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July 3, 2026

Revello 18 LLC
c/o Simon Kerendian
1836 Parnell Avenue, Suite 100
Los Angeles, CA 90025

RE: Updated Site Conditions Report for the Posetano & Revello Project in Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Kerendian,

South Environmental completed a Biological Resources Report in September 2022 and revised in February 2023 (attached) for the Posetano & Rovello Project on six parcels located at 17488, 17496, 17502, and 17508 W. Revello Drive and 17501 and 17509 W. Posetano Road. The report was prepared before the January 2025Palisades Fire. South Environmental biologist Meagan Stebbings visited the site on July 2,2026 and confirmed that the site conditions have slightly changed from the prior conditions, but the 2023 report findings remains consistent with current conditions. There is a similar composition of plants, but at a much lower density that in 2023. The existing plants are younger (earlier successional stage), as the mature shrubs and landscaping was lost in the fire. There is less density of landscaping and lemonade berry, but similar composition of species overall is still found throughout, as most of the plants (both native and non-native) have recovered following the fire. The conditions on the site indicate no updates to the 2023 biology report are necessary.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this report, please contact Matthew South by email: msouth@southenvironmental.com or by mobile phone: 303-818-3632.

Sincerely,

Matthew R. South, CWB
Principal Biologist

Attachments

1. 2026 Photograph Exhibit
2. 2023 Biological Resources Assessment

Attachment 1: 2026 Photograph Exhibit

Photo 1). View from the northwestern corner of the project site, facing south.

Image 2). View of the northern region of the project site, facing south.

Image 3). View of the central region of the project site, facing northwest.

Image 4). View of the central region of the project site, facing southwest.

Image 5). View of the northeastern project site, facing northeast.

Image 6). View of the southern project site, facing southwest.

Image 7). View from the southern project site, along Posetano Rd, facing north.

Attachment 2: 2023 Biological Resources Assessment

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Biological Resources Report

Posetano & Revello Project

The Posetano & Revello Project
- 17502 and 17508 W. Revello Drive (Site 1)
- 17488 and 17496 W. Revello Drive (Site 2)
- 17501 and 17509 W. Posetano Road (Site 3)

Brentwood – Pacific Palisades Community Plan Area – District 11
Case Numbers: ENV-2022-1960-EAF

September 2022 (revised February 2023)

Prepared For:
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1 Executive Summary

Introduction: This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental for the Posetano & Revello Project (project) in the City of Los Angeles, California. The project includes development of three single-family homes on six parcels (project site). Each development would occur on two of the parcels as follows:

- Site 1 includes 17502 and 17508 W. Revello Drive (Assessor's Identification Numbers [AINs] 4416-011-010 and -011).
- Site 2 includes 17488 and 17496 W. Revello Drive (AINs: 4416-008-026 and -027).
- Site 3 includes 17501 and 17509 W. Posetano Road (AINs: 4416-011-012, and -013)

The project site is in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood in the northwestern part of the City in the Brentwood – Pacific Palisades Community Plan Area. This report identifies and assesses the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcel, indicates the regulations governing these resources, and discusses recommendations for avoiding or mitigating these impacts. The biological resources of the site were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey.

Proposed Development: The project includes a single-family home development on each of the three sites. Each site proposes the construction of a new two-story single-family dwelling with basement, an attached ADU, and attached garage, pool/spa, decks, retaining walls, and grading. No new fuel modification zones are proposed because the areas within 200-feet of the proposed houses are already modified due to proximity to existing houses. Staging, parking, and access during construction will be in accordance with the traffic management plan approved by Department of Transportation. Construction is anticipated to take up to 36 months to complete and will begin upon receipt of the permits.

Plant Communities/Habitats/Sensitive Natural Communities: The proposed construction footprint is 0.30-acre and is located on 0.21-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and 0.09-acre of Coast Prickly Pear Scrub that is entirely within the approved fuel modification zone of the surrounding houses. Because of the disturbance to these scrub communities on the project site from fuel modification, invasive and landscaped plants, and the surrounding development they are not able to support special-status species, and none would occur as a result. Therefore, the loss of 0.30-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub would not be considered significant according to CEQA because it is not habitat for special-status species. In addition, these communities do not qualify as Sensitive Natural Communities because they do not meet the

membership rules for these sensitive communities based on a releve done at the site, and similarly, the Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub are not considered ESHA because the onsite communities do not technically meet the definition of these scrub habitats and they are highly disturbed by nearby developments and fuel modification that has degraded the habitat and removed many of the native shrubs. Due to the disturbance and lack of native plant and habitat coverage the project development areas are not considered ESHA.

Flora: No special-status plants were observed in the study area, and none have the potential to occur based on the level of disturbance from fuel modification, invasive and ornamental plant cover, and the surrounding developments that fragment the area and degrade the conditions.

There is one protected toyon immediately adjacent to Site 1 (off-site) that would be encroached by project activities. This tree would not be removed, but could be impacted by soil compaction due foot traffic, equipment storage and movement, debris storage, and other proposed activities in the western side yard of Site 1. To avoid or reduce impacts to the toyon adjacent to the site the arborist report recommends the following measures contained in **Regulatory Compliance Measure #1** that includes protective measures and arborist monitoring.

Wildlife: No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field visit, and none are expected to occur based on the analysis in this report.

There is no potential for mountain lion to use the project site or study area based on the level of human presence, lack of habitat and dense cover, and the fragmentation of the site from high-quality habitat. Therefore, no impacts to mountain lion would result from the project.

Although the project is within one mile of the coast, it lacks the tree groves necessary to sustain an overwintering population. In addition, no milkweed was observed on the site which is important for monarch breeding. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the monarch butterfly to inhabit the site and therefore the project would have no impact on the species on the site.

Protection of **nesting birds** — including migratory Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) — would be possible through **Regulatory Compliance Measure #2** requiring nest surveys and bird nest avoidance prior to construction.

Wildlife Movement: The study area and project site are within a highly developed neighborhood setting with roads and houses surrounding the proposed development. There is no undisturbed native habitat in the study area and all the plant communities have an ecological Rank D due to the level of disturbances. The potential for movement of wildlife is low based on the fragmented nature of the site and the isolation of the undeveloped areas from high-quality habitat. The site is not within a known movement corridor and typically wildlife would avoid urnanized areas such as the project site for movement. Not special-status or sensitive biological resources occur on the

site and none have the potential to occur in the future. Therefore, the study area and project site are not within a wildlife movement corridor. Because the study area is not within a wildlife movement corridor the project would not impact a wildlife movement corridor.

Water Resources: No water resources are present within the study area and none would be impacted by the project as a result. Because the project would not impact water resources, it would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to water resources in the region.

Cumulative Impact: The project would not result in impacts to protected or regulated biological resources and no impacts considered significant according to CEQA would occur, therefore, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

Conclusions: Based on the analysis in this report, the proposed construction of three new single-family homes on Posetano and Revello would not result in significant impacts to the biological resources in the City of Los Angeles. With the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 and #2 in this report the project impacts would be avoided and no significant impacts according to CEQA would result from the project.

2 Project Overview

This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental for the Posetano & Revello Project (project) in the City of Los Angeles, California. The project includes development of three single-family homes on six parcels (project site). Each development would occur on two of the parcels as follows:

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The project site is in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood in the northwestern part of the City in the Brentwood – Pacific Palisades Community Plan Area. This report identifies and assesses the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcel, indicates the regulations governing these resources, and discusses recommendations for avoiding or mitigating these impacts. The biological resources of the site were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey.

2.1 Project Location

The project site includes 0.51-acre in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1) in Council District 11. It is located approximately 330-feet north of Route 1 and 1,000-feet west of Sunset Boulevard. The project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Topanga Quad 7.5" topographical quad, and within Section 33 of Township 1 South (1S) and Range 16 West (16W).

According to the City of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning Land Use and Zoning online GIS portal (2022), the parcels are zoned as single-family house zone (RE-1-1). As shown in Figure 2, the study area (project site and a 500-ft buffer) includes existing single-family homes surrounding the project site aside from approximately 100-feet of undeveloped areas on the opposite side of Revello Drive that are currently within the fuel modification zone of homes to the north. The undeveloped area extends to the west where a larger undeveloped traced occurs within the study area and is within existing fuel modification zones associated with the surrounding houses. Revello Drive is the northern boundary of the project site and Posetano Road is the southern boundary. A small (0.1-acre) protected area occurs adjacent to an existing house 100-

Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2022

The Posetano & Revello Project

Figure 1. Project Location

Project Site

Study Area (500-ft buffer)

Project Site is within the City of Los Angeles, California, in Los Angeles County on the USGS Topanga 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 33 of Township 01 South and Range 16 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees/NAD83):
Latitude: 34.0404657N, Longitude: -118.5579320W

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Source: BING Aerial Map 2022

The Posetano & Revello Project

Figure 2. Site Vicinity

- Existing Parcel Boundary
- Project Site
- Study Area (500-ft buffer)

0 100 200 Feet

Scale: 1:2,047

N

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feet southeast of the project site, and Will Rogers State Beach is 400-feet to the south on the south side of Highway 1. Photographs of the survey area are shown in Appendix A.

2.2 Site History

There is no development on the project site, but it is surrounded by houses and roads, and a concrete staircase occurs between the proposed developments that leads to the house adjacent to the project site on the southeast. The site is entirely subject to fuel modification associated with the adjacent homes that has resulted in the removal of ground cover plants and the pruning of large shrubs and trees up to 6-feet from the ground per the Los Angeles Fire Department requirements.

2.3 Existing Physical & Natural Geographic Site Features

Regionally, the project site is within the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains located in the coastal zone approximately 400-feet north of Will Rogers State Beach, 900-feet south of Topanga State Park, and immediately west of Santa Ynez Canyon. The project site is part of the Santa Monica Beach – Frontal Santa Monica Bay Watershed. The project site slopes steeply to the south. The high-elevation at Revello Drive is 200-feet above mean sea level (amsl) and the low elevation is at Posetano Road at 130-feet amsl.

The geology of the site comprises interbedded sandstone and gray micaceous shale from the late-Cretaceous (Dibblee 1992). According to the USDA NRCS Soils Database (USDA 2022), the soil that occurs in the survey area is a Urban land-Xerorthents, landscaped complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. This soil complex is often found on hillslopes, backslopes, and shoulder in urban areas, and is well-drained. This is a non-hydric soil type.

2.4 Proposed Development

As shown in Figure 3, the project includes a single-family home development on each of the three sites. Each site proposes the construction of a new two-story single-family dwelling with basement, an attached ADU, and attached garage, pool/spa, decks, retaining walls, and grading. No new fuel modification zones are proposed because the areas within 200-feet of the proposed houses are already modified due to proximity to existing houses. Staging, parking, and access during construction will be in accordance with the traffic management plan approved by Department of Transportation. Construction is anticipated to take up to 36 months to complete and will begin upon receipt of the permits.

Source: BING Aerial Map 2022

The Posetano & Revello Project

Figure 3. Proposed Development

Project Site

Existing Parcel Boundary

Proposed Development

- ADU
- Deck
- Driveway
- House
- Patio
- Pool
- Stairs

0 20 40 Feet

Scale: 1:395

N

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2.5 Characteristics of the Surrounding Area

The project site is within an existing neighborhood adjacent to existing houses on slopes that overlook the Pacific Ocean. Will Rogers State Beach is 400-feet to the south on the opposite side of the Highway 1. Other landmarks include Westside Waldorf School a few hundred feet to the northeast. The closest business area is located a few hundred feet to the east and includes Von's grocery store and Taco Bell.

3 Biological Site Flora Assessment

3.1 Flora Literature Review

The assessment of the flora of the project site began with a review of literature relating to the flora that is known to occur near the survey area. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database online was reviewed to identify special-status plants and natural communities (CDFW 2022a) that have previously been recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topanga 7.5" quad that the project site is located within, and the six surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Malibu Beach, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Van Nuys, Beverly Hills, and Venice. Additional resources that were included in the review:

- A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2022a)
- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California online (CNPS 2022b)
- Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2022).

3.2 Flora Field Methodology

South Environmental conducted a field reconnaissance of the study area on June 27, 2022, to identify biological resources including plant communities and plant species. A 500-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARCGIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer study area. Sufficient time was allotted to collect data on the most prevalent plant species present on the project site and the overall survey area. The most important plants were observed and recorded on the survey area and identified to species except for species that could not be identified because of condition (dried out), lack of floral parts, or lack of access to an area (e.g., private property). Plant communities were identified according to Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties California (CDFG, CNPS 2006) and mapped in ARCGIS.

When applicable, the field surveys complied with the Survey of California Vegetation (SCV) Classification and Mapping Standards (CDFW 2022d) and the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2022e). Species that could not be identified in the field were identified with digital photos and plant specimens using the Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin et al., 2012) and other botanical sources.

