbush (Atriplex coulteri)	CNDDB(2), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S1S2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes)) from 10-1510ft. Blooms Mar-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 100 Calflora records.
South Coast Saltscale (Atriplex pacifica)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas from 0-460ft. Blooms Mar-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 183 Calflora records.
Parish's Brittlescale (Atriplex parishii)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools (Alkaline) from 80-6235ft. Blooms Jun-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 28 Calflora records.Known extant populations are in San Diego County.
Davidson's Saltscale (Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S1	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub (Alkaline) from 35-655ft. Blooms Apr-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 30 Calflora records.
Coastal Goosefoot (Chenopodium littoreum)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S1	Coastal dunes from 35-100ft. Blooms Apr-Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 55 Calflora records.
Woolly Seablite (Suaeda taxifolia)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal margins) from 0-165ft. Blooms Jan-Dec.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Small-flowered Morning-glory (Convolvulus simulans)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Clay, Seeps, Serpentinite) from 100-2430ft. Blooms Mar-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 424 Calflora records.
Western Dichondra (Dichondra occidentalis)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S3S4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland from 165-1640ft. Blooms (Jan)Mar-Jul.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Blochman's Dudleya (Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae)	CNDDB(2), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S2	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Clay (often), Rocky, Serpentinite) from 15-1475ft. Blooms Apr-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 175 Calflora records.
Marcescent Dudleya (Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens)	CNDDB(4), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, FT, CR, S2	Chaparral (Rocky, Volcanic) from 490-1705ft. Blooms Apr-Jul.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Santa Monica Dudleya (Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia)	CNDDB(2), CNPS, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FT, S1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (Rocky, Volcanic (sometimes)) from 490-5495ft. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Many-stemmed Dudleya (Dudleya multicaulis)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Clay (often)) from 50-2590ft. Blooms Apr-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 73 Calflora records.The handful of regional records are 50-100 years old.
Braunton's Milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii)	CNDDB(22), CNPS, IPaC, CH	CRPR 1B.1, FE, S2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Burned areas (sometimes), Carbonate, Disturbed areas (sometimes), Sandstone (usually)) from 15-2100ft. Blooms Jan-Aug.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detectable during botanical survey if present. No known nearby occurrences.
Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch (Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus)	CNDDB(2), CNPS, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt, brackish) from 5-115ft. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch (Astragalus tener var. titi)	CNDDB(1), CNPS, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic) (Mesic (often), Vernally Mesic (often)) from 5-165ft. Blooms Mar-May.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 22 Calflora records.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Nuttall's Scrub Oak (Quercus dumosa)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S3	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub (Clay, Loam, Sandy) from 50-1310ft. Blooms Feb-Apr(May-Aug).	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Mud Nama (Nama stenocarpa)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 2B.2, S1S2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks) from 15-1640ft. Blooms Jan-Jul.	Yes	None	None	None	—
South Coast Branching Phacelia (Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis)	CNPS	CRPR 3.2, S3	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) (Rocky (sometimes), Sandy) from 15-985ft. Blooms Mar-Aug.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Brand's Star Phacelia (Phacelia stellaris)	CNDDB(2), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub from 5-1310ft. Blooms Mar-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 68 Calflora records.
Southern California Black Walnut (Juglans californica)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland from 165-2955ft. Blooms Mar-Aug.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Fragrant Pitcher Sage (Lepechinia fragrans)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S3	Chaparral from 65-4300ft. Blooms Mar-Oct.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 187 Calflora records.
White-veined Monardella (Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca)	CNDDB(3), CNPS	CRPR 1B.3, S3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland from 165-5005ft. Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec).	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Davidson's Bush-mallow (Malacothamnus davidsonii)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland from 605-3740ft. Blooms Jun-Jan.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 500 Calflora records.
Salt Spring Checkerbloom (Sidalcea neomexicana)	CNDDB(2), CNPS	CRPR 2B.2, S2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas (Alkaline, Mesic) from 50-5020ft. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have beeb detected during botanical survey if present.
Red Sand-verbena (Abronia maritima)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S3?	Coastal dunes from 0-330ft. Blooms Feb-Nov.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 42 Calflora records.
Lewis' Evening-primrose (Camissoniopsis lewisii)	CNPS	CRPR 3, S4	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (Clay (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)) from 0-985ft. Blooms Mar-May(Jun).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 212 Calflora records.
Coulter's Matilija Poppy (Romneya coulteri)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (Burned areas (often)) from 65-3935ft. Blooms Mar-Jul(Aug).	Yes	Medium	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Fish's Milkwort (Rhinotropis cornuta var. fishiae)	CNPS	CRPR 4.3, S4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland from 330-3280ft. Blooms May-Aug.	Yes	None	None	None	—
San Fernando Valley Spineflower (Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina)	CNDDB(4), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, CE, S1	Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland from 490-4005ft. Blooms Apr-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 64 Calflora records.All LA Basin records more than 100 years old.
Slender-horned Spineflower (Dodecahema leptoceras)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans) (Sandy) from 655-2495ft. Blooms Apr-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 81 Calflora records.Not known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains.
Spreading Navarretia (Navarretia fossalis)	, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FT, S2	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools from 100-2150ft. Blooms Apr-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 87 Calflora records.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Prostrate Vernal Pool Navarretia (Navarretia prostrata)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools (Mesic) from 10-3970ft. Blooms Apr-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 79 Calflora records.
Ojai Navarretia (Navarretia ojaiensis)	CNDDB(3), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S2	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub (openings), Valley and foothill grassland from 900-2035ft. Blooms May-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 27 Calflora records.
Brewer's Calandrinia (Calandrinia breweri)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (Burned areas, Disturbed areas, Loam (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)) from 35-4005ft. Blooms (Jan)Mar-Jun.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Island Mountain-mahogany (Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae)	CNPS	CRPR 4.3, S4	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest from 100-1970ft. Blooms Feb-May.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Mesa Horkelia (Horkelia cuneata var. puberula)	CNDDB(4), CNPS	CRPR 1B.1, S1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)) from 230-2660ft. Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 155 Calflora records.Not known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains.
Ballona Cinquefoil (Potentilla multijuga)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1A, SX	Meadows and seeps (brackish) from 0-5ft. Blooms Jun-Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on known occurrence USGS quad.
Santa Barbara Bedstraw (Galium cliftonsmithii)	CNPS	CRPR 4.3, S4	Cismontane woodland from 655-4005ft. Blooms May-Jul.	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak (Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum)	CNDDB(2), CNPS, IPaC	CRPR 1B.2, FE, CE, S1	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) from 0-100ft. Blooms May-Oct(Nov).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 27 Calflora records.
Chaparral Nolina (Nolina cismontana)	CNDDB(4), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (Gabbroic (sometimes), Sandstone (sometimes)) from 460-4185ft. Blooms (Mar)May-Jul.	No	N/A	None	None	Outside of elevation range.
Sanford's Arrowhead (Sagittaria sanfordii)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S3	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater) from 0-2135ft. Blooms May-Oct(Nov).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 72 Calflora records.
Southwestern Spiny Rush (Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps) from 10-2955ft. Blooms (Mar)May-Jun.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Catalina Mariposa Lily (Calochortus catalinae)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S3S4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland from 50-2295ft. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun.	Yes	Medium	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Slender Mariposa-lily (Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis)	CNDDB(5), CNPS	CRPR 1B.2, S2S3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland from 1050-3280ft. Blooms Mar-Jun(Nov).	No	N/A	None	None	Outside of elevation range.
Plummer's Mariposa-lily (Calochortus plummerae)	CNDDB(10), CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland (Granitic, Rocky) from 330-5580ft. Blooms May-Jul.	Yes	Medium	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.
Ocellated Humboldt Lily (Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum)	CNPS	CRPR 4.2, S4?	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland (Openings) from 100-5905ft. Blooms Mar-Jul(Aug).	Yes	Low	None	None	Would have been detected during botanical survey if present.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Vernal Barley (Hordeum intercedens)	CNPS	CRPR 3.2, S3S4	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (depressions, saline flats), Vernal pools from 15-3280ft. Blooms Mar-Jun.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 434 Calflora records.Not known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains.
California Orcutt Grass (Orcuttia californica)	, IPaC	CRPR 1B.1, FE, CE, S1	Vernal pools from 50-2165ft. Blooms Apr-Aug.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 153 Calflora records.
Sonoran Maiden Fern (Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorense)	CNDDB(1), CNPS	CRPR 2B.2, S2	Meadows and seeps (seeps, streams) from 165-2000ft. Blooms Jan-Sep.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 44 Calflora records.No apparent modern records in the Santa Monica Mountains.

Invertebrates

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 22 special status invertebrate taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

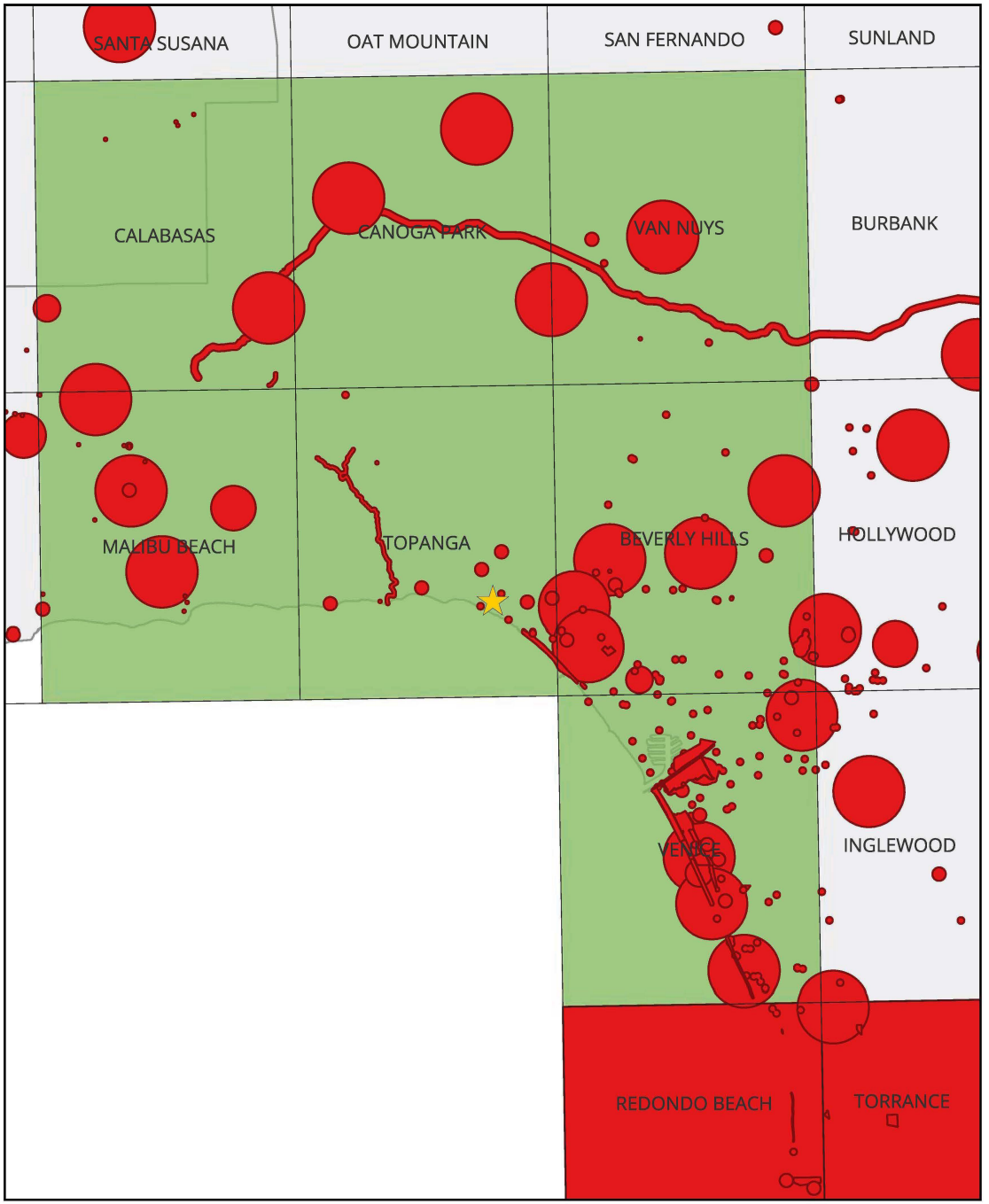
Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (Branchinecta lynchi)	IPaC	FT, S3	ENDEMIC TO THE GRASSLANDS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY, CENTRAL COAST MOUNTAINS, AND SOUTH COAST MOUNTAINS, IN ASTATIC RAIN-FILLED POOLS. INHABIT SMALL, CLEAR-WATER SANDSTONE-DEPRESSION POOLS AND GRASSED SWALE, EARTH SLUMP, OR BASALT-FLOW DEPRESSION POOLS.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 1105 GBIF records.Occurs in vernal pools.
Riverside Fairy Shrimp (Streptocephalus woottoni)	CNDDB(3), IPaC	FE, S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 24 GBIF records.Occurs in vernal pools.
Pacific Hairy-necked Tiger Beetle (Cicindela hirticollis gravida)	CNDDB(3)	S2	INHABITS AREAS ADJACENT TO NON-BRACKISH WATER ALONG THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA FROM SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO NORTHERN MEXICO. CLEAN, DRY, LIGHT-COLORED SAND IN THE UPPER ZONE. SUBTERRANEAN LARVAE PREFER MOIST SAND NOT AFFECTED BY WAVE ACTION.	Yes	None	None	None	Inhabits areas adjacent to water.
Globose Dune Beetle (Coelus globosus)	CNDDB(4)	S1S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 300 GBIF records.Occurs generally only on the immediate coast.
Lange's el Segundo Dune Weevil (Onychobaris langei)	CNDDB(1)	S1	KNOWN FROM EL SEGUNDO DUNES.	No	N/A	None	None	No spatial GBIF records. Range based on CNDDB. Only occurrences near Ballona and Bolsa Chica.
Dorothy's el Segundo Dune Weevil (Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea)	CNDDB(2)	S1	COASTAL SAND DUNES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.	No	N/A	None	None	No spatial GBIF records. Range based on CNDDB. Only occurrences near Ballona and Bolsa Chica.
Wawona Riffle Beetle (Atractelmis wawona)	CNDDB(1)	S1S2	AQUATIC; FOUND IN RIFFLES OF RAPID, SMALL TO MEDIUM CLEAR MOUNTAIN STREAMS; 2000-5000 FT ELEV. STRONG PREFERENCE FOR INHABITING SUBMERGED AQUATIC MOSSES.	No	N/A	None	None	Aquatic species found in streams.
El Segundo Flower-loving Fly (Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus)	CNDDB(1)	S1	PRESUMED EXTINCT BUT RECENTLY DISCOVERED ON MALAGA DUNES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY. PERCHED DUNES.	No	N/A	None	None	No spatial GBIF records. Range based on CNDDB. Previously thought extinct and recently rediscovered in coastal dunes.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Belkin's Dune Tabanid Fly (Brennania belkini)	CNDDB(4)	S1S2	SAND OBLIGATE SPECIES KNOWN FROM COASTAL DUNES NEAR PLAYA DEL REY AND EL SEGUNDO SOUTH TO ENSENADA, MEXICO. ONE OF FEW TABANIDS NOT REQUIRING A BLOOD MEAL FOR SECCESSFUL EGG PRODUCTION; ADULTS TAKEN ON FLOWERS. LARVAE COLLECTED 50 CM BENEATH SURFACE OF SANDY SOIL; PRESUMABLY BURROWING PREDATORS WITH UNDETERMINED HOSTS, LIKELY BEETLE LARVAE. ADULT FLIGHT GENERALLY MAY - JULY.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 11 GBIF records.Occurs generally only on the immediate coast.
American Bumble Bee (Bombus pensylvanicus)	CNDDB(18)	S2	LONG-TONGUED; FORAGES ON A WIDE VARIETY OF FLOWERS INCLUDING VETCHES (VICIA), CLOVERS (TRIFOLIUM), THISTLES (CIRSIUM), SUNFLOWERS (HELIANTHUS), ETC. NESTS ABOVE GROUND UNDER LONG GRASS OR UNDERGROUND. QUEENS OVERWINTER IN ROTTEN WOOD OR UNDERGROUND.	Yes	Low	Low	Low	—
Crotch's Bumble Bee (Bombus crotchii)	CNDDB(21)	CCE, S2	COASTAL CALIFORNIA EAST TO THE SIERRA-CASCADE CREST AND SOUTH INTO MEXICO. FOOD PLANT GENERA INCLUDE ANTIRRHINUM, PHACELIA, CLARKIA, DENDROMECON, ESCHSCHOLZIA, AND ERIOGONUM.	Yes	Low	Low	None	Paucity of records in the LA Basin
Henne's Eucosman Moth (Pelochrista hennei)	CNDDB(1)	S1	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 AUSTROLITORALIS; LARVAE CAN BE FOUND ON WOODY STEMS AND UPPER ROOT PARTS.	No	None	None	None	Range based on 10 GBIF records.
Busk's Gall Moth (Eugnosta busckana)	CNDDB(4)	S2S3	COASTAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. TINY MICRO-MOTH (1 CM) WITH LARVA FORMING GALLS ON HOST PLANT ENCELIA CALIFORNICA (CALIFORNIA BRITTLEBUSH). ADULT FLIGHT PERIOD IS DURING WINTER, GENERALLY FROM NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY, AND HAVE BEEN REPORTED AT UV LIGHTS AND PORCH LIGHTS.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 25 GBIF records.
Wandering Skipper (Panoquina errans)	CNDDB(1)	S2	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL SALT MARSHES. REQUIRES MOIST SALTGRASS FOR LARVAL DEVELOPMENT.	Yes	None	None	None	Occurs in coastal salt marshes.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
El Segundo Blue (Euphilotes allyni)	CNDDB(2)	FE, S1	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.	No	N/A	None	None	No spatial GBIF records. Range based on CNDDB occurrences. Only occurs near El Segundo.
Palos Verdes Blue (Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis)	CNDDB(1)	FE, S1	RESTRICTED TO THE COOL, FOG-SHROUDED, SEAWARD SIDE OF PALOS VERDES HILLS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY. HOST PLANT IS ASTRAGALUS TRICHOPODUS VAR. LONCHUS (LOCOWEED).	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 48 GBIF records.
Quino Checkerspot (Euphydryas editha quino)	CNDDB(1)	FE, S1S2	SUNNY OPENINGS WITHIN CHAPARRAL AND COASTAL SAGE SHRUBLANDS IN PARTS OF RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES. HILLS AND MESAS NEAR THE COAST. NEED HIGH DENSITIES OF FOOD PLANTS PLANTAGO ERECTA, P. INSULARIS, AND ORTHOCARPUS PURPURESCENS.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 452 GBIF records.
Monarch - California Overwintering Population (Danaus plexippus pop. 1)	CNDDB(17)	FC, S2	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.	Yes	None	None	None	While Monarchs are present in the area (and throughout California), this designation refers specifically to winter roosting areas. There are no groves suitable for roosting in the area.
Santa Monica Shieldback Katydid (Aglaothorax longipennis)	CNDDB(1)	S1S2	OCCUR NOCTURNALLY IN CHAPARRAL AND CANYON STREAM BOTTOM VEGETATION, IN THE SANTA MONICA MTNS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. INHABIT INTRODUCED ICEPLANT AND NATIVE CHAPARRAL PLANTS.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 25 GBIF records.
Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider (Socalchemmis gertschi)	CNDDB(3)	S1	KNOWN FROM ONLY 2 LOCALITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY: BRENTWOOD (TYPE LOCALITY) AND TOPANGA CANYON.	No	None	None	None	Range based on 3 GBIF records.
Western Ridged Mussel (Gonidea angulata)	CNDDB(2)	S2	PRIMARILY CREEKS AND RIVERS AND LESS OFTEN LAKES. ORIGINALLY IN MOST OF STATE, NOW EXTIRPATED FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	No	N/A	None	None	Originally found in most of state. Now extirpated from central and southern California.
Mimic Tryonia (Tryonia imitator)	CNDDB(1)	S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Range based on 46 GBIF records.