3.3 Flora Data Analysis

The survey for biological resources including plant communities and plant species at the study area was conducted on June 27, 2022, during the morning hours by Biologist Matthew South. The weather was sunny with temperatures between 70° F. the total survey time was two hours. The plants observed on the project site are listed below. Species are indicated as invasive according to the California Invasive Plant Council (2022).

Table 1. Summary of Plants on the Project Site

Scientific name	Common name	Native vs. Non-native	CRPR	Protected Tree or Shrub
Avena barbata	slender wild oat	Non-native (invasive)	--	
Bougainvillea glabra	Bougainvillea	Non-native	--	
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Non-native (invasive)	--	
Bromus madritensis	compact brome	Non-native (invasive)	--	
Citrus sp.	citrus species	Non-native	--	
Crassula ovata	Jade	Non-native	--	
Delosperma littorale	Iceplant	Non-native (invasive)	--	
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	Native	--	
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	Non-native	--	
Hesperoyucca whipplei	Chaparral yucca	Native	--	
Hirschfeldia incana	shortpod mustard	Non-native, (invasive)	--	
Lysimachia arvensis	scarlet pimpernel	Non-native	--	
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	Native	--	
Marah macrocarpa	chilicothe	Native	--	
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	Non-native (invasive)	--	
Opuntia littoralis	Coast prickly pear	Native	--	
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry	Native	--	
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Non-native	--	
Salvia rosmarinus	rosemary	Non-native	--	

3.3.1 Plant Communities

The study area is made up of 2 plant communities and 2 cover types. Table 2 below summarizes the plant communities and cover types on the study area and Figure 4 shows the location.

Source: BING Aerial Map 2022

The Posetano & Revello Project

Figure 4. Plant Communities and Cover Types

0 100 200 Feet

Scale: 1:2,047

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Study Area (500-ft buffer)

Project Site

Proposed Development Footprint

Plant Community

Beach

Disturbed/Developed

Lemonade Berry Scrub

Prickly Pear Scrub

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Table 2. Summary of Plant Communities and Cover Types

Plant Community/Cover Type	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Parcel	Acres Impacted by Proposed Development	Acres of Impacts from New Fuel Modification	Global/State Rank
Beach	0.79	0	0	0	Not Ranked
Disturbed/Developed	18.42	0	0	0	Not Ranked
Lemonade Berry Scrub	6.66	0.34	0.21	0	G3/S3
Coast Prickly Pear Scrub	0.19	0.17	0.09	0	G4/S3
Total	**26.05**	**0.51**	**0.30**	**0**	

3.3.1.1 Beach

A total of 0.79-acre of Will Rogers State Beach occurs in the southern edge of the study area and not within the project site. This community has very little plant growth and is limited to patches of iceplant. This community is defined by large expanses of sand at the edge of the Pacific Ocean.

3.3.1.2 Disturbed/Developed

A Disturbed/Developed community occurs on 18.42-acres of the study area and not on the project site. This community includes existing houses, houses in process of being built, paved and dirt roads, landscaped yards and lawns, and other buildings and development such as condominiums and businesses.

3.3.1.3 Lemonade Berry Scrub

A Lemonade Berry Scrub occurs on 6.66-acres of the study area including the western 2/3 of the project site. This community is dominated by lemonade berry and has laurel sumac, coast prickly pear, California buckwheat, chaparral yucca, and many non-native/landscaped plants including jade, bougainvillea, blue gum, Russian thistle, bamboo, short pod mustard, and iceplant. This plant community is highly disturbed due to fuel modification that has reduced the density of shrub cover, removed the ground cover, and has resulted in non-native and invasive species occurring the herbaceous layer, including Russian thistle and non-native grasses (*Avena* and *Bromus*). Fuel modification has also resulted in the pruning of all large shrubs up to 6-feet high. Overall, the Lemonade Berry Scrub on the study area was assessed with an ecological rating of **Rank D (Severely Disturbed, Poor)** due to the high level of disturbance from fuel modification and fragmentation due to surrounding development. The classification indicates a disturbance regime that has resulted in a degraded ecosystem that is unable to support special-status species.

3.3.1.4 Coast Prickly Pear Scrub

A small 0.19-acre patch of Coast Prickly Pear Scrub occurs on the eastern parcel on the project site and not in the study area. This area is dominated by coast prickly pear at the shrub level and has bamboo, bougainvillea, and jade as well as a herbaceous layer dominated by non-native grasses that are managed by fuel modification. This is a highly disturbed community and has very little native plant cover. Overall, the Lemonade Berry Scrub on the study area was assessed with an ecological rating of **Rank D (Severely Disturbed, Poor)** due to the high level of disturbance from fuel modification and fragmentation due to surrounding development. The classification indicates a disturbance regime that has resulted in a degraded ecosystem that is unable to support special-status species.

3.3.2 Special-Status Plants

According to the literature analysis presented in Appendix B, there are 61 special-status plants known to occur in the region. No special-status species were observed on the project site or impact areas during the field visit, and none were assessed with potential to occur. In general, there is little potential for special-status plant species to occupy the project site because of existing disturbances, which is consistent with the ecological Rank D of the plant communities on the site. The level of disturbance and continued removal of herbaceous plants has made the project site and surrounding areas unsuitable for special-status species.

3.3.3 Sensitive Natural Communities

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

The Lemonade Berry Scrub as described by the Manual has a Global and State rarity rank of 3 and the Coast Prickly Pear Scrub has a State Rank of 3, therefore these communities are typically considered sensitive natural communities (CNPS 2022a). However, these communities have been heavily disturbed and have a high presence of non-native and ornamental plants, that at times, are more dominant that the native species that define the natural communities. The level of

disturbance from developments, invasive and non-native plants, and the fuel modification that prunes and maintains the shrubs and herbaceous layer has degraded the community to the point where it no longer supports the typical natural community associated with the characterization. Special-status species that would typically occur in these communities do not occur due to the level of disturbance that has altered the community and made it non-habitat for these species.

A releve survey was performed for each of these communities on the project site and the forms are located in Appendix F. The findings of the releve show that lemonade berry has a relative of 36% in the shrub layer of the Lemonade Berry Scrub community and is codominant with landscaped jade plants consisting of 20% relative cover. Therefore, the community does not meet the membership rules for the sensitive natural community of 50% relative cover of lemonade berry or greater than 30% relative cover with coastal scrub species as co-dominants. Therefore, the Lemonade Berry Scrub on the site would not be characterized as a sensitive natural community.

The Coast Prickly Pear scrub also similarly does not meet the membership rules for the sensitive natural community. On the site there is a relative cover of 29% for coast prickly pear, and the membership rules for the sensitive natural community require a greater than 50% relative cover or greater than 30% relative cover with other coastal sage scrub species. Therefore, the Coast Prickly Pear Scrub on the stie would not be characterized as a sensitive natural community.

3.3.4 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) Assessment

The project site is within the California Coastal Zone and subject to the California Coastal Act that protects coastal resources. Scrub habitats such as Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub are potentially considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) per the California Coastal Act. However, the onsite communities do not technically meet the definition of these scrub habitats and they are highly disturbed by nearby developments and fuel modification that has degraded the habitat and removed many of the native shrubs. Due to the disturbance and lack of native plant and habitat coverage the project development areas are not considered ESHA.

3.3.5 Protected Trees

According to the project's aborist report (Allison Lancaster 2022) thre is one toyon shrub located off-site that is protected under the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance. The toyon is immediately adjacent to the project Site 1.

3.4 Flora Project Impacts

3.4.1 Impacts to Plant Communities/Sensitive Natural Communities/ESHA

As shown in Figure 4 and summarized in Table 2 above, the proposed construction footprint is 0.30-acre and is located on 0.21-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and 0.09-acre of Coast Prickly Pear Scrub that is entirely within the approved fuel modification zone of the surrounding houses. Because of the disturbance to these scrub communities on the project site from fuel modification, invasive and landscaped plants, and the surrounding development they are not able to support special-status species, and none would occur as a result. Therefore, the loss of 0.30-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub would not be considered significant according to CEQA because it is not habitat for special-status species. In addition, these communities do not qualify as Sensitive Natural Communities because they do not meet the membership rules for these sensitive communities based on a releve done at the site, and similarly, the Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub are not considered ESHA because the onsite communities do not technically meet the definition of these scrub habitats and they are highly disturbed by nearby developments and fuel modification that has degraded the habitat and removed many of the native shrubs. Due to the disturbance and lack of native plant and habitat coverage the project development areas are not considered ESHA.

3.4.2 Impacts to Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed in the study area, and none have the potential to occur based on the level of disturbance from fuel modification, invasive and ornamental plant cover, and the surrounding developments that fragment the area and degrade the conditions.

3.4.3 Impacts to Protected Trees

There is one protected toyon immediately adjacent to Site 1 (off-site) that would be encroached by project activities. This tree would not be removed but could be impacted by soil compaction due foot traffic, equipment storage and movement, debris storage, and other proposed activities in the western side yard of Site 1. To avoid or reduce impacts to the toyon adjacent to the site the arborist report recommends the following measures contained in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 that includes protective measures and arborist monitoring.

Regulatory Compliance Measure #1: Arborist Recommended Tree Protection Measures

Specific Tree Protection Measures

- Contractor responsibility- The project applicant will ensure that all contractors have read and are familiar with the requirements laid out in these tree protection measures. A copy of this document and the Protected Tree Plan shall be kept on site at all times. It is the

contractors' responsibility to become familiar with all protection measures described below and to adhere to them as they apply to their portion of the work.

- Project Arborist- There are certain situations where the Project Arborist is required to be on-site. It is the applicant's responsibility to engage a Project Arborist that will be present for construction monitoring and project milestones as indicated in this report. We will provide our Project Arborist agreement if requested by the applicant, but the applicant may hire any qualified arborist of their choosing to fulfill this role. It is also the applicant's responsibility to notify the Project Arborist when those milestones requiring arborist presence are reached.

- 96-hour notice- The Project Arborist will be notified at least 96 hours before:
    - the property is to be cleared or graded;
    - any digging, excavating, trenching, or building within the canopy dripline of a protected tree commences;
    - any pruning of a protected tree's canopy or roots takes place;
    - commencement of any other activity within the canopy dripline of a protected tree.

- Protective fencing- The western neighbor's existing chain link perimeter fence will serve as protective fencing for the duration of the project. If the neighbor's fencing is removed for any reason, protective fencing shall be installed right away as shown on the enclosed Protected Tree Plan and inspected by the Project Arborist.

  If it is done properly, protective fencing around trees in construction zones is the best possible means of minimizing impacts related to construction. Protective fencing shall be installed prior to any demolition, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities. Fencing will be chain-link, at least 5 feet high, and held in place by steel stakes driven directly into the ground. There shall be no easy access into the protection zone. If a gate in the protective fencing is necessary, it shall be padlocked during construction activities with limited, authorized access only. All protective fencing shall remain intact until construction is completed.

- Soil compaction- All foot traffic, equipment movement/storage, debris storage, etc. will be directed to the eastern side of the site whenever feasible and the western side yard will be allowed to remain as undisturbed as possible.

<u>General Tree Protection Measures</u>

The following additional measures should be applied where they are relevant. If there is a conflict between the Specific tree protection measures for this project (see above) and any of these general tree protection measures, the Specific tree protection measures supersede.

- All work conducted in the ground within the root protection zone of any protected tree should be accomplished with hand tools only. The root protection zone is defined as the area within a circle with a radius equal to the greatest distance from the trunk to any overhanging foliage in the canopy.
- Where structural footings are required and major roots will be impacted, the footing depth should be reduced to 12". This may require additional "rebar" for added strength. An alternative would involve bridging footings over roots and covering each root with plastic cloth and 2-4" of Styrofoam matting before pouring concrete.

- Any required trenching which has multiple trench path options should be routed in such a manner as to minimize root damage. Radial trenching is less harmful than tangential trenching because it runs parallel to tree roots rather than diagonal or perpendicular to them. Whenever possible, trenching should work around roots rather than cutting them. Place pipes and cables below uncut roots, and utilize the same trench for as many utilities as possible.

- "Natural" or pre-construction grade should be maintained for as great a distance from the trunk of all protected trees as construction permits. At no time during or after construction shall soil be in contact with the trunk of a protected tree above natural grade.

- In areas where grade will be lowered, or where footings will be dug, some root cutting may be unavoidable. Cuts should be made cleanly with a sharp saw or pruning tool, far enough behind the damage that all split and cracked root portions are removed. The cut should be made at right angles to the root so that the wound is no larger than necessary. When practical, cut roots back to a branching lateral root. Do not apply any pruning wound treatment to cuts.

- Pruning of protected trees should be limited to the removal of dead wood and the correction of potentially hazardous conditions, as evaluated by a qualified arborist. All pruning should be done in accordance with ANSI A300 pruning standards. No pruning wound treatment (e.g. "Tree Seal") should be applied.