Fish

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 3 special status fish taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

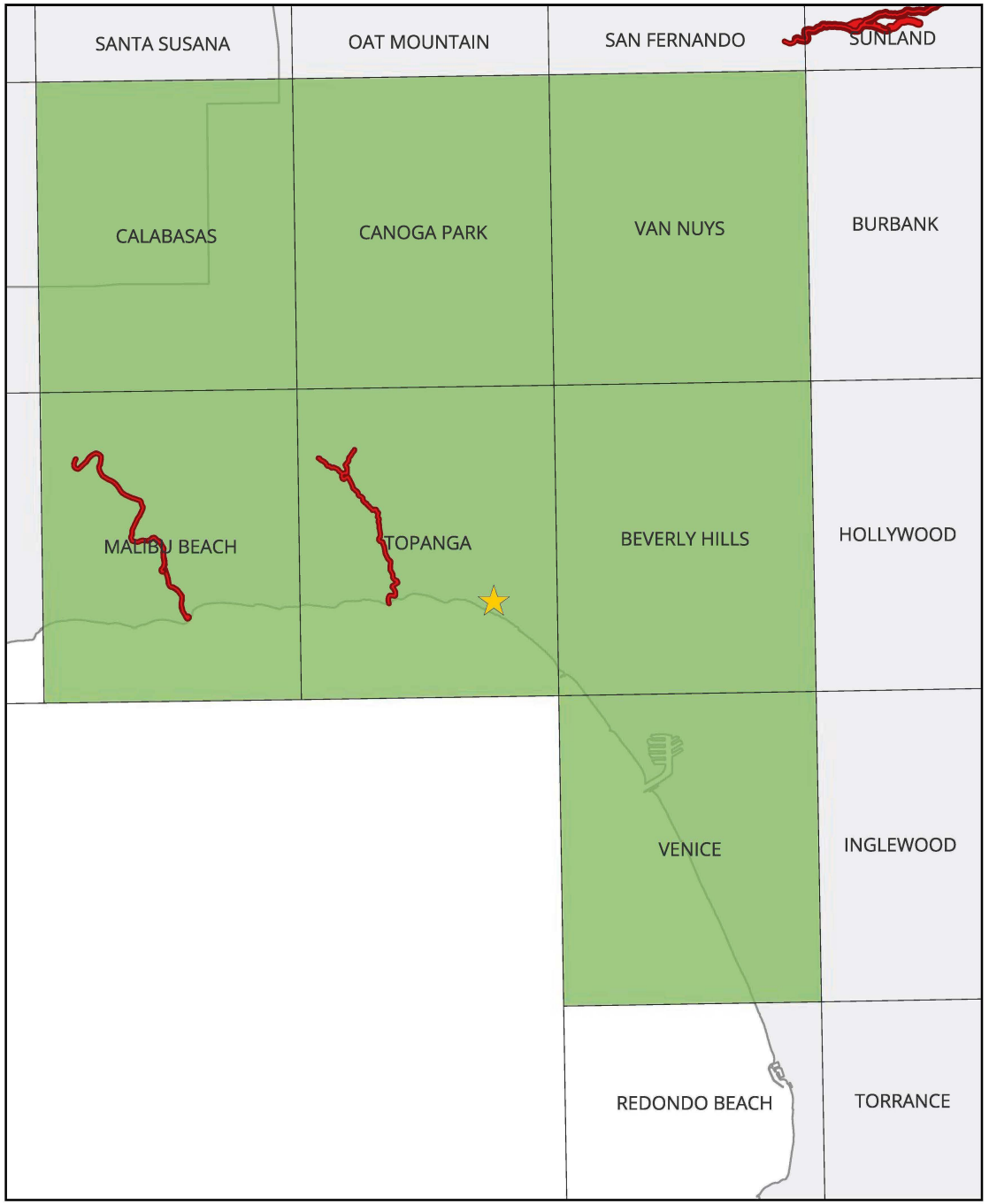
Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Steelhead - Southern California Distinct Population Segment (Oncorhynchus mykiss pop. 10)	CNDDB(2), CH	FE, CCE, S1	FEDERAL LISTING REFERS TO POPULATIONS FROM SANTA MARIA RIVER SOUTH TO SOUTHERN EXTENT OF RANGE (SAN MATEO CREEK IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY). SOUTHERN STEELHEAD LIKELY HAVE GREATER PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCES TO WARMER WATER AND MORE VARIABLE CONDITIONS.	No	N/A	None	None	Only occurs in Topanga Creek.
Arroyo Chub (Gila orcuttii)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S2	NATIVE TO STREAMS FROM MALIBU CREEK TO SAN LUIS REY RIVER BASIN. INTRODUCED INTO STREAMS IN SANTA CLARA, VENTURA, SANTA YNEZ, MOJAVE AND SAN DIEGO RIVER BASINS. SLOW WATER STREAM SECTIONS WITH MUD OR SAND BOTTOMS. FEEDS HEAVILY ON AQUATIC VEGETATION AND ASSOCIATED INVERTEBRATES.	No	N/A	None	None	Only found in perennial streams.
Tidewater Goby (Eucyclogobius newberryi)	CNDDB(1), CH, IPaC	FE, SSC, S3	BRACKISH WATER HABITATS ALONG THE CALIFORNIA COAST FROM AGUA HEDIONDA LAGOON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO THE MOUTH OF THE SMITH RIVER. FOUND IN SHALLOW LAGOONS AND LOWER STREAM REACHES, THEY NEED FAIRLY STILL BUT NOT STAGNANT WATER AND HIGH OXYGEN LEVELS.	No	N/A	None	None	Only occurs in Topanga Creek.

Amphibians

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 3 special status amphibian taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

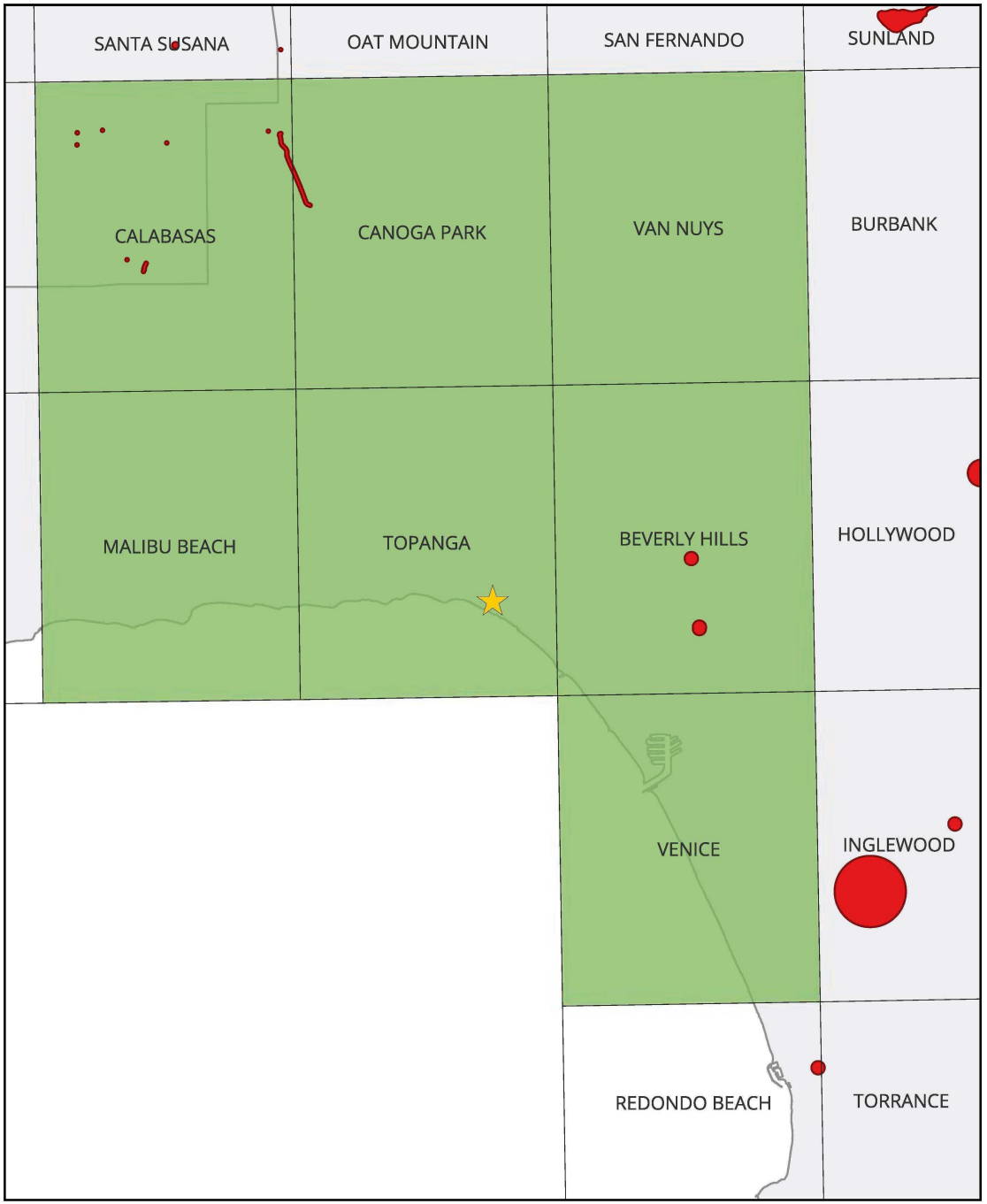
Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Arroyo Toad (Anaxyrus californicus)	CNDDB(1)	FE, SSC, S2	SEMI-ARID REGIONS NEAR WASHES OR INTERMITTENT STREAMS, INCLUDING VALLEY-FOOTHILL AND DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT WASH, ETC. RIVERS WITH SANDY BANKS, WILLOWS, COTTONWOODS, AND SYCAMORES; LOOSE, GRAVELLY AREAS OF STREAMS IN DRIER PARTS OF RANGE.	No	N/A	None	None	No CNDDB or iNaturalist records from the Santa Monica Mountains. Single 1970 CNDDB record in Regional Study is a specimen collected in Chatsworth Creek. May no longer be extant in region.
Western Spadefoot (Spea hammondii)	CNDDB(6)	FPT, SSC, S3S4	OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS. VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.	Yes	None	None	None	CWHR maps a small area of medium value predicted habitat in park value. This is unlikely, however, without water sources nearby for breeding.No CNDDB or iNaturalist records from the Santa Monica Mountains.
California Red-legged Frog (Rana draytonii)	CNDDB(2), CH	FT, SSC, S2S3	LOWLANDS AND FOOTHILLS IN OR NEAR PERMANENT SOURCES OF DEEP WATER WITH DENSE, SHRUBBY OR EMERGENT RIPARIAN VEGETATION. REQUIRES 11-20 WEEKS OF PERMANENT WATER FOR LARVAL DEVELOPMENT. MUST HAVE ACCESS TO ESTIVATION HABITAT.	Yes	None	None	None	CWHR maps a small area of medium value predicted habitat in park value. This is unlikely, however, without water sources nearby for breeding.CNDDB records from near Calabasas. All extant iNaturalist records are west of Topanga Canyon.

Reptiles

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 7 special status reptile taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Green Sea Turtle (Chelonia mydas)	CH	FT, S1	MARINE. COMPLETELY HERBIVOROUS; NEEDS ADQUATE SUPPLY OF SEAGRASSES AND ALGAE.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Southwestern Pond Turtle (Actinemys pallida)	CNDDB(10)	FPT, SSC, S3	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.	Yes	None	None	None	—
San Diegan Legless Lizard (Anniella stebbinsi)	CNDDB(27)	SSC, S3	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.	Yes	None	None	None	Low value predicted habitat mapped by CWHR in value. This is unlikely due to managed landscaping in park.
Blainville's Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma blainvillii)	CNDDB(8)	SSC, S4	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.	Yes	None	None	None	Medium value predicted habitat mapped by CWHR in value. This is unlikely due to managed landscaping in park.Retained in the CNDDB as Coast Horned Lizard.
San Diegan Tiger Whiptail (Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri)	CNDDB(5)	SSC, S3	FOUND IN DESERTS AND SEMI-ARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND AND RIPARIAN AREAS. GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.	No	High	None	None	—
San Bernardino Ring-necked Snake (Diadophis punctatus modestus)	CNDDB(2)	S2?	MOST COMMON IN OPEN, RELATIVELY ROCKY AREAS. OFTEN IN SOMEWHAT MOIST MICROHABITATS NEAR INTERMITTENT STREAMS. AVOIDS MOVING THROUGH OPEN OR BARREN AREAS BY RESTRICTING MOVEMENTS TO AREAS OF SURFACE LITTER OR HERBACEOUS VEG.	Yes	Low	Low	Low	Area mapped as low value predicted habitat by CWHR.As a species of special concern, no species-specific avoidance or minimization measures are recommended.
Two-striped Gartersnake (Thamnophis hammondii)	CNDDB(2)	SSC, S3S4	COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION. HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.	Yes	None	None	None	CWHR maps medium-value predicted habitat to the south and north in park.