- It is important that the root protection zone not be subjected to flooding incidental to the construction work, or to disposal of construction debris such as paints, plasters, or

chemical solutions. No equipment fueling or chemical mixing should be done within the root protection zone.

- In general, it is best to minimize the amount of environmental change that protected trees will be subjected to. This includes drastic changes in watering practices from historic conditions, such as increases or decreases in the amount or frequency of water applied.

- Care should be exercised not to allow equipment to physically damage protected tree trunks, root crowns, or lower scaffold branches during construction. This includes but is not limited to 1) impact damage by scrapers, buckets, or hoes; or 2) damage by tires, wheels, or tracks from operating in close proximity to trees.

3.4.4 Cumulative Impacts to Flora

The project would not result in significant impacts to flora based on the analysis in this report. Therefore, the project would not result in cumulative impacts to flora in the region.

4 Biological Site Wildlife Assessment

4.1 Wildlife Literature Review

The assessment of the wildlife of the project area began with a review of literature relating to the fauna that is known to occur near the survey area. The CDFW California Natural Diversity Database online (CDFW 2022a) was reviewed to identify special-status animals that have been previously recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topanga Hills 7.5" quad that the project site is located within, and the six surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Malibu Beach, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Van Nuys, Beverly Hills, and Venice. Additional resources that were included in the review:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2022a)
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps online (CDFW 2022b)
- Bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

4.2 Wildlife Field Methodology

South Environmental conducted a field visit of the project site to identify any biological resources present including endangered and threatened wildlife. A 500-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARCGIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer survey area. Data were collected on the most prevalent animals present on the project site and the overall survey area.

Wildlife including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds was observed and recorded on the survey area and identified to species. Animals were detected and identified via direct sighting, scat, calls, or based on discussion with people living in the area. Direct sightings of animals was with the naked eye or with binoculars when necessary. Binoculars were used to try and view wildlife in private areas where access was prohibited. Specific survey protocols for mountain lion, monarch butterfly, and also bats were conducted during the field survey and are explained in the *Biologist Statement of Required Review Completion and Biological Reporting Standardized Requirements* of the City of Los Angeles (2022). These are summarized as follows:

Mountain lion: Specific measures were taken to assess the potential for mountain lion on the site. The site was surveyed for suitable habitat for mountain lion dens entailing a search for thickets, caves, or rocky outcrop areas with large natural cavities. Signs of mountain lion presence were searched for including scat and tracks. The potential for mule deer — a common animal

preyed on by the mountain lion — habitat on the site was considered. And the connectivity of the site through a wildlife corridor to high-quality habitat and human presence in the area were also considered.

Monarch Butterfly: Specific measures were taken to assess the potential for monarch butterfly to overwinter or breed on the site. To assess the potential for the site to be used as overwinter habitat the proximity of the site to coastline and freshwater resources and the presence of large-protected trees were the main considerations. For monarch butterfly use as breeding habitat, the site was assessed for milkweed presence or presence of other native and non-native nectar plants listed by the Xerces Society

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

4.3 Wildlife Data Analysis

During the field visit several common urban bird species known to inhabit the Los Angeles area were observed in the survey area: California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrynchos*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Anna' s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). One reptile species, western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), was also observed. No mammals or amphibians were observed. It is expected that many other animals (e.g., raccoon, fox squirrel, opossum) common to urban settings and disturbed scrub communities use the area for nesting, foraging, and cover.

4.3.1 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status animals were observed during the field visit and there was no other evidence of special-status animals, for example, tracks, scat, carcasses, or bones at the site. There are no special-status wildlife previously recorded by the CNDDB at or near the site. According to the literature analysis using the CNDDB database and presented in Appendix B, there are 66 special-status animals known to occur in the region. None of them were assessed with potential to occur on the study area based on the level of disturbance. However, **nesting birds**, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), are protected at the federal and state levels, and are discussed in terms of their potential to use the site. Overall, the fuel modified scrub habitats do not support special-status species because they are ecological rank Rank D as described previously, and the disturbances have modified the community to be unsuitable for wildlife that relies on undisturbed native habitats that are of high biological value.

Mountain lion (*Puma concolor*). The population of mountain lions in the Santa Monica Mountains is a candidate for listing as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. Therefore, it is afforded the same protection as a listed species. Mountain lion is known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains in large, contiguous tracts of undisturbed woodlands, chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian areas, and requires dense cover for predation and denning (e.g., rocky outcrops, dense vegetation, caves). The study area lacks undisturbed native habitats and is highly developed with roads and houses and is removed from the known habitats that occur within 0.5-miles to the north. The level of development and human presence and lack of undisturbed native habitats in large contiguous tracts indicates that the mountain lion would avoid the study area. **No potential to occur.**

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). The species is a candidate for federal listing as an endangered species but is not listed at the state level. According to the CNDDB, the species' "winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico", with "roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby." Additionally, for breeding the monarch butterfly requires milkweed plants (*Asclepias* species) for nutrition and hosting cocoons. Native nectar plants would include annuals and shrubs (ie milkweeds, manzanita, Ceanothus, California buckwheat, Encelia, deerweed, Salvia, and bush monkeyflowert) that are absent from the site except for a single toyon and one black sage observed off-site. Although the site is located within 1-mile of the coast, it lacks the grove trees it requires for breeding and only has one or two individual eucalyptus that do not provide cover needed for the species because they are spread out. Furthermore, no milkweed or other annual nectar plants were observed on the site that the species could use for breeding. **No potential to occur.**

Special-Status Bats. The project site lacks suitable roosting areas such as large trees (i.e. dense palms, trees with hollows, dead trees). There are buildings, but they are set within areas that bats would likely avoid due to human presence. The area lacks a nearby water source and lacks suitable foraging areas of undisturbed native plants. **No potential to occur.**

Nesting birds. There is the potential for nesting birds including migratory Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), a designation based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service criteria, to use the site for foraging, cover, or even nesting (USFWS – IPAC 2022a). While migratory in nature, some of these species are also year-round residents in southern California. These species either are not considered rare by the CDFW and therefore are not included in the CNDDB Rarefind database, or they have not been observed within the eight quads that were used as part of the CNDDB query. The following birds considered to be migratory BCC could potentially use the site:

- Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorous sasin*)
- California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)

- Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*)
- wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)

4.4 Impacts to Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field visit, and none are expected to occur based on the analysis in this report.

4.4.1 Impacts to Mountain Lion

There is no potential for mountain lion to use the project site or study area based on the level of human presence, lack of habitat and dense cover, and the fragmentation of the site from high-quality habitat. Therefore, no impacts to mountain lion would result from the project.

4.4.2 Impacts to Monarch Butterfly

Although the project is within one mile of the coast, it lacks the tree groves necessary to sustain an overwintering population. In addition, no milkweed or other nectar plants was observed on the site which is important for monarch breeding and habitat. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the monarch butterfly to inhabit the site and therefore the project would have no impact on the species on the site.

4.4.3 Impacts to Nesting Birds

A few common urban birds were observed using the project site during the site visit and many others have the potential to nest on the site. Furthermore, there is the potential that migratory BCC birds listed above are nesting there. The proposed development would require the removal of trees that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required as described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #2 below. If these measures are followed, the impact to nesting birds on the site would be less than significant according to CEQA regulations.

Regulatory Compliance Measure #2: Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal (including tree trimming) should be timed to occur outside the bird nesting season (September 1 – January 31).

- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled during the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31) a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The survey area should include the project site and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

4.4.4 Cumulative Impacts to Wildlife

The project would avoid impacts to wildlife with the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 and #2. Because the project would have no impacts to wildlife, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to wildlife in the region.

5 Biological Site Wildlife Movement

5.1 Wildlife Movement Literature Review

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

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2022a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data online (USFWS 2022b)
- GreenInfo Network, Park Information online (2022)
- California Protected Areas Database Map online (CPAD 2022)
- South Coast Missing Linkages: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion (SC Wildlands 2006)
- Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Document Library (2022)

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

5.2 Wildlife Movement Field Methodology

During the South Environmental field visit the project site and surrounding 500-ft survey area were assessed for their potential use as a wildlife corridor or habitat linkage. The level of disturbance of the site and surrounding areas by way of development including roads, house and commercial structures, fences, and lighting were noted as they pertain to the connectivity of the site to high-quality habitat. The survey area was assessed for the presence of a corridor of linkage of habitat that connects the site to adjacent high-quality habitat. Included in this assessment of a corridor was stream areas or those with unique natural feature (e.g., rock outcrops) which wildlife are known to frequently use as habitat linkages.

5.3 Wildlife Movement Data Analysis

The study area and project site are within a highly developed neighborhood setting with roads and houses surrounding the proposed development. There is no undisturbed native habitat in the study area and all the plant communities have an ecological Rank D due to the level of disturbances. The potential for movement of wildlife is low based on the fragmented nature of the site and the isolation of the undeveloped areas from high-quality habitat. The site is not within a known movement corridor and typically wildlife would avoid urnanized areas such as the project

site for movement. Not special-status or sensitive biological resources occur on the site and none have the potential to occur in the future. Therefore, the study area and project site are not within a wildlife movement corridor.

5.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement

The project would be constructed in an already disturbed area that is fragmented from high-quality habitat. The study area is not within a wildlife movement corridor, so the project would not impact a wildlife movement corridor.

5.5 Cumulative Impacts to Wildlife Movement

The project would not result in impacts to wildlife movement, therefore, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to wildlife movement in the region.

6 Water Resources

6.1 Water Resources Literature Review

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

- National Wetlands Inventory online (USFWS 2022c)
- National Hydrography Dataset online (USGS 2022)

6.2 Water Resources Field Methodology

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

6.3 Water Resources Data Analysis

During the field visit, there were no water features observed on the study area and none are within the National Wetlands Inventory or the National Hydrography Dataset. The beach occurs in the southern tip of the study area, and is just outside the tide area where known features occur, but it does not occur in the study area. Therefore, the study area lacks water resources.

6.4 Impacts to Water Resources

No water resources are present within the study area and none would be impacted by the project as a result. Because the project would not impact water resources, it would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to water resources in the region.

7 Applicable Regulations and Permits

7.1 Regulations

7.1.1 Federal Regulations

7.1.1.1 Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 defines an endangered species as "any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." A threatened species is defined as "any species which is likely to become an Endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Under provisions of Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the FESA, unless properly permitted, it is unlawful to "take" any listed species. "Take" is defined in Section 3(18) of FESA: "…harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Further, the USFWS, through regulation, has interpreted the terms "harm" and "harass" to include certain types of habitat modification as forms of "take." These interpretations, however, are generally considered and applied on a case-by-case basis and often vary from species to species. In a case where a property owner seeks permission from a federal agency for an action which could affect a federally listed plant or animal species, the property owner and agency are required to consult with USFWS pursuant to Section 7 of the FESA if there is a federal nexus, or pursuant to Section 10 of the FESA. Section 9(a)(2)(b) of the FESA addresses the protections afforded to listed plants.

7.1.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

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

7.1.2 California Regulations

7.1.2.1 State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500

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

7.1.2.2 California Migratory Bird Protection Act

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

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

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act." This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025

7.1.3 Local and Regional Regulations

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

The City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance states that no protected tree or shrubs shall be relocated or removed (or damaged resulting in death) without a permit. The application for a permit shall indicate "the location of each protected tree or shrub, and shall identify each

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

- Indigenous oak trees in the genus Quercus except for scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).
- California walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- western sycamore (*Platan32exicanaosa*)
- California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambuc32exicanaana*)
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

7.1.3.2 Brentwood-Pacific Palisades Community Plan

The community plan stresses the importance of protecting "environmentally sensitive areas, scenic view, and scenic corridors" while at the same time it promotes infrastructure development. The Plan "identifies and provides for the maintenance of any significant environmental resources within the Plan Area."

8 Conclusions

Based on the analysis in this report, the proposed construction of three new single-family homes on Posetano and Revello would not result in significant impacts to the biological resources in the City of Los Angeles. With the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 and #2 in this report the project impacts would be avoided and no significant impacts according to CEQA would result from the project.

Plant Communities/Habitats/Sensitive Natural Communities: The proposed construction footprint is 0.30-acre and is located on 0.21-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and 0.09-acre of Coast Prickly Pear Scrub that is entirely within the approved fuel modification zone of the surrounding houses. Because of the disturbance to these scrub communities on the project site from fuel modification, invasive and landscaped plants, and the surrounding development they are not able to support special-status species, and none would occur as a result. Therefore, the loss of 0.30-acre of Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub would not be considered significant according to CEQA because it is not habitat for special-status species. In addition, these communities do not qualify as Sensitive Natural Communities because they do not meet the membership rules for these sensitive communities based on a releve done at the site, and similarly, the Lemonade Berry Scrub and Coast Prickly Pear Scrub are not considered ESHA because the onsite communities do not technically meet the definition of these scrub habitats and they are highly disturbed by nearby developments and fuel modification that has degraded the habitat and removed many of the native shrubs. Due to the disturbance and lack of native plant and habitat coverage the project development areas are not considered ESHA.

Flora: No special-status plants were observed in the study area, and none have the potential to occur based on the level of disturbance from fuel modification, invasive and ornamental plant cover, and the surrounding developments that fragment the area and degrade the conditions.

There is one protected toyon immediately adjacent to Site 1 (off-site) that would be encroached by project activities. This tree would not be removed, but could be impacted by soil compaction due foot traffic, equipment storage and movement, debris storage, and other proposed activities in the western side yard of Site 1. To avoid or reduce impacts to the toyon adjacent to the site the arborist report recommends the following measures contained in **Regulatory Compliance Measure #1** that includes protective measures and arborist monitoring.**Wildlife:** No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field visit, and none are expected to occur based on the analysis in this report.

There is no potential for mountain lion to use the project site or study area based on the level of human presence, lack of habitat and dense cover, and the fragmentation of the site from high-quality habitat. Therefore, no impacts to mountain lion would result from the project.

Although the project is within one mile of the coast, it lacks the tree groves necessary to sustain an overwintering population. In addition, no milkweed was observed on the site which is important for monarch breeding. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the monarch butterfly to inhabit the site and therefore the project would have no impact on the species on the site.

Protection of **nesting birds** — including migratory Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) — would be possible through **Regulatory Compliance Measure #2** requiring nest surveys and bird nest avoidance prior to construction.

Wildlife Movement: The study area and project site are within a highly developed neighborhood setting with roads and houses surrounding the proposed development. There is no undisturbed native habitat in the study area and all the plant communities have an ecological Rank D due to the level of disturbances. The potential for movement of wildlife is low based on the fragmented nature of the site and the isolation of the undeveloped areas from high-quality habitat. The site is not within a known movement corridor and typically wildlife would avoid urnanized areas such as the project site for movement. Not special-status or sensitive biological resources occur on the site and none have the potential to occur in the future. Therefore, the study area and project site are not within a wildlife movement corridor. Because the study area is not within a wildlife movement corridor the project would not impact a wildlife movement corridor.

Water Resources: No water resources are present within the study area and none would be impacted by the project as a result. Because the project would not impact water resources, it would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to water resources in the region.

Cumulative Impact: The project would not result in impacts to protected or regulated biological resources and no impacts considered significant according to CEQA would occur, therefore, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

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Appendix A:
Photograph Exhibit

Photo 1. Depicts the Lemonade Berry Scrub that is fuel modified on the northwestern project site.

Photo 2. Depicts the northern section of the western project site.

Photo 3. Depicts the southern portion of the southwestern project site.

Photo 4. Depicts the southeastern portion of the western project site.

Photo 5. Depicts Revello Drive at the project site (on right).

Photo 6. Depicts the coast prickly pear scrub on the eastern project site.

Appendix B:
Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-Status Species Analysis

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

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

9.1.1 Federally-Protected Status

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

FE Federally-listed as Endangered

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

9.1.2 State-Protected Status

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

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

9.1.3 California Rare Plant Rank

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

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

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

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

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);

.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

9.1.4 Potential to Occur Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

Special-Status Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	None	None	4.2	Feb-Nov	0	330	Coastal dunes		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	None	FE	1B.1	Jan-Aug	15	2100	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		**Medium**. The site lacks habitat has chaparral habitat; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been observed in the immediate area.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	CE	FE	1B.1	(Jun)Aug-Oct	5	115	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	CE	FE	1B.1	Mar-May	5	165	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Oct	10	1510	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes)	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Oct	0	460	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None	None	1B.1	Jun-Oct	80	6235	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools	Alkaline	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Oct	35	655	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub	Alkaline	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	None	None	1B.1	Aug	490	1000	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and as a shrub was not observed during the field visit. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae	Plummer's baccharis	None	None	4.3	May-Oct	15	1395	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	Rocky	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and is not rocky.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None	None	4.2	(Jan)Mar-Jun	35	4005	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Burned areas, Disturbed areas, Loam (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	**Medium**. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	None	None	4.2	(Feb)Mar-Jun	50	2295	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		**Medium.** The site has chaparral; however, the site is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been observed frequently in the immediate area.
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1050	3280	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and the site is below the elevation range of the species.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	4.2	May-Jul	330	5580	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	Granitic, Rocky	**Medium.** The site has chaparral; however, the site is disturbed and fragmented and not granitic or rocky.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None	None	3	Mar-May(Jun)	0	985	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	Low. The site has lacks habitat for the species.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None	1B.1	May-Nov	0	1575	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
								grassland, Vernal pools		
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain-mahogany	None	None	4.3	Feb-May	100	1970	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest		Low. The site has chaparral; however it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	None	None	1B.1	Jan-Aug	0	330	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Chenopodium littoreum	coastal goosefoot	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Aug	35	100	Coastal dunes		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	CE	FE	1B.2	May-Oct(Nov)	0	100	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	CE	None	1B.1	Apr-Jul	490	4005	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None	None	4.2	Mar-Jul	100	2430	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay, Seeps, Serpentinite	None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	CR	None	1B.2	Jul-Nov	920	2495	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Rocky	None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and the site is below the elevation range of the species.
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None	None	4.2	(Mar)Apr-Nov	80	3085	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	None	None	4.2	(Jan)Mar-Jul	165	1640	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	CT	None	1B.1	Mar-May	10	165	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	CE	FE	1B.1	Apr-Jun	655	2495	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	Sandy	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and not particularly sandy.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	None	None	1B.1	Apr-Jun	15	1475	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay (often), Rocky, Serpentinite	None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented, The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens	marcescent dudleya	CR	FT	1B.2	Apr-Jul	490	1705	Chaparral	Rocky, Volcanic	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and not rocky or volcanic.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia	Santa Monica dudleya	None	FT	1B.1	Mar-Jun	490	5495	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Rocky, Volcanic (sometimes)	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and not rocky or volcanic.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Jul	50	2590	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay (often)	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	CE	FE	1B.1	Apr-Jun	65	2035	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Mesic	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Erysimum insulare	island wallflower	None	None	1B.3	Mar-Jul	0	985	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	None	None	4.2	Jan-Jul(Aug)	0	490	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and above the elevation range of the species.
Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	None	None	4.3	May-Jul	655	4005	Cismontane woodland		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None	None	3.2	Mar-Jun	15	3280	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Jul(Sep)	230	2660	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and not particularly gravelly or sandy. mediate area. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Nov	35	445	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None	None	4.2	Mar-Aug	165	2955	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		Low**.** The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and no trees were observed during the visit. The species has been observed in the immediate area.
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	None	None	4.2	(Mar)May-Jun	10	2955	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Jun	5	4005	Marshes and swamps, Playas, Vernal pools		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	None	None	4.2	Mar-Oct	65	4300	Chaparral		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	None	None	4.2	Mar-Jul(Aug)	100	5905	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland	Openings	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush-mallow	None	None	1B.2	Jun-Jan	605	3740	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. As a shrub the species was not observed on the parcel.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca	white-veined monardella	None	None	1B.3	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	165	5005	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None	None	2B.2	Jan-Jul	15	1640	Marshes and swamps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	None	None	1B.1	May-Jul	900	2035	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and below the elevation range of the species.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Jul	10	3970	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	None	None	1B.2	(Mar)May-Jul	460	4185	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	CE	FE	1B.1	(Feb)Mar-Aug	100	2265	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	None	None	3.2	Mar-Aug	15	985	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None	None	1B.1	Mar-Jun	5	1310	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Polygala cornuta var. fishiae	Fish's milkwort	None	None	4.3	May-Aug	330	3280	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Potentilla multijuga	Ballona cinquefoil	None	None	1A	Jun-Aug	0	5	Meadows and seeps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	50	1310	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	None	None	4.2	Mar-Jul(Aug)	65	3935	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Sagitarria sanfordii	Sandford's arrowhead									
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Jun	50	5020	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas		Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has been little observed in the immediate area.
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	None	None	4.2	Jan-Dec	0	165	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None	None	1B.3	Jun-Oct	985	6595	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland		None. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and below the known elevation range of the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Elevation Low (ft)	Elevation High (ft)	Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Survey Area
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	None	None	2B.2	Jan-Sep	165	2000	Meadows and seeps		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Special-Status Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley 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.	Low. The site lacks habitat for the species as there is no open water.
Aglaothorax longipennis	Santa Monica shieldback katydid	Insects	None	None	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mtns of Southern California.	Inhabit introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.	None. The site has chaparral plants; however, it is fragmented and disturbed. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	None. The site has mixed lacks habitat for the species; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Amphibians	Endangered	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Anniella spp.	California legless lizard	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats. This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex.	Variety of habitats; generally, in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**None.** The genus has been observed in a variety of habitats and there were no moist soil areas

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Generally, south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Variety of habitats; generally, in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**None.** The genus has been observed in a variety of habitats and there were no moist soil areas
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive | WBWG_H-High Priority	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low. The site has shrubland; however it is disturbed and fragmented. Furthermore, there are no buildings, rocky areas or larger trees for roosting.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	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.	Low. The site lacks habitat for the species as there are no cliff-walled canyons or large trees for roosting.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Low.** The site has an open area with sparse vegetation. The species has been frequently observed in the immediate area.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	Insects	None	None		Aquatic; found in riffles of rapid, small to medium clear mountain streams; 2000-5000 ft elev.	Strong preference for inhabiting submerged aquatic mosses.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species and is below 2000-ft.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	Insects	None	None		Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**Low**. A plant genera the species uses (Phacelia) was observed during the field visit.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Crustacean	Threatened	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species. The wetland appeared dry during the site visit and would not have depression pools.
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	Birds	Threatened	Endangered	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Lower montane coniferous forest old growth Redwood.	Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Brennania belkini	Belkin's dune tabanid fly	Insects	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Inhabits coastal sand dunes of Southern California.		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, 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.	None. The areas adjacent to the site are mostly developed, shrubland, or chaparral and not areas the species uses for foraging. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Charadrius nivosus nivosus	western snowy plover	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	Insects	None	None		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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Cicindela senilis frosti	senile tiger beetle	Insects	None	None		Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore.	Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Coccyzus americanus	yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	Threatened	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest		None. The site lacks habitat for the species as there is no forest there.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	Insects	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico.	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFS_S-Sensitive | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Freshwater marshlands.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	Insects	Candidate	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	None. The site is within 1 mile of the coast; however, it is disturbed and fragmented, lacks tree groves and permanent water and therefore unlikely overwintering habitat; no milkweed was observed on the site and therefore it is unlikely breeding habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	Reptiles	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	Low. The site is open; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. Furthermore, it is not rocky and not close to an intermittent stream.
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.		None. The site has a wetland; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and appeared dry during the site visit. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Low. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Eucosma hennei	Henne's eucosman moth	Insects	None	None		Endemic to the El Segundo Dunes (type locality), Los Angeles County.	Larval foodplant is Phacelia ramosissima var austrolitoralis; larvae can be found on woody stems and upper root parts.	None. The site is not in the Segundo Dunes and lacks the foodplant for the species.
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	Fish	Endangered	None	AFS_EN-Endangered | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	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.	None. The site lacks rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Eugnosta busckana	Busck's gallmoth	Insects	None	None		Coastal dunes, coastal scrub		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Low. The site has chaparral; however, it is disturbed and fragmented. Furthermore, the are no cliff faces, high buildings, large trees, or tunnels. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Euphilotes battoides allyni	El Segundo blue butterfly	Insects	Endangered	None		Restricted to remnant coastal dune habitat in Southern California.	Host plant is Eriogonum parvifolium; larvae feed only on the flowers and seeds; used by adults as major nectar source.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species; the plant Eriogonum parvifolium was not observed during the field visit.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	Endangered	None		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.	None. The site has chaparral; however it is disturbed and fragmented and not located in Riverside or San Diego counties. Furthermore, it does not have high densities of the plants it uses as host plants.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Birds	Delisted	Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures.	Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low. The site has wetland although it appeared dry during the field visit. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	Fish	None	None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	Mollusks	None	None		Primarily creeks and rivers and less often lakes. Originally in most of state, now extirpated from Central and Southern California.		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	Mammals	None	None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds and open brushy areas.	Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests.	Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Low. The site lacks habitat for the species. The trees on it are small and are in an open area not protected.
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	Mammals	None	None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.	Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Myotis ciliolabrum	western small-footed myotis	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	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.	Low. The site is brushy and upland; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and the wetland on it provides little to no water.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	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.	Low. The site has wetland; however, it is disturbed and fragmented and the wetland appeared dry during the site visit. It is likely the wetland is not a source of water for much of the year.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Fish	Endangered	None	AFS_EN-Endangered	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Onychobaris langei	Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	Insects	None	None		Known from El Segundo Dunes.		None. The species is known from the Segundo Dunes which is not where the site is located.
Panoquina errans	wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	Insects	None	None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Southern California coastal salt marshes.	Requires moist saltgrass for larval development.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	Birds	None	Endangered		Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County.	Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	Birds	Delisted	Delisted	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | USFS_S-Sensitive	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line.	Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	Mammals	Endangered	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County.	Seems to prefer soils of fine alluvial sands near the ocean, but much remains to be learned.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species. The species has not been observed in the immediate area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Medium**. The site has scattered low bushes and loose soil. The species has been frequently observed in the immediate area.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Rallus longirostris levipes	Light-footed Clapper rail	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	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.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Socalchemmis gertschi	Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	Arachnids	None	None		Known from only 2 localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood (type locality) and Topanga Canyon.		Low. The site is not in the 2 localities where the species has been observed.
Sorex ornatus salicornicus	southern California saltmarsh shrew	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties.	Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	Amphibians	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California.	Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Site
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	Low. The site lacks habitat for the species. The wetland appeared dry during the site visit and not to be a permanent source of water.
Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea	Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil	Insects	None	None		Coastal sand dunes in Los Angeles County.		None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	Mollusks	None	None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County.	Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	None. The site lacks habitat for the species.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low. The site has wetland habitat although it appears dry; and, it is disturbed and fragmented. Furthermore, the species has been little observed in the immediate area.

Appendix C:
Literature Review

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

Special-Status Flora and Wildlife

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), Rarefind 5 link CNDDB Maps and Data (ca.gov)

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) link https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

Special-Status Flora

- Online database of the California Native Plant Society, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants link CNPS Rare Plant Inventory.

Special-Status Wildlife

- CDFW. 2022b. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps link https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range

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

- Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties California (CDFG, CNPS 2006)

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS), A Manual of California Vegetation Online link http://vegetation.cnps.org/

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

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

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

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

Appendix D:
Biologist's Resume and Biologists Statement

Email: msouth@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 303-818-3632

Matthew South

PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

Matthew South founded South Environmental in 2018. He is a certified wildlife biologist and certified arborist with 16 years of professional experience providing natural resources consulting services for a wide variety of clients that include residential, commercial, government, utility, infrastructure, research, and non-profit projects. For the last 13 years, Mr. South has been an environmental consultant in southern California acting as a Wildlife Biologist and Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst. In early 2018 he started South Environmental and has since been supporting clients in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

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

EXPERTISE

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

EDUCATION

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

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Wildlife Biologist, The Wildlife Society 2014

ISA Certified Arborist (WE-12564A) 2019

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

Authorized Desert Tortoise Biologist – Numerous BOs

Unmanned Aircraft System Pilot Certification, FAA #4177603

TRAINING

Wetland Delineation Training Course – The Wetland Institute (2014)

Southwest Willow Flycatcher Workshop, 2017

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

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Southern California Edison (SCE) As-Needed Natural and Cultural Resources Services (2021-ongoing). As a subconsultant on this contract Mr. South has independently conducted dozens of jurisdictional delineations, nesting bird surveys, rare plant survey, and tree surveys in support of the deteriorated poles operations and maintenance contract. He is a lead delineator for SCE and can independently conduct delineations in support of SCE operations, as well as conduct focused surveys for many of Southern California's protected plants and animals.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR) As-Needed Environmental Compliance Services (2012-2018). As part of this contract, Mr. South prepared conservation and biological resources planning documents as well as oversaw the implementation and compliance components of these documents. Most notably, Mr. South was the lead avian biologist for the billion-dollar Perris Dam Remediation Project where he prepared Avian Protection and Avoidance Plan, Feral Hog Management Plan, negotiated environmental mitigation and compensation with both the USFWS and CDFW biologists, conducted protocol surveys for endangered species such as least Bell's vireo, and oversaw the compliance monitoring efforts for the entire 5-years of project construction.

Los Angeles County Flood Control District and Department of Public Works As-Needed Environmental Compliance Services (2014-2018). As part of this contract, Mr. South conducted dozens of biological resources assessments, focused surveys for special-status species, and monitored compliance for a wide variety of water infrastructure project. Notably, Mr. South was the lead biologist for the Eaton Dam Maintenance Projects and for a variety of vegetation management programs within sensitive waterways.

California Coastal Zone Experience (2018-2021).

- Old Chimney Road Development, Santa Monica Mountains LCP (2018-present). Completed a BRA and oak tree survey per the LCP guidelines and presented to the Environmental Review Board (ERB).
- Gold Stone Road Development, Santa Monica Mountain LCP (2019-present). Completed a BRA, oak tree survey, and native tree survey per the LCP guidelines.
- Entrada Road Development, Santa Monica Mountains LCP (2020). Completed a BRA and oak tree survey per the LCP guidelines.
- Schueren Road Development, Santa Monica Mountains LCP (2019-2020). Completed a wetland delineation according to the California Coastal Commission guidelines.
- Decker Edison Road Development, City of Malibu (2020). Completed a BRA per the City of Malibu LCP guidelines.
- Malibou Lake Developments, North Santa Monica Mountains SEA (2020). Completed a biological resources map per the updated SEA guidelines.
- Medley Lane Development, Santa Monica Mountains LCP (2020). Completed a biological inventory per the guidelines of the Santa Monica Mountains LCP.
- Stunt Road Development, Santa Monica Mountains LCP (2018). Completed a BRA per the LCP guidelines.
- Malibou Lake Mountain Club, North Santa Monica Mountains SEA (2018). Completed permit packages for routine maintenance dredging of the lake, including a BRA, Section 404 CWA permit application, and CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Biologist Statement of Required Review Completion and Biological Reporting Standardized Requirements

I attest that I am a Qualified Biologist who meets the following criteria:

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

I also attest that I meet the following CDFW qualifications for botanical field surveyors who analyze sensitive natural communities:

- Knowledge of plant taxonomy and natural community ecology;
- Familiarity with plants of the region, including special status plants;
- Familiarity with natural communities of the region, including sensitive natural communities;
- Experience with the CNDDB, BIOS, and Survey of California Vegetation Classification and Mapping Standards;
- Experience conducting floristic botanical field surveys, or experience conducting such botanical field surveys under the direction of an experienced botanical field surveyor;
- Familiarity with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to plants and plant collecting; and
- Experience analyzing the impacts of projects on native plant species and sensitive natural communities.

I attest that the creation of the Biological Resources Letter/ Full Report complied with the following standardized requirements:

Literature Review

FLORA / FAUNA: The literature review includes relevant information from all of the following databases:

- Federally-listed species with ranges that fall within the project site boundaries, using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) database, if they are identified as a(n):
    - Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species (and their Critical Habitat, if any) under the federal Endangered Species Act, or
    - Birds of Conservation Concern listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- State-listed species or vegetative communities occurring within a nine-quad search of the project site, using positive detection results available from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), if they are identified as a(n):

    - Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species under the California Endangered Species Act,
    - Rare Species under the California Endangered Species Act and the Native Plant Protection Act,
    - California Rare Plant Ranked Species (Ranks 1-3) listed by the California Native Plant Society,
    - Fully Protected Animals listed by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife,
    - Species of Special Concern listed by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife, or
    - Sensitive Natural Communities listed by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife.

- Migratory Birds listed in either the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the State Migratory Bird Protection Act.

- Environmental Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) occurring within a quarter-mile radius of the project site, identified in the following documents:
    - Venice Coastal Zone Specific Plan.
    - ESHAs identified by other agencies (e.g. City of Malibu).

- Documentation and testimonials on sightings from neighbors, agencies, and other databases (e.g. National Park Service for mountain lions (2013 telemetry locations and 2016 home ranges), Global Biodiversity Information Facility, iNaturalist).

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT: The literature review describes the extent of habitat connectivity between on and off-site lands, including relevant information from all of the following references:

- USFWS National Wetlands Mapper.
  California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project.
- South Coast Missing Linkages Program.
    - Regional Report.
    - Linkage Design for the Santa Monica - Sierra Madre Connection.
- Previous Biological Reports prepared for either the project site or nearby project sites.

WATER RESOURCES: The literature review includes relevant information from all of the following references:

- USGS Water Resources.
- USFWS National Wetlands Mapper.
- Hydrology Report (verify with LADBS and BOE on whether the project site will need a W-Permit).

Field Analysis

All field analysis should adhere to the following requirements:

- The entire project site and a 500-foot radius should be surveyed for flora, fauna, wildlife corridors, and water resources. The entire project site must be walked to the extent physically possible. Note if any surveying was conducted through binoculars or other methods due to terrain or trespassing issues.

- Adjoining properties should also be surveyed where direct or indirect project effects could occur, such as those from fuel modification, herbicide application, invasive species, and altered hydrology. Surveys should be conducted within 12 months of this report's submission.

- The date, time of day, duration of the site visit, and weather conditions should be recorded for all field visits conducted. City staff may request additional field analysis if the time spent in the field does not adequately record all resources, or if the results of the surveys and sampling could be affected by season, time of day, or weather conditions.

- FLORA: Reconnaissance surveys and field sampling should comply with the CDFW Survey of California Vegetation (SCV) Classification and Mapping Standards and the deliverables listed in CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Project Deliverables document, including:

    - If applicable to the project site location, applying the hierarchical vegetation classification, vegetation key and crosswalks in the Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California report,
    - Publicly sharing all vegetation data on CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), and
    - Attaching a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Form to the final report for each species identified on the site and is federally-listed, State-listed, sensitive or special status species. A copy of the CNDDB form should also be sent to CDFW.

      The CNDDB accepts digital data in a number of formats including GIS shapefiles, DBF files, Microsoft Access databases, or tabular formats (such as Excel tables). Digital data can be emailed to CNDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. Due to security concerns, the CNDDB (and all of CDFW) cannot receive emails with zip files or Microsoft Access databases attached. Please contact the CNDDB if you have these types of files to submit so they may provide an FTP site for the data transfer). If you are submitting digital data with animal detections, please contact the CNDDB lead zoologist regarding your data submission.

- FAUNA: Surveys should include information on the presence or absence of federally-listed, State-listed, sensitive or special status species likely to be present on or near the project site. If not present, include a statement explaining the theoretical physical/biological basis for the lack of expected species.
    - Include the method used to identify the species (e.g., direct sighting, scat, or calls). Indicate the number and location of individuals detected or estimated.
    - Note if any surveying was conducted through binoculars, or other methods, instead of walking the site due to terrain or trespassing issues.
    - Note if any camera traps were used to record fauna movement or audible calls. Describe the protocols used for the remote camera trap installation and servicing, if applicable.
    - Include a separate discussion for each federally-listed, State-listed, sensitive or special status species that occur or have a medium to high probability of occurring on the site or on land immediately adjacent to the site.

- FAUNA: Reconnaissance surveys and field sampling should comply with vegetation protocols when documenting habitat conditions, including the following:
    - See Appendix B: State & Federal Protocols & Report Requirements for specific species.
    - Publicly sharing all vegetation data on CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS).
    - A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Form must be attached to the final report for each federally-listed, State-listed, sensitive or special status species that was identified on the site. A copy of the CNDDB form shall also be sent to CDFW.

      The CNDDB accepts digital data in a number of formats including GIS shapefiles, DBF files, Microsoft Access databases, or tabular formats (such as Excel tables). Digital data can be emailed to CNDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. Due to security concerns, the CNDDB (and all of CDFW) cannot receive emails with zip files or Microsoft Access databases attached. Please contact the CNDDB if you have these types of files to submit so they may provide an FTP site for the data transfer). If you are submitting digital data with animal detections, please contact the CNDDB lead zoologist regarding your data submission.

- FLORA/FAUNA: Using the terminology and guidance provided in Appendix A, assess the project site's ecological integrity by first identifying Major Ecological Factors (MEFs) and Key Ecological Attributes

(KEAs) on the site. Then select appropriate metrics and indicators to gauge the MEFs and KEAs. Lastly, create a Natural Range of Variability (NRV) to evaluate and rank the ecological integrity of any observed habitats on the project site.

Using Table 1 in Appendix A for reference, include the following key ecological attributes:

- Landscape Context (e.g. connectivity).
- Condition (e.g. disturbance regime, microclimate, habitat quality, vegetation, and hydrology).
- Size (e.g. relative extent).

Using Table 2 in Appendix A for reference, describe and justify the applicable level of assessment:

- Level 1 (Remote or GIS-Based Assessment) - analysis primarily uses remote sensing-based ecological condition indicators and individual stressors (e.g., roads, other impervious surfaces, land use types).
- Level 2 (Rapid Field Assessment) - analysis uses relatively simple quantitative or quantitative indicators that are readily observed in the field, often supplemented by a stressor checklist.
- Level 3 (Intensive Field Assessment) - analysis uses a similar approach as the Level 2 assessment but utilizes more detailed quantitative field measurements and vegetation sampling.

- FLORA/FAUNA: Specific surveys should include information on the presence or absence of endangered, rare, or threatened species (including species of special concern, other listed sensitive species, and migratory birds) likely to be present. Surveys must be performed by biologists with demonstrable knowledge in-field detection of the subject species. When applicable, the biologist should follow protocols and report requirements specified by the specified State or federal agency (see Appendix B). A Species-specific Report must be filled out for each focal species. All analyses must comply with the following protocols, if applicable:
  - CDFW Survey of California Vegetation (SCV) Classification and Mapping Standards;
  - Protocols for Surveying & Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities if the species is listed by CDFW; and/or
  - Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants if the species is listed by USFWS.

- FLORA/FAUNA: The species-specific report should be in a separate document attached in the appendices of the main Biological Report. The report should include the following:
  - All point locations and inferred territories of these species must be included on a map.
  - When a sensitive species is identified on a property, the total number present or an estimate based on the density of individuals must be provided and the location of observed species mapped. It may also be necessary to provide these measurements (through additional fieldwork and/or historical/available data) for off-site areas in order to fully determine the true size and extent of the local population. When feasible, the actual number of individuals should be counted in the field.
  - The number of individual wildlife species should be approximated based on actual sightings and other available signs, such as scat (fecal deposits), tracks, and nests or burrows. The method by which the number of individuals and density of a species is determined must be described in the biological report.

- **Specific Survey Instructions for Mountain Lions *(Puma concolor)*:**
  Describe the methodology used to assess the project site for suitable mountain lion habitat and connectivity potential. If no potential habitat is found, summarize the negative survey results. Surveys should identify:

- Habitat suitable for mountain lion dens, including caves, large natural cavities within rocky areas, or thickets deemed appropriate for use by mountain lions based on size and other characteristics (e.g., proximity to human development, surrounding habitat);
- Evidence of mountain lion presence (e.g., direct observation, tracks, scat, carcasses or bones of prey species) in the vicinity of identified suitable habitat.
- 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. Please reference the Habitat Guidelines for Mule Deer by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies for more information.
- Evidence of mule deer presence (e.g., direct observation, tracks, scat, carcasses).
- The project's potential effects on mountain lions by:
  - Introducing new/additional barriers to dispersal;
  - Constraining wildlife corridors and pinch points leading to severed migration;
  - Contributing to Habitat loss, fragmentation, and encroachment;
    - Discuss the number or acreage of landscape linkages/landscape blocks within the Project area and adjacent areas, referencing CDFW's Natural Landscape Blocks dataset (DS 621) and Essential Connectivity Areas dataset (DS 650).
    - Discuss the acreage of mountain lion habitat suitability (a proxy for mountain lion permeability and use) within the Project area and adjacent areas, referencing CDFW's Mountain Lion Predicted Habitat CWHR dataset (DS 2616) and the Mountain Lion Habitat Suitability dataset for probability of use (DS 2916).
    - Provide an analysis of current landscape intactness (current level of development) around the Project area, and how the Project may impact habitat connectivity or impede mountain lion movement across the landscape to remaining adjacent habitats.
  - Increasing human presence, noise, and lighting, as well as introduction of pets and/or livestock/animal keeping; and
  - Use of herbicides, pesticides, and rodenticides.

- **Specific Survey Instructions for Monarch Butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*):**
  Describe the methodology used to assess the project site for suitable monarch butterfly habitat, both for overwintering sites and breeding zones. If no potential habitat is found, summarize the negative survey results. Surveys should identify:

  Project site located less than 1 mile from the coastline:
  - Habitat suitable for overwintering sites, including eucalyptus trees and native trees listed in the Xerces Guidelines (pages 27-31) along with native plants listed in the Xerces Guidelines (pages 34-35).
  - Use the Habitat Site Assessment protocols in the Xerces Guidelines (pages 19-22).

  Project site located more than 1 mile from the coastline:
  - Habitat suitable for breeding zones, including nectar plants listed in the Xerces Plant List (pages 4-5).
  - Use the Habitat Site Assessment for Pollinator Habitat protocols in the Xerces Pollinator Habitat Evaluation Form.

- **Specific Survey Instructions for Bats (*Chiroptera*):**
  Describe the methodology used to assess the project site for suitable bat habitat, both for day roosts and night roosts. If no potential habitat is found, summarize the negative survey results. Surveys should identify suitable habitat for bats, evidence of bat presence, and proximity of habitat and foraging areas:

- 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.
- Evidence of bat presence (e.g., direct observation (alive or dead), guano deposits, urine stains, vocalizations) in the vicinity of identified suitable habitat.
- The proximity of suitable bat habitat to prime foraging areas, such as water sources (artificial lakes, reservoirs, pools, rivers, drainages or storm channels).

- **Specific Survey Instructions for nesting birds:**
  Describe the methodology used to assess the project site for suitable nesting birds. If no nesting birds are found, summarize the negative survey results. Surveys should identify habitat for nesting birds and evidence of presence of nesting birds:

  - Habitat suitable for nesting birds, including trees, shrubs, and structure overhangs (e.g. roof overhangs on houses and sheds).
  - Evidence of nesting birds (e.g., photos of nests with birds inside).

- WATER RESOURCES (Only for Biological Full Reports): The mapping of wetlands and/or waters of the U.S. can often be completed with site visits and review of aerial photographs and with topographical, vegetation, and soil maps. Under this method wetlands and/or waters of the U.S. are conservatively identified to extend to the outermost limit of riparian vegetation (canopy drip line or scrub line boundary), hydric soils, or the defined bed and bank of a drainage feature, whichever is greatest.
  - Adjoining properties should also be surveyed where direct or indirect project effects could occur, such as those from fuel modification or altered hydrology.
  - A discussion of any significant limitations to each of the surveys performed, such as timing, season, or inability to access or observe portions of the property or observe adjacent properties. All reports should acknowledge the existence of time and seasonal variations such that not all species on the site would be detected. Include all ephemeral streams and waterways, if any occur on the project site.
  - A map of the property depicting the areas surveyed, if applicable. A map should be included when transects, quadrat sampling, or sample points are used.

- WATER RESOURCES (Only for Biological Full Reports): Reconnaissance surveys and field sampling should comply with standardized protocols when documenting water resources, including the following:
  - Hydrogeomorphic Model (HGM) - the traditional method for assessing wetlands, vernal pools and subtidal habitats, and intertidal areas with little vegetated cover.
  - California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) - a rapid assessment method for monitoring the conditions of wetlands throughout California. May not be appropriate for assessing biophysical functions of water resources, vernal pools, ephemeral streams, and seasonal depressional wetlands.
  - A full wetland delineation survey following the US Army Corps of Engineers standards, including soil testing, may be required if the boundaries of the wetlands are not easily discernible through a basic wetland survey.

- WATER RESOURCES (Only for Biological Full Reports): If vernal pool habitat is suspected, a survey should be required to determine the presence/absence of vernal pools utilizing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Vernal Pool Guidelines.
  - Surveys for vernal pools should occur during the winter months when the pools are typically inundated. Historical photos and additional research may be necessary on a case-by-case basis.
  - The entire vernal pool watershed should be surveyed and mapped. The vernal pool map must be delineated using standard survey techniques or GPS.
  - Identification of the presence/absence of vernal pool plant and animal species, should be done, where appropriate. Techniques include, but are not limited to, cyst sampling in dry pools,

presence/absence of mima-mound topography, and/or historical indicators.
    - Reference A Draft Regional Guidebook for Applying the Hydrogeomorphic Approach to Assessing Wetland Functions of Vernal Pool Depressional Wetlands in Southern California for additional guidance.
    - When a formal wetland delineation is completed, a separate wetland delineation map is required in addition to showing the extent of wetlands on the Map. Datasheets or other information that was used to complete the delineation should be provided in addition to the mapping.

- Base imagery on any maps should have a minimum 10-meter accuracy and be generated within 12 months of when this report is submitted.

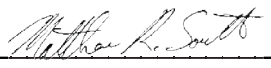
    - Acceptable scales are 1" = 20' through 1" = 200'. The maximum allowable size of the map sheet is 48" x 36". Each map should include a bar and number scale. Regardless of the scale used, the map must be legible. Note: Scale should be appropriate to fit the entire project on one sheet and to clearly view the resources and legend.
    - A multiple sheet map is acceptable if the map cannot be placed on a single sheet. All multiple sheet maps must have a larger scale, single sheet index map showing the relationship of all detail sheets.
    - Illustrate both existing (solid lines) and proposed (dashed lines) parcel boundaries.

- The Comprehensive Observed Species List should separate flora from fauna and include the following components on the table:

    - Scientific Name and Common Name
    - Sensitivity Ranking, as deemed by State or Federal agencies (CDFW, USFWS, California Coastal Commission, etc.) and Conservation Status
    - Preferred habitat requirements (i.e. vegetation, soil, elevation range, etc.)
    - Verified On-Site (Yes/No) - direct verification / indirect evidence
    - Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or Low/Medium/High/Unlikely)
    - The factual basis for determination of occurrence potential - for example, "the site contains no habitat suitable for coastal dunes milk-vetch".

Any deviations from the above standards have been detailed and justified in the Biological Letter/ Full Report.

17488, 17502 Revello Dr. and 17501 Posetano Dr.
Project Address

Matthew R. South 
Lead Biologist

7/25/2022
Date

APPENDIX A - Ecological Integrity Assessment

Evaluate and rank the ecological integrity of any observed habitats using Table 1 for reference. Describe and justify the applicable level of assessment using Table 2 for reference.

KEY TERMINOLOGY

- **Major Ecological Factors (MEF)** broadly describe characteristics of the ecosystem. For basic models of general ecosystem types, identification of MEFs may be sufficient for describing the ecosystem and identifying the indicators.

- **Ecosystem drivers** are major external driving forces such as climate, hydrology, and natural disturbance regimes (e.g., hurricanes, droughts, fire) that have large-scale influences on natural ecosystems.

- **Key Ecological Attributes (KEA)** of an ecosystem are subsets of major ecological factors that are critical to a particular aspect of the ecosystem's response to both natural ecological processes and disturbances and human-caused disturbances. Alterations to key ecological attributes can lead to the degradation or loss of that ecosystem. KEAs are helpful for detailed models of specific ecosystem types.

  For example, in the 2015 State Wildlife Action Plan, KEAs in the South Coast Province are:
  - Area and extent of community
  - Community structure and composition
  - Connectivity among communities and ecosystems
  - Fire regime
  - Hydrological regime
  - Nutrient concentrations and dynamics
  - Successional dynamics
  - Soil quality and sediment deposition regime
  - Surface water flow regime
  - Water level fluctuations

- **Indicators** are a select subset of measurable ecosystem features or processes that are particularly information-rich in that their values are indicative of the integrity of the larger ecological system to which they belong. Indicators are typically chosen across all MEFs and KEAs.

  - **Focal taxa** are a special kind of indicator that, by virtue of their sensitivity or exposure to stress, their association with other taxa, or their life history characteristics, might serve as useful indicator species of ecological integrity. Focal taxa include foundation species, keystone species, and ecosystem engineers.

  - **Metrics** are the specific form of an indicator, specifying both a) the measures needed to evaluate the indicator, and b) the assessment points and ratings by which those measures are informative of the integrity of the ecosystem. For example, measures of percent cover and coefficients of conservatism are needed for each species when applying the floristic quality index metric; the metric defines the particular equation (e.g., weighted mean C) and the assessment points that determine the rating assigned to the values (e.g., a particular range of weighted mean C values = A-rating). Ultimately, any assessment or monitoring of ecological integrity needs to specify the metric used for any indicator.

    Metrics that measure a key ecological attribute and are sensitive to changes from stressors are referred to as "**Condition metrics**;" that is, metrics that directly measure changes to the KEAs or MEFs (e.g., hydroperiod, species richness, coarse woody debris). In contrast, "**stressor**

metrics" directly measure stressors (e.g., number of ditches in a wetland, cut stumps in a forest), which are used to infer the condition or integrity of the system.

    - **Focal Resources** are resources that, by virtue of their special protection, public appeal, or other management significance, are important for monitoring regardless of current threats or whether they are indicative of ecosystem integrity.

- **Stressors** are physical, chemical, or biological perturbations to a system that are either foreign to that system, or natural to the system but applied at an excessive or deficient level. Stressors cause significant changes in the ecological components, patterns, and processes within natural systems. Examples include water withdrawal, sea-level rise, invasive exotic species, land-use change, and water pollution.

SAMPLE KEY ECOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES
(not an inclusive list - assessment may select other KEAs not listed below)

- **Landscape Context**
    - ***Landscape Connectivity*** - Intact natural conditions support physical and biological dynamics occurring across diverse environmental conditions.
    - ***Landscape Condition*** - Land use impacts vary in their intensity, affecting ecological dynamics.

- **Condition**
    - ***Fire Regime*** - Departure from a mixture of age classes predicted under NRV indicates an uncharacteristic disturbance regime and declining integrity.
    - ***Native Species Composition*** - Invasive annual vegetation displaces natural composition and provides fine fuels that significantly increase the spread of catastrophic fire.

- **Size**
    - ***Relative Extent*** - Proportion of change from conversion to other land covers.

TABLE 1: General Ecological Integrity Assessment definitions of reference conditions.
(Source: Faber-Langendoen, D., W. Nichols, J. Rocchio, K. Walz, and J. Lemly. 2016. An Introduction to NatureServe's Ecological Integrity Assessment Method. NatureServe, Arlington, VA. 33 p.)

RANK	DESCRIPTION
A (Intact, Excellent)	Occurrence or observation meets reference conditions with respect to major ecological factors functioning within the bounds of natural disturbance regimes. Characteristics include: ● **landscape context** contains natural habitats that are essentially unfragmented (reflective of intact ecological processes) and with little to no stressors; ● **condition**, including vegetation structure and composition, soil status, and hydrological function are well within natural ranges of variation; invasives (non-natives) are essentially absent or have negligible negative impact; and a comprehensive set of key plant and animal indicators are present; ● **size** is very large or much larger than the minimum dynamic area.
B (Minimally Disturbed, Good)	Occurrence or observation is not among the highest quality examples, but nevertheless exhibits favorable characteristics with respect to major ecological factors functioning within the bounds of natural disturbance regimes. Characteristics include: ● **landscape context** contains largely natural habitats that are minimally fragmented with few stressors; ● **condition**, including vegetation structure and composition, soils, and hydrology are functioning within natural ranges of variation; invasives and non-natives are present in only minor amounts, or have minor negative impact; and many key plant and animal indicators are present; ● **size** is large or above the minimum dynamic area.
C (Moderately Disturbed, Fair)	Occurrence or observation has a number of unfavorable characteristics with respect to major ecological factors and natural disturbance regimes. Characteristics include: ● **landscape context** contains natural habitats that are moderately fragmented, with several stressors; ● **condition**, including vegetation structure and composition, soils, and hydrology are altered somewhat outside their natural range of variation; invasives and non-natives may be a sizeable minority of the species abundance, or have moderately negative impacts; and many key plant and animal indicators are absent; ● **size** is small or below, but near the minimum dynamic area. Some management is needed to maintain or restore these major ecological factors.
D (Severely Disturbed, Poor)	Occurrence or observation has severely altered characteristics (but still meets minimum criteria for the type) with respect to major ecological factors and natural disturbance regimes. Characteristics include: ● **landscape context** contains little natural habitat, is very fragmented, with many stressors; ● **condition**, including vegetation structure and composition, soils, and hydrology are severely altered well beyond their natural range of variation; invasives or non-natives exert a strong negative impact; and most, if not all, key plant and animal indicators are absent; ● **size** is very small or well below the minimum dynamic area. There may be little long-term conservation value without substantial restoration, and such restoration may be difficult or uncertain.

TABLE 2: Summary of 3-level approach to conducting ecological integrity assessments. (Source: Faber-Langendoen, D., W. Nichols, J. Rocchio, K. Walz, and J. Lemly. 2016. An Introduction to NatureServe's Ecological Integrity Assessment Method. NatureServe, Arlington, VA. 33 p ; Adapted from: Brooks et al. 2004, U.S. EPA 2006).

LEVEL 1: REMOTE ASSESSMENT	**LEVEL 2: RAPID ASSESSMENT**	**LEVEL 3: INTENSIVE ASSESSMENT**
General Description: Remote or GIS-based assessment	*General Description:* Rapid field-based assessment	*General Description:* Intensive field-based assessment
Evaluates: Integrity of both on and off-site conditions around individual sites/occurrences using: ● Indicators on-site that are visible with remote sensing data ● Indicators in the surrounding landscape / watershed	*Evaluates:* Integrity of individual sites using relatively simple field indicators ● Very rapid assessment (visual observations with narrative) ● Rapid assessment (standard indicators) ● Hybrid assessment (rapid + some intensive indicators; e.g., vegetation data from plots)	*Evaluates:* Integrity of individual sites using quantitative, sometimes complex, field indicators ● Metrics based on detailed knowledge of historic NRV and statistically analyzed data ● Quantitative field sampling methods
Based on: ● GIS and remote sensing data ● Layers typically include: land cover, land use, ecosystem types ● Stressor metrics (e.g., roads, other impervious surfaces, land use types)	*Based on:* ● On-site condition metrics (e.g., vegetation, hydrology, and soils) ● Landscape and buffer metrics ● Stressor metrics (e.g., ditching, road crossings, and pollutant inputs)	*Based on:* ● On-site condition metrics (e.g., vegetation, hydrology, and soils) ● Landscape and buffer metrics ● Stressor metrics (e.g., ditching, road crossings, and pollutant inputs)
Potential uses: ● Identify priority sites Identify status and trends of acreages across the landscape ● Identify condition of ecosystem types across the landscape Informs targeted restoration and monitoring	*Potential uses:* ● Relatively inexpensive field observations across many sites ● Informs monitoring for implementation of restoration, mitigation, or management projects ● Landscape/watershed planning ● General conservation and management planning	*Potential uses:* ● Detailed field observations, with repeatable measurements, and statistical interpretations ● Identify status and trends of ecosystems ● Inform monitoring for restoration, mitigation, and management projects

APPENDIX B - State & Federal Protocols & Report Requirements

Surveys of threatened, endangered, rare, or other sensitive species must be performed by biologists with demonstrable knowledge in-field detection of the subject species. If the project site has the potential for any of the following species to occur on-site, then the biologist should comply with the following protocols and report requirements specified by the listed State or federal agency for said species. The species-specific report should be summarized in the Fauna Section of the Full Biological Report and attached as an appendix.

INVERTEBRATES

Aquatic Mollusk Species

- Survey Protocol For Aquatic Mollusk Species: Preliminary Inventory & Presence/Absence Sampling (Bureau of Land Management, 7/2008)

Morro Shoulderband Snail

- Interim Survey Guidelines for the Morro Shoulderband Snail (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 6/2003)

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

- Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 7/1999)

Vernal Pool Branchiopods

- Interim Survey Guidelines to Permittees for Recovery Permits under Section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act for the Vernal Pool Brachiopods (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 4/1996)

AMPHIBIANS

Arroyo Toad

- Survey Protocol for the Arroyo Toad (US Fish & Wildlife Service)

California Red-legged Frog

- Revised Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog (US Fish & Wildlife Service, August 2005)

California Tiger Salamander

- Interim Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for Determining Presence or a Negative Finding of the California Tiger Salamander (US Fish & Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game, 10/2003)

Del Norte Salamander

- Survey Protocol for the Del Norte Salamander (US Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management)

Santa Cruz long-toed Salamander

- Sampling Procedures for Determining Presence or Absence of the Santa Cruz long-toed Salamander (Dept. of Fish and Game, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 5/1993)

Shasta Salamander

- Survey Protocol for the Shasta Salamander (US Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management)

Siskiyou Mountains Salamander

- Survey Protocol for the Siskiyou Mountains Salamander (US Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management)

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog

- Considerations for Conserving the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 05/2018)

Rana Boylii

- Visual Encounter Survey Protocol for Rana Boylii in Lotic Environments (University of California, Davis, 06/2017)

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog

- A Standardized Approach for Habitat Assessments and Visual Encounter Surveys for the Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 05/2002)

REPTILES

Barefoot Banded Gecko

- Survey Protocol for the Barefoot Banded Gecko (California Department of Fish and Game, 2011)

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard

- Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard Survey Protocol (California Department of Fish and Game, 2019)

Mojave Desert Tortoise

- Preparing for Any Action that May Occur within the Range of the Mojave Desert Tortoise (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2019)

Western Pond Turtle

- Draft USGS Western Pond Turtle Visual Survey Protocol for the Southcoast Ecoregion (US Geological Survey, 2006)

Giant Garter Snake

- Replacement and Restoration Guidelines for the Giant Garter Snake (US Fish & Wildlife Service)
- Items Necessary for Formal Consultation for the Giant Garter Snake (US Fish & Wildlife Service)
- Avoidance & Minimization Measures During Construction for the Giant Garter Snake (US Fish & Wildlife Service)
- Information to Include in a Monitoring Report for the Giant Garter Snake (US Fish & Wildlife Service)

BIRDS

Northern Goshawk

- Northern Goshawk Inventory and Monitoring Technical Guide (US Forest Service, 6/2006)

Golden Eagle

- Protocol for Golden Eagle Occupancy, Reproduction, and Prey Population Assessment (Driscoll, 2010)
- USFWS Interim Golden Eagle Inventory and Monitoring Protocols; and Other Recommendations (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2010)

Bald Eagle

- Protocol for Evaluating Bald Eagle Habitat and Populations in California (Garcia and Associates & PG&E, 2004)
- Bald Eagle Nesting Territory Survey Form and Instructions (Dept. of Fish and Game, 2010)

Tricolored Blackbird

- Staff Guidance Regarding Avoidance of Impacts to Tricolored Blackbird Breeding Colonies on Agricultural Fields in 2015 (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2015)

Swainson's Hawks

- Swainson's Hawk Survey Protocols, Impact Avoidance, and Minimization Measures for Renewable

Energy Projects in the Antelope Valley of Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California (California Energy Commission and Department of Fish and Wildlife, June 2, 2010)

Burrowing Owl

- Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (Dept. of Fish and Game, March 7, 2012)
- Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation(Dept. of Fish and Game, 10/1995)
- Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (The California Burrowing Owl Consortium, 1993)

Great Gray Owl

- Survey Protocol for the Great Gray Owl in the Sierra Nevada of California (US Forest Service, 5/2000)

Northern Spotted Owls

- Protocol for Surveying Proposed Management Activities that May Impact Northern Spotted Owls (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2012)

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997)

Willow Flycatcher

- A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (US Geological Survey, 2010)
- Willow Flycatcher Survey Protocol for California (HL Bombay et al., 5/2003)

Least Bell's Vireo

- Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001)

Marbled Murrelets

- Methods for Surveying Marbled Murrelets in Forests: A Revised Protocol of Land Management and Research (Pacific Seabird Group, 1/2003)

MAMMALS

American Marten, Fisher, Lynx, and Wolverine

- American Marten, Fisher, Lynx, and Wolverine: Survey Methods for Their Detection (USDA Forest Service, 8/1995)

Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat

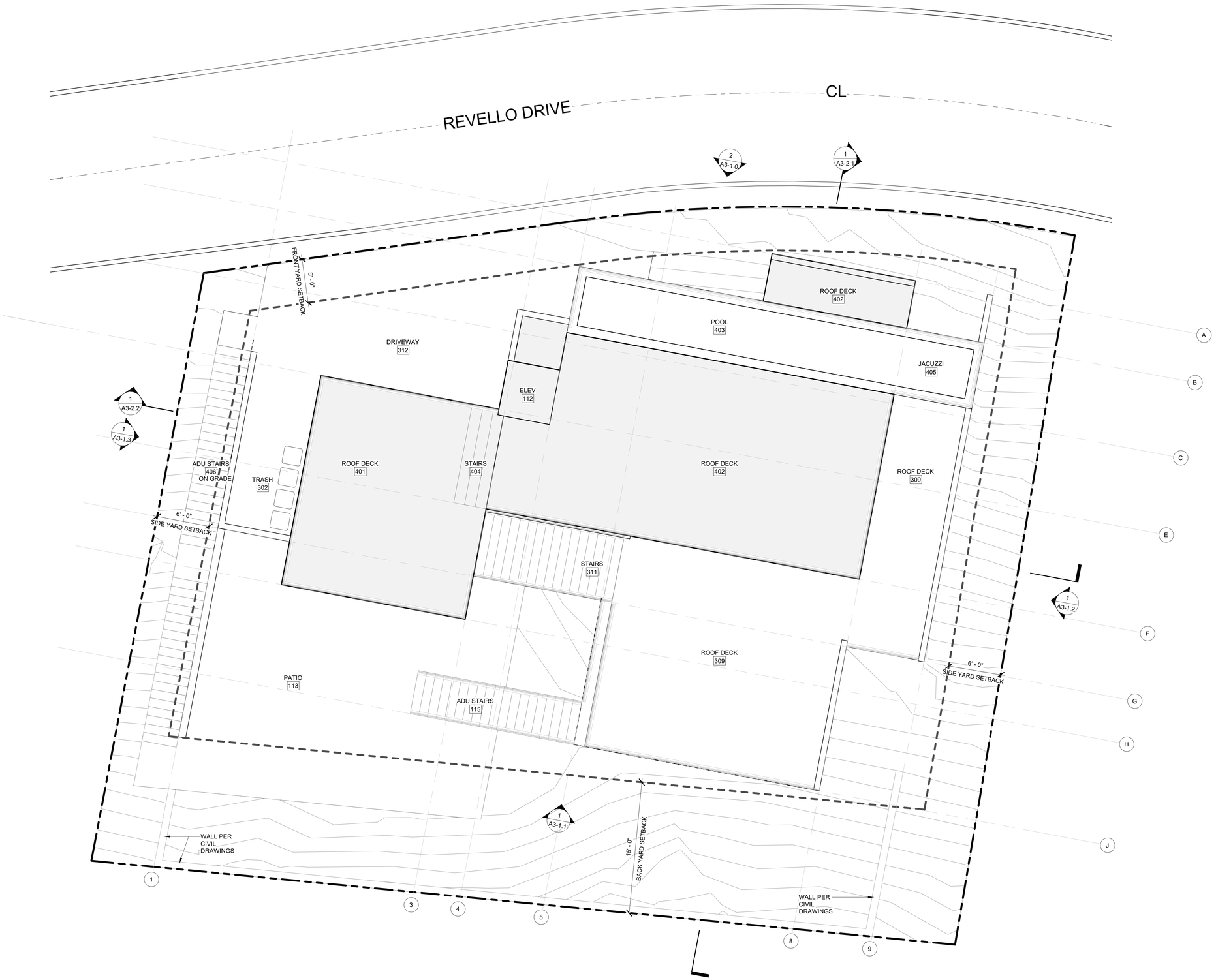
- Survey Protocol for the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 4/1996)

San Joaquin Kit Fox

- San Joaquin Kit Fox Survey Protocol for the Northern Range (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 6/1999)
- Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 6/1999)
- San Joaquin Kit Fox Habitat Evaluation Forms (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 6/2001)

Appendix E:
Site Plans

Site #1



N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

1201 Montana Ave. #202
Santa Monica, CA 90403
t 310.578.8488 f 310.578.8477
MayesOffice.com

OWNER
REVELLO 18 LLC
18 PARNELL AVENUE, SUITE 100
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

SURVEYOR
FERRER & ASSOCIATES
16388 COLIMA RD. #206 UNIT L
HACIENDA HEIGHTS, CA 91745
TEL: 626.437.0038

GEOLOGY ENGINEER
STONEY MILLER
CONSULTANTS, INC.
GEOFIRM
33 JOURNEY, SUITE 200
ALISO VIEJO, CA 92656
TEL: 949.380.4886

17502 REVELLO DR
PACIFIC PALISADES, CA
90272

NEW SITE PLAN

ISSUE AND DATE:
2/22/2022 1:44:47 PM

PROJECT STATUS:
IN-PROGRESS

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET NO: **A1-1.2**

Site #2

1 NEW SITE PLAN

SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MAYES OFFICE

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OWNER

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SURVEYOR

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GEOFIRM
33 JOURNEY, SUITE 200
ALISO VIEJO, CA 92656
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17488 REVELLO DR
PACIFIC PALISADES, CA
90272

NEW SITE PLAN

ISSUE AND DATE:
2/22/2022 1:43:25 PM

PROJECT STATUS:
IN-PROGRESS

SCALE: **3/16" = 1'-0"**
SHEET NO: **A1-1.2**

Site #3

1 NEW SITE PLAN

SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MAYES OFFICE

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OWNER

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17488 REVELLO DR
PACIFIC PALISADES, CA
90272

NEW SITE PLAN

ISSUE AND DATE:
2/22/2022 1:43:25 PM

PROJECT STATUS:
IN-PROGRESS

SCALE: **3/16" = 1'-0"**
SHEET NO: **A1-1.2**

Appendix F:
Releve Forms

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised April 27, 2017)

Highlighted fields should be entered and maintained with survey points for reporting

For Office Use: | **Final database #:** | **Final vegetation type:** Alliance _____ Association

I. LOCATIONAL/ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION — circle: (Relevé) or RA

Database #: | **Date:** 8-23-22 | **Name of recorder:** Matthew South | **Other surveyors:**

Allocation UID: | **Location Name:**

GPS name: _____ For Relevé only: **Bearing°**, left axis at ID point____ **of Long / Short** side

UTME ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **UTMN** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **Zone: 10** **NAD83** GPS error: **ft./ m./ PDOP** ____

Decimal degrees: **LAT** 34.040450 **LONG** 118.557628

GPS within stand? (Yes) / **No** If No, cite from GPS to stand: distance (m) ____ bearing ° ____ inclination ° ____

and record: **Base point ID** _____ **Projected UTMs: UTME** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **UTMN** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Camera Name: **Cardinal photos at ID point:**

Other photos:

Stand Size (acres): (<1), 1-5, >5 | **Plot Size (m²):** 100 / _____ | **Plot Shape** ____ x ____ m | **RA Radius** ____ m

Exposure, Actual °: 45 NE NW SE SW Flat Variable | **Steepness, Actual °:** 5 0° (1-5°) > 5-25° > 25

Topography: Macro: top upper (mid) lower bottom | **Micro:** convex flat (concave) undulating

Geology code: _____ **Soil Texture code:** _____ | (Upland) or **Wetland/Riparian** (circle one)

Restoration code: (1-None obvious) 2-Juniper removal 3-Grass/forbs seeding 4-Shrub/tree planting 5-Thinning (pine, juniper) 6-Other

% Surface cover: (Incl. outcrops) (>60cm diam) (25-60cm) (7.5-25cm) (2mm-7.5cm) (Incl sand, mud)

H_20: **BA Stems:** **Litter:** **Bedrock:** **Boulder:** **Stone:** **Cobble:** **Gravel:** **Fines:** **=100%**

% Current year bioturbation _____ **Past bioturbation present?** Yes / (No) | **% Hoof punch** _____

Fire evidence: Yes / (No) (circle one) If yes, describe in Site history section, including date of fire, if known.

Site history, stand age, comments:

Fuel modification zone near existing home. A lot of plants removed and a lot of ornamental species present.

Next to Revello Dr. Previous landslide area

Disturbance code / Intensity (L,M,H): ____/___ ____/___ ____/___ ____/___ ____/___ **"Other"** _____/___

II. HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Tree DBH : T1 (<1" dbh), T2 (1-6" dbh), T3 (6-11" dbh), T4 (11-24" dbh), T5 (>24" dbh), T6 multi-layered (T3 or T4 layer under T5, >60% cover)

Shrub: S1 seedling (<3 yr. old), S2 young (<1% dead), S3 mature (1-25% dead), S4 decadent (>25% dead)

Herbaceous: H1 (<12" plant ht.), H2 (>12" ht.)

III. INTERPRETATION OF STAND

Field-assessed vegetation Alliance name: Does not meet membership rules for any

Field-assessed Association name (optional): _____

Adjacent Alliances/direction: _____/_____, _____/_____

Confidence in Alliance identification: L M (H) **Explain:** Area is highly disturbed and not natural state

Phenology (E,P,L): Herb____ Shrub____ Tree____ **Other identification or mapping information:**

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised April 27, 2017)

Database #: _____ SPECIES SHEET

IV. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

% NonVasc cover:____ **Total % Vasc Veg cover:**_____

% Cover - **Conifer tree / Hardwood tree:** ____/____ **Regenerating Tree:** _____ **Shrub:** 70 **Herbaceous:** 50

Height Class - Conifer tree / Hardwood tree: ____/____ **Regenerating Tree:** _____ **Shrub:** _____ **Herbaceous:** _____

Height classes: 1=<1/2m, 2=1/2-1m, 3=1-2m, 4=2-5m, 5=5-10m, 6=10-15m, 7=15-20m, 8=20-35m, 9=35-50m, 10=>50m

Stratum categories: T=Tree, A = SApling, E = SEedling, S = Shrub, H= Herb, N= Non-vascular

% Cover Intervals for reference: r = trace, + = <1%, 1-5%, >5-15%, >15-25%, >25-50%, >50-75%, >75% no trees

Stratum	Species	% cover	C	Final species determination
S	Coast prickly pear	20		Rel. Cover (RC): 29%
S	Bamboo	15		RC = 21%
S	Laurel sumac	8		
S	Bougainvillea	6		
S	Buckwheat (coastal)	12		RC = 17%
S	Lemonade berry	5		
S	Cudweed sagebrush			
S	Tree tobacco	3		
	Total	69%		
H	Russian thistle	20		
H	Chicory	10		
H	Mustard	20		
H	Avena	5		
	Total	55%		

Unusual species: _____

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised April 27, 2017)

Highlighted fields should be entered and maintained with survey points for reporting

For Office Use: | **Final database #:** | **Final vegetation type:** Alliance _____ Association _____

I. LOCATIONAL/ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION — circle: **Relevé** or **RA**

Database #:

Date: 8-23-22

Name of recorder: Matthew South

Other surveyors:

Allocation UID:

Location Name: Revello Drive

GPS name: _____

For Relevé only: **Bearing°**, left axis at ID point____ **of Long / Short** side

UTME ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **UTMN** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **Zone: 10 NAD83** GPS error: **ft./ m./ PDOP** ____

Decimal degrees: **LAT** 34.040402 **LONG** 118.558016

GPS within stand? **Yes** / **No** If No, cite from GPS to stand: distance (m) ____ bearing ° ____ inclination ° ____

and record: **Base point ID** _____ **Projected UTMs: UTME** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ **UTMN** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Camera Name: **Cardinal photos at ID point:**

Other photos:

Stand Size (acres): <1, 1-5, >5 | **Plot Size (m²):** 100 / _____ | **Plot Shape** ____ x ____ m | **RA Radius** ____ m

Exposure, Actual °: N/S NE NW SE SW Flat Variable | **Steepness, Actual °:** 5 0° 1-5° ≥5-25° >25

Topography: Macro: top upper mid lower bottom | **Micro:** convex flat concave undulating

Geology code: _____ **Soil Texture code:** _____ | Upland or **Wetland/Riparian** (circle one)

Restoration code: 1-None obvious 2-Juniper removal 3-Grass/forbs seeding 4-Shrub/tree planting 5-Thinning (pine, juniper) 6-Other

% Surface cover: (Incl. outcrops) (>60cm diam) (25-60cm) (7.5-25cm) (2mm-7.5cm) (Incl sand, mud)

H20: **BA Stems:** **Litter:** **Bedrock:** **Boulder:** **Stone:** **Cobble:** **Gravel:** **Fines:** **=100%**

% Current year bioturbation _____ **Past bioturbation present?** Yes / No | **% Hoof punch** _____

Fire evidence: Yes / No (circle one) If yes, describe in Site history section, including date of fire, if known.

Site history, stand age, comments:

Fuel modification zone next to Road (Revello) and existing homes surrounding. Is a previous landslide area. Within 500-ft of the Ocean. Heavily altered, lots of ornamentals and ruderal vegetation

Disturbance code / Intensity (L,M,H): ____/____ ____/____ ____/____ ____/____ ____/____ **"Other"** _____/____

II. HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Tree DBH : T1 (<1" dbh), T2 (1-6" dbh), T3 (6-11" dbh), T4 (11-24" dbh), T5 (>24" dbh), T6 multi-layered (T3 or T4 layer under T5, >60% cover)

Shrub: S1 seedling (<3 yr. old), S2 young (<1% dead), S3 mature (1-25% dead), S4 decadent (>25% dead)

Herbaceous: H1 (<12" plant ht.), H2 (>12" ht.)

III. INTERPRETATION OF STAND

Field-assessed vegetation Alliance name: Does not meet membership rules for any

Field-assessed Association name (optional): _____

Adjacent Alliances/direction: _____/_____, _____/_____

Confidence in Alliance identification: L M H **Explain:** Area is highly disturbed / developed

Phenology (E,P,L): Herb____ **Shrub**____ **Tree**____ **Other identification or mapping information:**

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised April 27, 2017)

Database #: _____ SPECIES SHEET

IV. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

% NonVasc cover:____ **Total % Vasc Veg cover:**_____

% Cover - **Conifer tree / Hardwood tree:** ____/____ **Regenerating Tree:** 5 **Shrub:** 50 **Herbaceous:** 30

Height Class - Conifer tree / Hardwood tree: ____/____ **Regenerating Tree:** ____ **Shrub:** ____ **Herbaceous:** ____

Height classes: 1=<1/2m, 2=1/2-1m, 3=1-2m, 4=2-5m, 5=5-10m, 6=10-15m, 7=15-20m, 8=20-35m, 9=35-50m, 10=>50m

Stratum categories: T=Tree, A = SApling, E = SEedling, S = Shrub, H= Herb, N= Non-vascular

% Cover Intervals for reference: r = trace, + = <1%, 1-5%, >5-15%, >15-25%, >25-50%, >50-75%, >75%

Stratum	Species	% cover	C	Final species determination
T	Blue Gum	4		
S	Coast Prickly Pear	8		Relative Cover (RC) = 16%
S	lemonade Berry	18		RC = 36%
S	Laurel sumac	5		RC = 10%
S	Jade	10		RC = 20%
S	Bougainvillea	2		RC = 4%
S	Yucca (ornamental)	4		
S	Tree Tobacco	1		
S	Ceanothus	2		
~~S~~	Total	50		
H	Russian thistle	5		
H	Croton	4		
H	Chicory (white)	4		
H	Mustard	5		
H	Bermuda grass	5		
H	Sponge	5		
H	iceplant	3		

Unusual species: _____