Birds

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 35 special status bird taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Western Grebe (Aechmophorus occidentalis)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	None	None	None	—
Clark's Grebe (Aechmophorus clarkii)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	None	None	None	—
California Brown Pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis californicus)	CNDDB(1)	FD, CD, S3	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Would only be visible from the site distantly as a fly-by. Stays out over coastal waters.
Swainson's Hawk (Buteo swainsoni)	CNDDB(4)	CT, S4	BREEDS IN GRASSLANDS WITH SCATTERED TREES, JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS, SAVANNAHS, AND AGRICULTURAL OR RANCH LANDS WITH GROVES OR LINES OF TREES. REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)	CNDDB(2)	FP; WL, S3	ROLLING FOOTHILLS, MOUNTAIN AREAS, SAGE-JUNIPER FLATS, AND DESERT. CLIFF-WALLED CANYONS PROVIDE NESTING HABITAT IN MOST PARTS OF RANGE; ALSO, LARGE TREES IN OPEN AREAS.	No	N/A	None	None	While present in low numbers in the Santa Monica Mountains, does not typically occur coastally and has low tolerance for urbanization.
American Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)	CNDDB(1)	FD, CD, S3S4	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.	Yes	Medium	Moderate	None	Likely to occur in the winter when more abundant, especially in the coastal zone. Unlikely to directly use habitats on the Project Site.
Yellow Rail (Coturnicops noveboracensis)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S2	SUMMER RESIDENT IN EASTERN SIERRA NEVADA IN MONO COUNTY. FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS.	No	N/A	None	None	—
California Black Rail (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)	CNDDB(1)	CT, FP, S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Light-footed Ridgway's Rail (Rallus obsoletus levipes)	IPaC	FE, CE, FP, S1	FOUND IN SALT MARSHES TRAVERSED BY TIDAL SLOUGHS, WHERE CORDGRASS AND PICKLEWEED ARE THE DOMINANT VEGETATION. REQUIRES DENSE GROWTH OF EITHER PICKLEWEED OR CORDGRASS FOR NESTING OR ESCAPE COVER; FEEDS ON MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS.	No	N/A	None	None	Uses coastal marshes.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Snowy Plover (Charadrius nivosus nivosus)	CNDDB(2), CH, IPaC	FT, SSC, S3	SANDY BEACHES, SALT POND LEVEES AND SHORES OF LARGE ALKALI LAKES. NEEDS SANDY, GRAVELLY OR FRIABLE SOILS FOR NESTING.	Yes	None	None	None	—
Black Oystercatcher (Haematopus bachmani)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	No	N/A	None	None	—
Willet (Tringa semipalmata)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	None	None	None	—
Marbled Godwit (Limosa fedoa)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	None	None	None	—
Black Turnstone (Arenaria melanocephala)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	No	N/A	None	None	—
Short-billed Dowitcher (Limnodromus griseus)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	No	N/A	None	None	—
California Gull (Larus californicus)	IPaC	WL, S4, BCC	LITTORAL WATERS, SANDY BEACHES, WATERS AND SHORELINES OF BAYS, TIDAL MUD-FLATS, MARSHES, LAKES, ETC. COLONIAL NESTER ON ISLETS IN LARGE INTERIOR LAKES, EITHER FRESH OR STRONGLY ALKALINE.	Yes	None	Low	None	Would only occur as a fly-by.
California Least Tern (Sternula antillarum browni)	CNDDB(3), IPaC	FE, CE, FP, S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	IPaC	FT, CE, S2	FEEDS NEAR-SHORE; NESTS INLAND ALONG COAST FROM EUREKA TO OREGON BORDER AND FROM HALF MOON BAY TO SANTA CRUZ. NESTS IN OLD-GROWTH REDWOOD-DOMINATED FORESTS, UP TO SIX MILES INLAND, OFTEN IN DOUGLAS-FIR.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)	IPaC	FT, CE, S1	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.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)	CNDDB(2)	SSC, S2	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.	Yes	None	None	None	Not known to occur regularly anywhere in the Los Angeles area.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Allen's Hummingbird (Selasphorus sasin)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	High	Present	Low	Common locally-nesting species. Has benefitted and expanded range and increased abundance because of nectar sources in landscaping. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.
Nuttall's Woodpecker (Dryobates nuttallii)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	High	Present	Low	Common locally-nesting species. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus)	IPaC	FE, CE, S3	RIPARIAN WOODLANDS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Bank Swallow (Riparia riparia)	CNDDB(1)	CT, S3	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Not known to occur anywhere in Southern California except rarely during migration.
Oak Titmouse (Baeolophus inornatus)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	Medium	High	Low	Reported frequently locally per eBird. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica)	CNDDB(8), IPaC	FT, SSC, S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	No records within many miles and no habitat.
Wrentit (Chamaea fasciata)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	Medium	Present	Low	Edge of potential habitat is on lower slope. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.
California Thrasher (Toxostoma redivivum)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	Medium	Present	Low	Edge of potential habitat is on lower slope. The proposed Project's only potentially significant effect on this species is that generally for nesting birds. A nesting bird impact avoidance measure is provided.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Least Bell's Vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus)	CNDDB(3), IPaC	FE, CE, S3	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.	No	N/A	None	None	—
Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat (Geothlypis trichas sinuosa)	IPaC	SSC, S3, BCC	RESIDENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION, IN FRESH AND SALT WATER MARSHES. REQUIRES THICK, CONTINUOUS COVER DOWN TO WATER SURFACE FOR FORAGING; TALL GRASSES, TULE PATCHES, WILLOWS FOR NESTING.	No	N/A	None	None	Resident in salt marshes of San Francisco Bay.
Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps canescens)	CNDDB(1)	WL, S4	RESIDENT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND SPARSE MIXED CHAPARRAL. FREQUENTS RELATIVELY STEEP, OFTEN ROCKY HILLSIDES WITH GRASS AND FORB PATCHES.	Yes	Low	Low	None	Has been reported nearby in 2020 per eBird. Not likely to regularly occur in area.
Belding's Savannah Sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)	CNDDB(2)	CE, S3	INHABITS COASTAL SALT MARSHES, FROM SANTA BARBARA SOUTH THROUGH SAN DIEGO COUNTY. NESTS IN SALICORNIA ON AND ABOUT MARGINS OF TIDAL FLATS.	No	N/A	None	None	Uses salt marshes on immediate coast. Not found in uplands.
Tricolored Blackbird (Agelaius tricolor)	CNDDB(1)	CT, SSC, S2	HIGHLY COLONIAL SPECIES, MOST NUMEROUS IN CENTRAL VALLEY AND VICINITY. LARGELY ENDEMIC TO CALIFORNIA. REQUIRES OPEN WATER, PROTECTED NESTING SUBSTRATE, AND FORAGING AREA WITH INSECT PREY WITHIN A FEW KM OF THE COLONY.	Yes	None	None	None	Not expected anywhere in the coastal zone.
Bullock's Oriole (Icterus bullockii)	IPaC	BCC	No CNDDB habitat description available	No	N/A	None	None	Has only been reported locally during migration per eBird. Project Site is not within breeding range.
Lawrence's Goldfinch (Spinus lawrencei)	IPaC	S4, BCC	NESTS IN OPEN OAK OR OTHER ARID WOODLAND AND CHAPARRAL, NEAR WATER. NEARBY HERBACEOUS HABITATS USED FOR FEEDING. CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH OAKS.	Yes	Low	Low	None	This is an enigmatic species that has been recorded locally very rarely per eBird.

Mammals

The section of the report summarizes the potential for occurrence on the Project Site of 14 special status mammal taxa documented by various resource databases as occurring in the Regional Study Area. The locations of CNDDB records are shown on the map at right (note: the CNDDB license agreement expressly forbids showing records at scales where occurrences can be refound in the field based on the map). The columns in the table that follows this page are defined as follows:

Taxon
The common and scientific names of the taxon. Taxonomy is based upon NatureServe and is updated monthly.

Source(s)
The database sources prompting the inclusion of the taxon. Options are: CNDDB (numbers in parentheses are the number of CNDDB records in the Regional Study Area), CH (Critical Habitat is designated for the taxon in the Regional Study Area), and IPaC (the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation database).

Status
The protected status of the taxon, which for wildlife includes its status - if any - under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts, Species of Special Concern status, Fully Protected status, and NatureServe state rank. The abbreviations used are defined in the Methods section of the report.

About
The habitat of the taxon directly from the Element Info table in the CNDDB.

Range
Whether or not the Biological Study Area is within the expected range of the taxon. Options are Yes or No. Range includes the known modern distribution of the taxon and elevation limits of the taxon (if any) relative to the Biological Study Area.

Habitat
The suitability of the habitat in the Biological Study Area to support the taxon. Options are None, Low, Medium, and High. If the Biological Study Area is not within the taxon's range, habitat is not considered and is listed as N/A.

Occurrence
The potential for the taxon to occur in the Biological Study Area based on habitat and range. Options are None, Low, Moderate, High, and Present.

Impact
The potential for Project implementation to impact the taxon, considering its occurrence potential and the scope of the Project. Options are None, Low, Moderate, and High.

Notes
Clarifying notes, if needed.



Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Salt Marsh Ornate Shrew (Sorex ornatus salicornicus)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S1	COASTAL MARSHES IN LOS ANGELES, ORANGE AND VENTURA COUNTIES. REQUIRES DENSE VEGETATION AND WOODY DEBRIS FOR COVER.	No	N/A	None	None	Has occurred in the last decade at Ballona at the southern limits of the Regional Study Area. Not expected elsewhere in the Regional Study Area.
California Leaf-nosed Bat (Macrotus californicus)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S3	DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT WASH, DESERT SCRUB, DESERT SUCCULENT SCRUB, ALKALI SCRUB AND PALM OASIS HABITATS. NEEDS ROCKY, RUGGED TERRAIN WITH MINES OR CAVES FOR ROOSTING.	No	N/A	None	None	Single 1949 CNDDB record from Calabasas. Not known to occur regularly anywhere in California away from the desert.
Yuma Myotis (Myotis yumanensis)	CNDDB(1)	S4	OPTIMAL HABITATS ARE OPEN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS WITH SOURCES OF WATER OVER WHICH TO FEED. DISTRIBUTION IS CLOSELY TIED TO BODIES OF WATER. MATERNITY COLONIES IN CAVES, MINES, BUILDINGS OR CREVICES.	Yes	Medium	Moderate	None	Area mapped as medium value predicted habitat by CWHR.No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
Western Small-footed Myotis (Myotis ciliolabrum)	CNDDB(1)	S3	WIDE RANGE OF HABITATS MOSTLY ARID WOODED AND BRUSHY UPLANDS NEAR WATER. SEEKS COVER IN CAVES, BUILDINGS, MINES, AND CREVICES. PREFERS OPEN STANDS IN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. REQUIRES DRINKING WATER. FEEDS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SMALL FLYING INSECTS.	Yes	High	High	None	Area mapped as high value predicted habitat by CWHR.No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
Silver-haired Bat (Lasionycteris noctivagans)	CNDDB(2)	S3S4	PRIMARILY A COASTAL AND MONTANE FOREST DWELLER, FEEDING OVER STREAMS, PONDS AND OPEN BRUSHY AREAS. ROOSTS IN HOLLOW TREES, BENEATH EXFOLIATING BARK, ABANDONED WOODPECKER HOLES, AND RARELY UNDER ROCKS. NEEDS DRINKING WATER.	Yes	Medium	Moderate	None	Area mapped as medium value predicted habitat by CWHR.No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
Northern Hoary Bat (Lasiurus cinereus)	CNDDB(3)	S4	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.	Yes	Low	Low	None	Area mapped as low value predicted habitat by CWHR.No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
Western Red Bat (Lasiurus blossevillii)	CNDDB(1)		No CNDDB habitat description available	Yes	Medium	Moderate	None	Area mapped as medium value predicted habitat by CWHR.Handful of Santa Monica Mountains records in last decade. No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.

Taxon	Source(s)	Status	About	Range	Habitat	Occurrence	Impact	Notes
Spotted Bat (Euderma maculatum)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S3	OCCUPIES A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS FROM ARID DESERTS AND GRASSLANDS THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS. FEEDS OVER WATER AND ALONG WASHES. FEEDS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON MOTHS. NEEDS ROCK CREVICES IN CLIFFS OR CAVES FOR ROOSTING.	No	N/A	None	None	Few known records in Los Angeles County.
Pallid Bat (Antrozous pallidus)	CNDDB(3)	SSC, S3	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.	Yes	Medium	Moderate	None	Area mapped as medium value predicted habitat by CWHR.Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
California Bonneted Bat (Eumops perotis californicus)	CNDDB(4)	SSC, S3S4	MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL, ETC. ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES AND TUNNELS.	Yes	Low	Low	None	Area mapped as low value predicted habitat by CWHR.No potential roost locations on the Project Site. Could feed over the Project Site. Proposed Project would have minimal effects on current foraging flight value of Biological Study Area.
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse (Perognathus longimembris brevinasus)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S1S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	One CNDDB record from 1903 in the San Fernando Valley. Not known to have occurred in the Santa Monica Mountains.
Pacific Pocket Mouse (Perognathus longimembris pacificus)	CNDDB(1)	FE, SSC, S2	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.	No	N/A	None	None	Formerly occurred in the Marina del Rey/El Segundo area. Considered extirpated from Regional Study Area.
San Diego Desert Woodrat (Neotoma lepida intermedia)	CNDDB(1)	SSC, S3S4	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.	No	N/A	None	None	No known records in the Santa Monica Mountains.
Stephens' California Vole (Microtus californicus stephensi)	CNDDB(2)	SSC, S2	TIDAL MARSHES IN LOS ANGELES, ORANGE AND SOUTHERN VENTURA COUNTIES.	No	N/A	None	None	Has occurred in the last decade at Ballona at the southern limits of the Regional Study Area. Not expected elsewhere in the Regional Study Area.

Appendix E. Photo Log

Inserted after this cover page is a database-generated photo log.

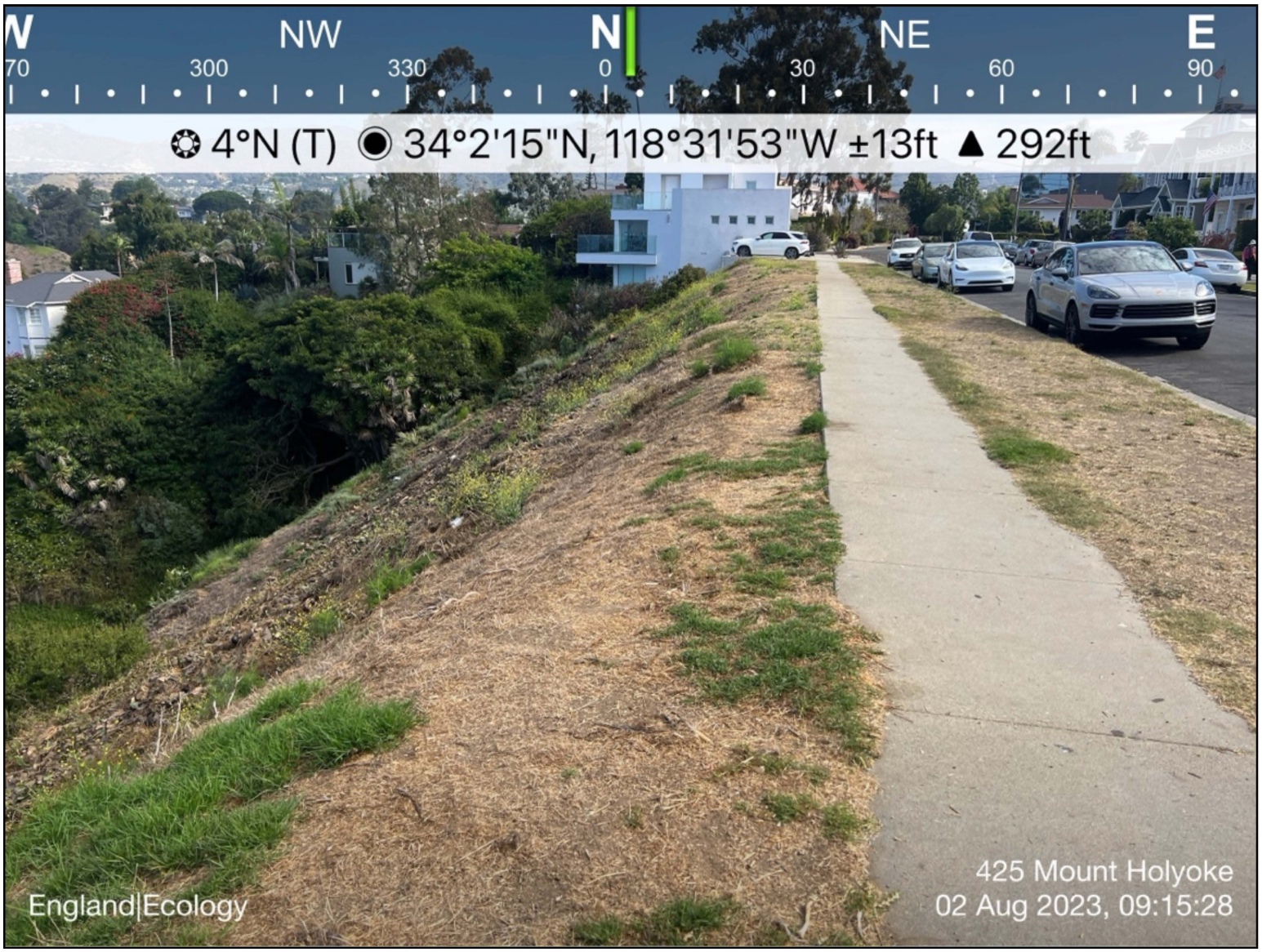
Photo Log

425 N Mount Holyoke Ave

This database-generated report presents a visual depiction of site conditions during surveys conducted by England|Ecology. The data presented here were collected in the field using the QField app on an iPhone 14. After fieldwork was completed, data were synced to QGIS desktop. The map below presents an overview of the photo locations in this report, with each photo shown on the ensuing pages. This report was generated using QGIS 3.32.



Photo Point 130



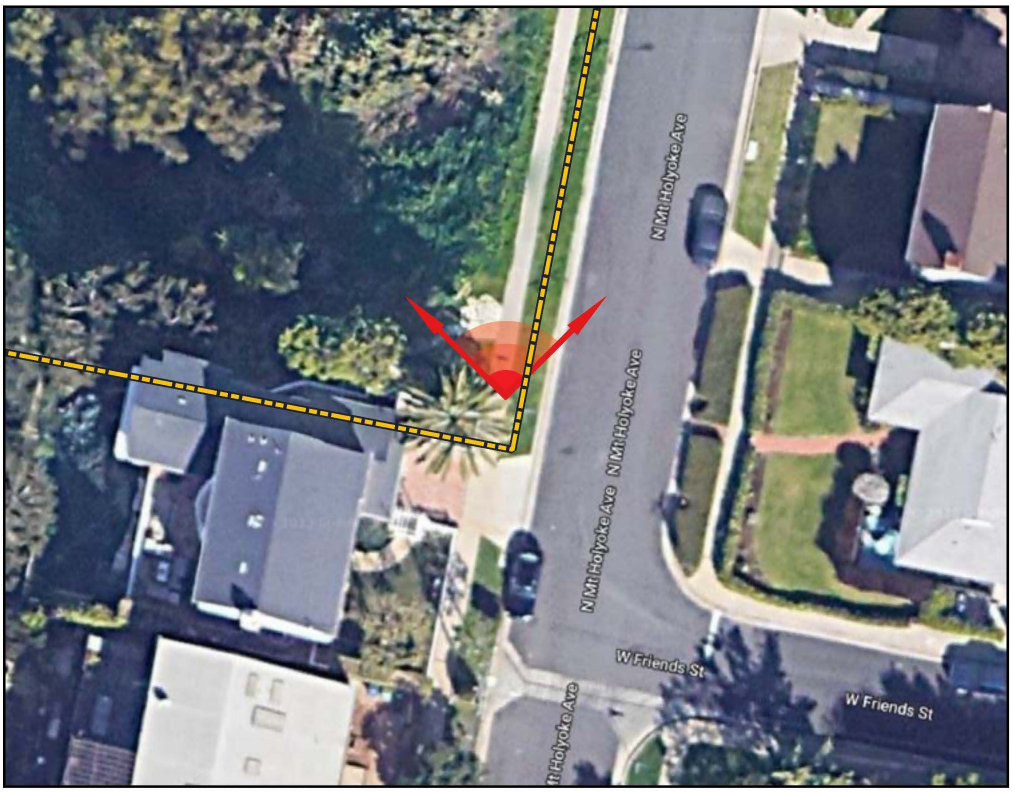


Photo Direction
North

Photo Description
Looking north along eastern property boundary from the south side.

Photo Point 131



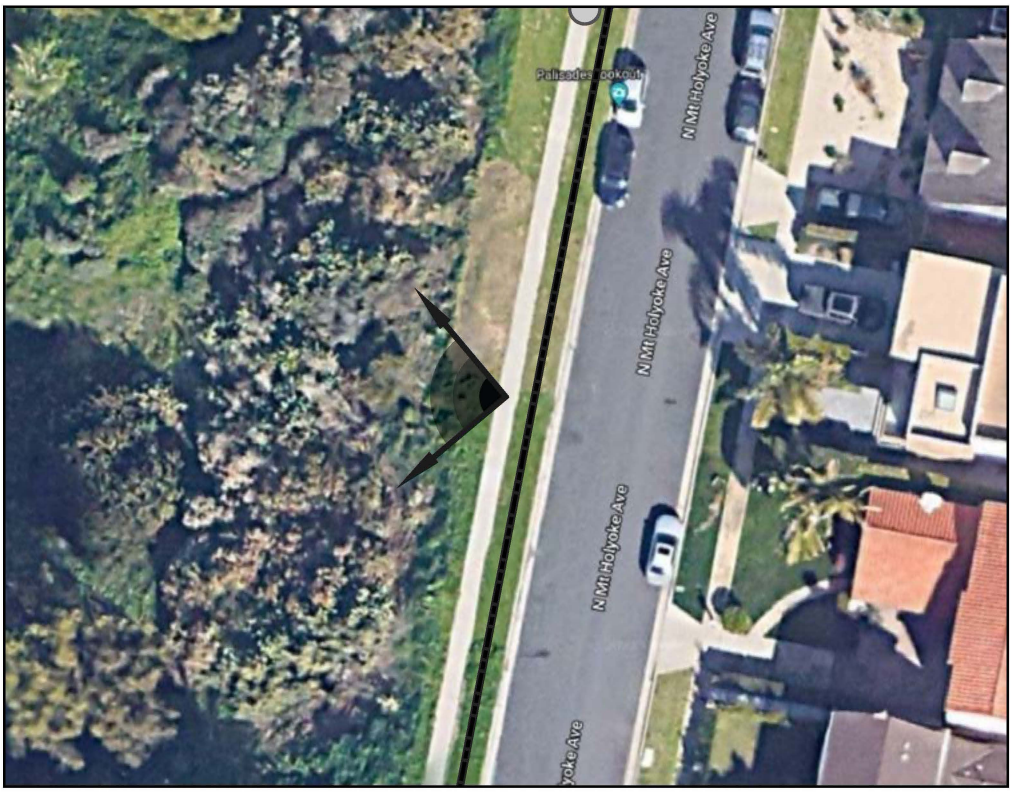


Photo Direction
West

Photo Description
Looking downslope at the property from the near the middle of the eastern boundary at street level.

Photo Point 132





Photo Direction
South

Photo Description
Looking south along the eastern boundary of the property from near the northeast corner.

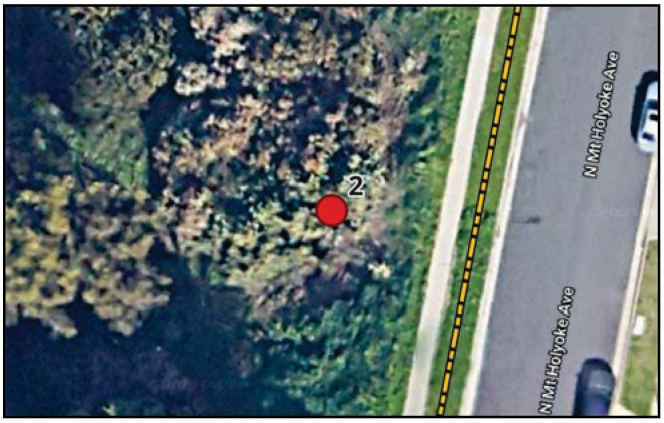
Appendix F. Vegetation Rapid Assessment Data

At the request of the Applicant, a vegetation rapid assessment was conducted in August 2023. This was later followed by a comprehensive botanical survey in April 2024.

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 2

Results of digitally-collected data based on the California Native Plant Society's Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form dated August 23, 2022. This report was generated using QGIS 3.32.

Location & General Survey Information



Date:	2023-08-31
Latitude/Longitude:	34.0378, -118.5316
UTM Easting/Northing:	358614, 3767400
Distance to Center of Plot:	0 feet
Direction to Center of Plot:	0 degrees
Plot Radius:	10 feet
Exposure:	270 degrees
Steepness:	35 degrees

Topography (Macro): Mid Topography (Micro): Undulating Upland/Wetland: Upland

COVER of H20: 0% Stems: 20% Litter: 30% Bedrock: 0% Boulders: 0% Stone: 0% Cobble: 5% Gravel: 5% Fines: 40%

Current Bioturbation: 10% Past Bioturbation: No Hoof Punch: 0% Fire Evidence: No Disturbance Intensity: High

Comments: Area has been cleared for fuel modification, but has experienced some regrowth with recent tropical storm moisture. Landslide on north end of plot.



Photo: North



Photo: East



Photo: South



Photo: West

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 2 (Continued)

Habitat Description

Tree DBH: Shrub: Herbaceous: Desert Riparian Tree/Shrub: Desert Palm/Joshua Tree:

Interpretation of Stand

Field-assessed Vegetation Alliance Name: Indian Fig Scrub Adjacent Alliances: Laurel Sumac Scrub, Non-Native Grassland

Confidence: High Notes:

PHENOLOGY Herb: Early Shrub: Early Tree: Early

Other Notes: Phenology is actually mixed. Typical late summer senescence with atypical post-hurricane regrowth.

Vegetation Description

% COVER Non-Vascular: 0% Vascular: 60%

% COVER Conifer: 0% Hardwood: 0% Regenerating Tree: 0% Shrub: 60% Herb: 0%

HEIGHT CLASS Conifer: Hardwood: Regenerating Tree: Shrub: 1/2-1m Herb:

Primary Species

Species: Indian-fig (Opuntia ficus-indica) Stratum: Shrub Cover: >50-75%

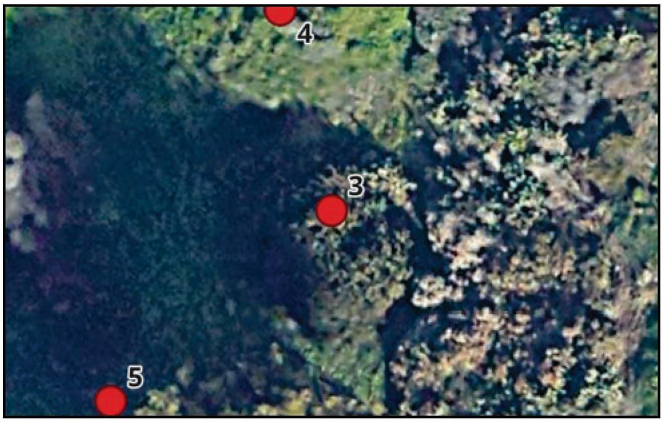
Species: Giant Wildrye (Leymus condensatus) Stratum: Herb Cover: <1%

Species: Black Mustard (Brassica nigra) Stratum: Herb Cover: <1%

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 3

Results of digitally-collected data based on the California Native Plant Society's Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form dated August 23, 2022. This report was generated using QGIS 3.32.

Location & General Survey Information



Date:	2023-08-31
Latitude/Longitude:	34.0379, -118.5318
UTM Easting/Northing:	358599, 3767414
Distance to Center of Plot:	20 feet
Direction to Center of Plot:	180 degrees
Plot Radius:	10 feet
Exposure:	270 degrees
Steepness:	40 degrees

Topography (Macro): Mid Topography (Micro): Concave Upland/Wetland: Upland

COVER of H20: 0% Stems: 20% Litter: 30% Bedrock: 0% Boulders: 0% Stone: 0% Cobble: 10% Gravel: 10% Fines: 30%

Current Bioturbation: 0% Past Bioturbation: No Hoof Punch: 0% Fire Evidence: No Disturbance Intensity: Low

Comments: Guesswork. Ground not visible.

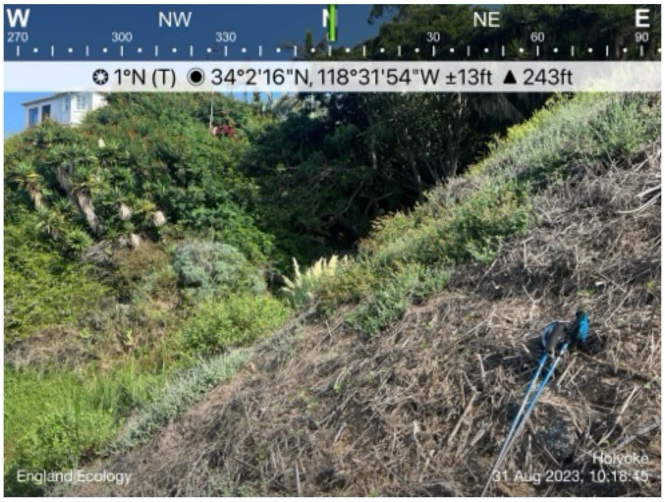


Photo: North



Photo: East



Photo: South



Photo: West

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 3 (Continued)

Habitat Description

Tree DBH: Shrub: S3 Herbaceous: Desert Riparian Tree/Shrub: Desert Palm/Joshua Tree:

Interpretation of Stand

Field-assessed Vegetation Alliance Name: Laurel sumac scrub Adjacent Alliances: Indian Fig Scrub, Non-native Grassland

Confidence: High Notes:

PHENOLOGY Herb: Shrub: Peak Tree:

Other Notes:

Vegetation Description

% COVER Non-Vascular: 0% Vascular: 100%

% COVER Conifer: 0% Hardwood: 0% Regenerating Tree: 0% Shrub: 100% Herb: 0%

HEIGHT CLASS Conifer: Hardwood: Regenerating Tree: Shrub: 2-5m Herb:

Primary Species

Species: Laurel Sumac (Malosma laurina) Stratum: Shrub Cover: >75%

Species: Stratum: Cover:

Species: Stratum: Cover:

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 4

Results of digitally-collected data based on the California Native Plant Society's Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form dated August 23, 2022. This report was generated using QGIS 3.32.

Location & General Survey Information



Date:	2023-08-31
Latitude/Longitude:	34.038, -118.5318
UTM Easting/Northing:	358596, 3767428
Distance to Center of Plot:	0 feet
Direction to Center of Plot:	0 degrees
Plot Radius:	10 feet
Exposure:	270 degrees
Steepness:	35 degrees

Topography (Macro): Mid Topography (Micro): Convex Upland/Wetland: Upland

COVER of H20: 0% Stems: 5% Litter: 85% Bedrock: 0% Boulders: 0% Stone: 0% Cobble: 0% Gravel: 0% Fines: 10%

Current Bioturbation: 5% Past Bioturbation: No Hoof Punch: 0% Fire Evidence: No Disturbance Intensity: High

Comments: Native community but highly disturbed with non-natives chopped down for fire



Photo: North



Photo: East



Photo: South



Photo: West

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 4 (Continued)

Habitat Description

Tree DBH: Shrub: S2 Herbaceous: H1 Desert Riparian Tree/Shrub: Desert Palm/Joshua Tree:

Interpretation of Stand

Field-assessed Vegetation Alliance Name: Coastal buckwheat scrub Adjacent Alliances: Undifferentiated landscaping, Indian Fig Scrub, Non-native grassland

Confidence: Medium Notes: Area is highly disturbed with a lot of non-natives.

PHENOLOGY Herb: Late Shrub: Peak Tree:

Other Notes: Phenology is actually mixed. Typical late summer senescence with atypical post-hurricane regrowth.

Vegetation Description

% COVER Non-Vascular: 0% Vascular: 55%

% COVER Conifer: 0% Hardwood: 0% Regenerating Tree: 0% Shrub: 50% Herb: 5%

HEIGHT CLASS Conifer: Hardwood: Regenerating Tree: Shrub: 1/2-1m Herb: <1/2m

Primary Species

Species: Seaside Buckwheat (Eriogonum latifolium) Stratum: Shrub Cover: >15-25%

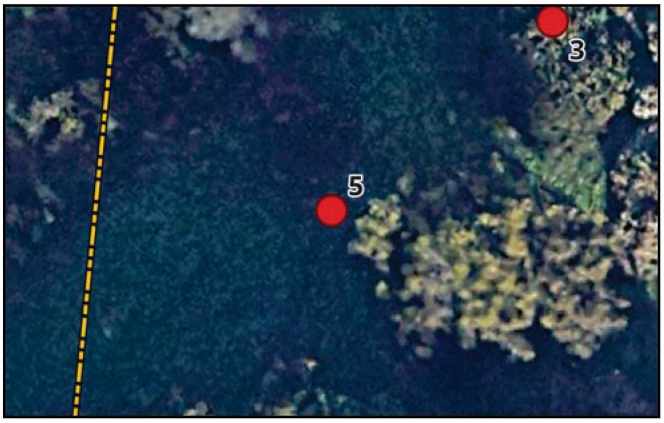
Species: California Brittlebush (Encelia californica) Stratum: Shrub Cover: >5-15%

Species: Western Poison-oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) Stratum: Shrub Cover: >5-15%

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 5

Results of digitally-collected data based on the California Native Plant Society's Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form dated August 23, 2022. This report was generated using QGIS 3.32.

Location & General Survey Information



Date:	2023-08-31
Latitude/Longitude:	34.0378, -118.532
UTM Easting/Northing:	358584, 3767402
Distance to Center of Plot:	0 feet
Direction to Center of Plot:	0 degrees
Plot Radius:	10 feet
Exposure:	310 degrees
Steepness:	40 degrees

Topography (Macro): Mid Topography (Micro): Concave Upland/Wetland: Upland

COVER of H20: 0% Stems: 5% Litter: 80% Bedrock: 0% Boulders: 0% Stone: 0% Cobble: 0% Gravel: 0% Fines: 15%

Current Bioturbation: 5% Past Bioturbation: No Hoof Punch: 0% Fire Evidence: No Disturbance Intensity: High

Comments:



Photo: North



Photo: East



Photo: South



Photo: West

Vegetation Rapid Assessment - Plot 5 (Continued)

Habitat Description

Tree DBH: Shrub: Herbaceous: H1 Desert Riparian Tree/Shrub: Desert Palm/Joshua Tree:

Interpretation of Stand

Field-assessed Vegetation Alliance Name: Bromus sp Adjacent Alliances: Eucalyptus, Laurel sumac scrub

Confidence: Medium Notes: Limits of grassland habitat types difficult to judge with fuel modification. Will need to review aerial photography for limits of grass-dominant vs mustard-dominant.

PHENOLOGY Herb: Late Shrub: Tree:

Other Notes: Phenology is actually mixed. Typical late summer senescence with atypical post-hurricane regrowth.

Vegetation Description

% COVER Non-Vascular: 0% Vascular: 65%

% COVER Conifer: 0% Hardwood: 0% Regenerating Tree: 0% Shrub: 0% Herb: 65%

HEIGHT CLASS Conifer: Hardwood: Regenerating Tree: Shrub: Herb: <1/2m

Primary Species

Species: Tasmanian Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus) Stratum: Tree Cover: >25-50%

Species: Other (Other) Stratum: Herb Cover: >50-75%

Species: Stratum: Cover: