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Appendix K  
Biotic Resources



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Appendix K-1  
Biological Assessment



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## BIOLOGICAL SITE ASSESSMENT

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NBC Universal Evolution Plan  
Los Angeles, California

Prepared For:

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September 2010

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Project Site Location</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Proposed Project Description</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3 Study Objectives</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0 METHODS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.1 Data Compilation and Background Research</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.2 Field Survey</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.1 Physical Characteristics</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1.1 Historic Conditions	9
3.1.2 Current Conditions	9
<b>3.2 Natural Communities and Features</b>	<b>10</b>
3.2.1 Plant Communities	10
3.2.2 Wildlife	16
3.2.3 Hydrologic Features	17
<b>4.0 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1 Plants and Vegetation</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1.1 Protected Trees	20
4.1.2 Special Status Plants	28
4.1.3 Sensitive Natural Communities	29
<b>4.2 Wildlife</b>	<b>34</b>
4.2.1 Special Status Wildlife	34
4.2.2 Wildlife Movement	45
<b>4.3 Jurisdictional Features</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>5.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5.1 Significance Thresholds</b>	<b>50</b>



<b>5.2 Project Design Features</b>	<b>51</b>
5.2.1 Protected Tree Regulations	51
5.2.2 Locally Designated Habitat	57
5.2.3 Hillside Open Space Area	57
5.2.4 Avoidance and Salvage of Sensitive Reptile Species	57
<b>5.3 Summary of Project Actions Potentially Resulting in Impacts</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>5.4 Plants and Vegetation</b>	<b>59</b>
5.4.1 Protected Trees	59
5.4.2 Special Status Plants	62
5.4.3 Sensitive Plant Communities	63
5.4.4 Other Plant Communities	65
<b>5.5 Wildlife</b>	<b>65</b>
5.5.1 Common Wildlife	65
5.5.2 Special Status Wildlife	65
5.5.3 Wildlife Movement	67
<b>5.6 Jurisdictional Features</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>6.0 Mitigation Measures</b>	<b>68</b>

## APPENDICES

Appendix A. Special Status Species and Natural Communities Reported to Occur, or with Potential to Occur, in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Appendix B1. Floral Compendium

Appendix B2. Faunal Compendium

Appendix C. Site Photographs

Appendix D. PCR Rare Plant Survey Report, July 12, 2006

Appendix E. NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010

Appendix F. NBC Universal Evolution Plan Raptor Survey, July 2008

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1. Project Location Map.....3

Figure 2. Plant Communities and Site Features .....12

Figure 3. Protected Trees .....21

Figure 4. Sensitive Plant Species .....32

Figure 5. Sensitive Species in the Project Vicinity .....33

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. City Protected Trees in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario .....22

Table 2. Trees That May Become Protected Per City Code Criteria by 2030 in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario.....22

Table 3. Summary of Coast Live Oak Trees Meeting the State Oak Woodlands Statute and/or County Oak Tree Ordinance in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario Per County Code Criteria..25

Table 4. Coast Live Oak Trees That May Become Protected Per County Code Criteria by 2030 in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario.....26

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Universal City Studios LLLP, L.P. (the “Applicant”) is proposing the NBC Universal Evolution Plan, a development program that meets the future needs of existing on-site businesses as well as the establishment of a new residential community that contributes to meeting the future housing needs of the eastern San Fernando Valley. In overview, the NBC Universal Evolution Plan (the “Project”), is a mixed-use development consisting of approximately 2.01 million net square feet of various types of new commercial uses (approximately 2.65 million square feet of new commercial development less 638,000 square feet of demolition), and 2,937 multi-family residential units. The Project proposes new development across all of the major types of land uses that occur on, and adjacent to, the Project Site; e.g., amphitheater, entertainment retail, entertainment, studio, studio office, office, hotel uses, in addition to the introduction of residential and neighborhood serving uses to the Project Site. This proposed new development would be supported by additional parking facilities and improvements to the on-site circulation system.

### **1.1 Project Site Location**

The Project is proposed to be developed on an approximately 391-acre site, which is located two miles north of Hollywood and 10 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles, in central Los Angeles County (the “Project Site”). The Project Site is also located approximately 1.5 miles south and east of the junction of U.S. Route 101 (Hollywood Freeway) and State Route 134 (Ventura Freeway). The Project Site is generally bounded by the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel to the north, the Hollywood Freeway to the south, Barham Boulevard and residences to the east, and Lankershim Boulevard followed by the Universal City Metro Red Line station to the west. The Project Site is shown in a regional and local context in Figure 1, and is located entirely within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map Burbank, California [dated 1991 and revised in 1994]). The Project Site has been extensively developed over the past 90 years, although the eastern portion of the Project Site is currently underdeveloped.

The Project Site is located in two jurisdictions, and currently includes approximately 95 acres (24 percent of the total Project Site area) located within the City of Los Angeles, and 296 acres (76 percent) in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. The portion of the Project Site within City jurisdiction, involves primarily three non-contiguous areas surrounding the County portion, with small areas along the northern boundary of the Project Site also located within the City of Los Angeles. Proceeding clockwise from the north, the three primary areas are as follows: (1) the northeastern corner of the site along Barham Boulevard; (2) the southeastern corner of the Project Site along Barham Boulevard and Buddy Holly Drive; and, (3) the southern and southwestern portion of the Project Site adjacent to the Hollywood

Freeway, which also includes Universal Hollywood Drive and a limited amount of frontage along the north side of Universal Hollywood Drive.

In addition, the Project Site includes two small areas within the City along the northern property boundary (i.e., at the northwestern corner of the Project Site and midway across the Project Site). The portion of the Project Site within County jurisdiction is a contiguous area encompassing most of the northern, central and western portions of the Project Site.

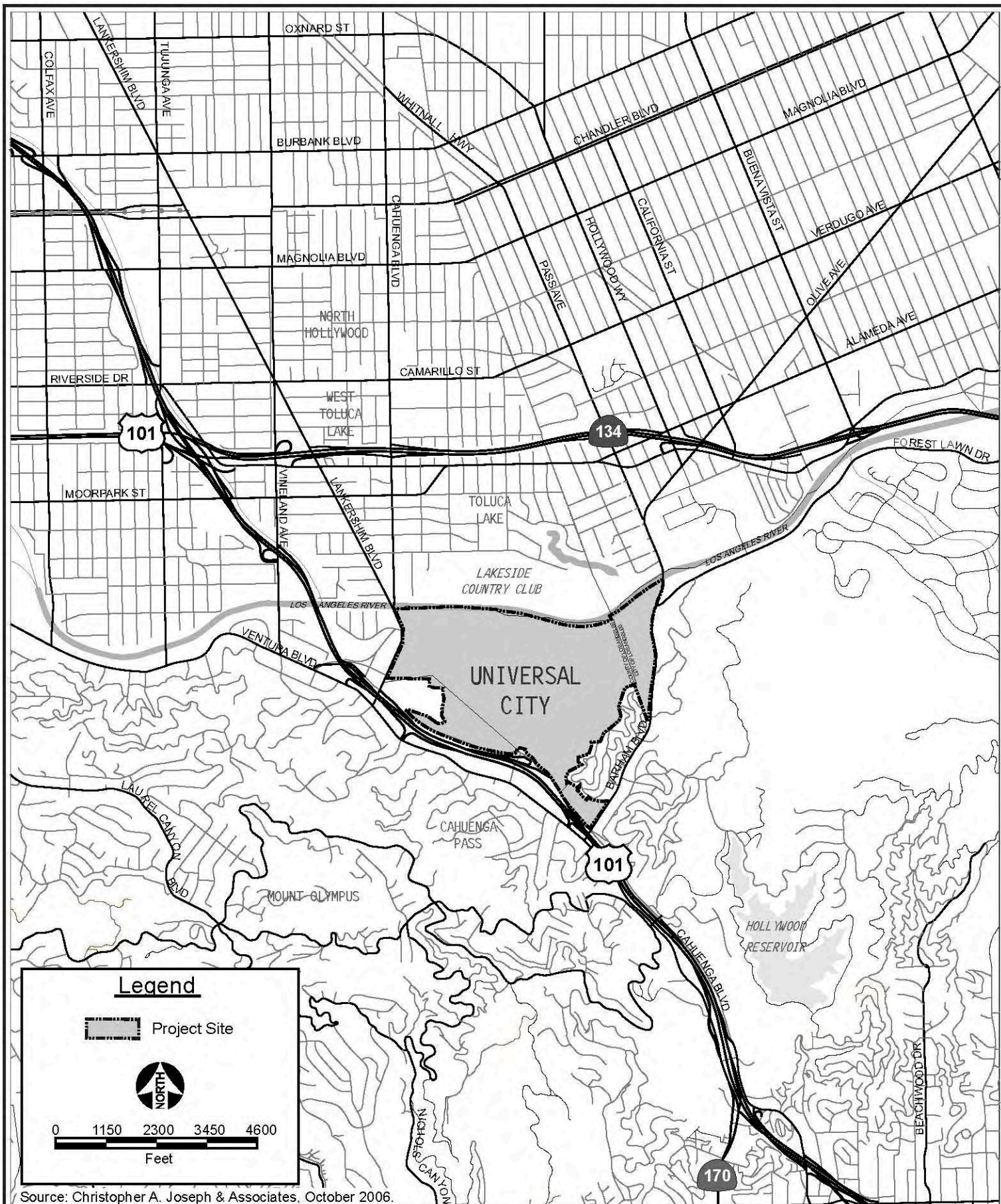
## **1.2 Proposed Project Description**

The Project proposes a development program that meets the future needs of the existing businesses located within the Project Site as well as the establishment of a new residential community that contributes to meeting the future housing needs of the eastern San Fernando Valley. The Project Site, for planning purposes, has been divided into the following four development areas: (1) Entertainment Area, (2) Studio Area, (3) Business Area, and (4) Mixed-Use Residential Area.

The Project proposes the development of approximately 2.01 million square feet of net new amphitheater, entertainment, entertainment retail, office, studio, studio office, neighborhood serving uses and 500 hotel rooms. In addition, approximately 2,937 residential dwelling units are proposed to be constructed within the Mixed-Use Residential Area located on the eastern portion of the Project Site. Of the 2.01 million square feet of net new commercial uses, a total of approximately 180,000 square feet of neighborhood-serving uses would be developed as part of, and to support, the proposed on-site residential development. To implement the Project as proposed, a total of approximately 638,000 square feet of existing on-site uses would be demolished. As part of this Project, the Universal Studios tram tour and a few Back Lot sets would be reconfigured and relocated within the Studio Area of the Project Site.

The Applicant, in addition to the proposed development described above, is seeking approval from the Local Agency Formation commission (LAFCO) to annex approximately 76 acres from the County's jurisdiction into the City of Los Angeles. This will have the effect of placing the proposed residential development within the future Mixed-Use Residential Area under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles. The proposed Project would also involve annexation of approximately 32 acres of the Project Site from the City's jurisdiction into the County, for an overall net change of approximately 44 acres from the County to the City. Should the annexation process be completed, approximately 139 acres of the Project Site would be located within the City of Los Angeles, and the remaining approximately 252 acres of the Project Site would be located within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.

The Project would be developed over a period of time through the year 2030. The timing of actual development would be in response to market conditions.



### 1.3 Study Objectives

The purpose of this study is to identify sensitive biological resources that are present or have potential to occur within the Project Site, to assess the potential significance of impacts to these resources from the proposed Project, and to recommend mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or reduce the significance of any such impacts.

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 Data Compilation and Background Research

Pertinent information compiled and reviewed for the Project Site includes:

- *California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) record search of the Burbank 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle and surrounding eight quadrangles, including Van Nuys, Sunland, Condor Peak, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and San Fernando;*<sup>1</sup>
- *California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory search for the Burbank and eight surrounding 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles, including Van Nuys, Sunland, Condor Peak, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and San Fernando;*<sup>2</sup>
- *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Carlsbad Office's online list of species for Los Angeles County;*<sup>3</sup>
- *Focused Sensitive Plant Survey Report for the Universal Studios Property;*<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *California Department of Fish and Game. 2009. Natural Diversity Database. Commercial version.*

<sup>2</sup> *California Native Plant Society. 2008. On-line Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. (<http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi>)*

<sup>3</sup> *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad Office. Endangered and Threatened Species List. ([http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/CFWO\\_Species\\_List.htm](http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/CFWO_Species_List.htm))*



- *NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report;*<sup>5</sup>
- *Biological Assessment for the Universal City Specific Plan;*<sup>6</sup> and the
- *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide.*<sup>7</sup>

Other general resources consulted included:

- *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California;*<sup>8</sup>
- *A Manual of California Vegetation;*<sup>9</sup>
- *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database;*<sup>10</sup>
- *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California;*<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> PCR Services Corporation. 2006. *Focused Sensitive Plant Species Survey Report for the Universal Studios Property. Prepared for NBC Universal. July 12, 2006.*

<sup>5</sup> DUDEK. 2010. *NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report. September 2010.*

<sup>6</sup> PCR Services Corporation and Frank Hovore Associates. 1996. *Biological Assessment for the Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996 (Appendix to Universal City Plan Draft EIR).*

<sup>7</sup> City of Los Angeles. 2006. *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide.*

<sup>8</sup> Holland. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game.*

<sup>9</sup> Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation. California Native Plant Society.*

<sup>10</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. 2003. *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database. September 2003.*

<sup>11</sup> Hickman, J., ed. 1993. *The Jepson Manual – Higher Plants of California. University of California Press.*

- *Flowering Plants of the Santa Monica Mountains*;<sup>12</sup>
- *A Flora of Southern California*;<sup>13</sup>
- *National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America*;<sup>14</sup>
- *Western Birds*;<sup>15</sup>
- *CDFG Special Animals List*;<sup>16</sup>
- *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*;<sup>17</sup> and
- *CDFG California's Wildlife Notes*.<sup>18</sup>

A list of special status species and communities known from the region was compiled from this information review; the resulting list of species with the potential to occur within the Project Site is presented in Appendix A.

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<sup>12</sup> Dale, N. 1985. *Flowering Plants of the Santa Monica Mountains*. California Native Plant Society.

<sup>13</sup> Munz, P. 1974. *A Flora of Southern California*. University of California Press.

<sup>14</sup> Fitzpatrick, J.W. 2003. *National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America*. National Geographic Society, Forth edition.

<sup>15</sup> Peterson, R.T. 1990. *Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Company.

<sup>16</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. July 2009. *Special Animals* (883 taxa).

<sup>17</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. California Department of Fish and Game.

<sup>18</sup> Zeiner, D.C., ed., et. al. 1988-1990. *California's Wildlife*. California Department of Fish and Game. (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cawildlife.html>)



## **2.2 Field Survey**

Biological Site Assessment site visits were conducted by Shannon Lucas, Christopher A. Joseph & Associates (CAJA) Senior Biologist, and Jeff Ahrens, Glenn Lukos Associates (GLA) Wildlife Biologist, on September 22, and November 1, 2006. Subsequent surveys were conducted to study raptor usage on the Project Site in spring and summer 2008. Details of the raptor survey methodology and results are presented in Appendix F to this report. An additional site visit was conducted on April 29, 2009 by Tony Bomkamp, GLA Senior Biologist, and Erin Bomkamp, GLA Biologist.

The site visits consisted of traversing through or around the Project Site. Particular attention and time was spent within the more naturalized (i.e. undeveloped and not landscaped) areas of the Project Site, and these areas were traversed on foot. Certain areas of the Project Site that were prohibitively steep, densely vegetated, or fenced, were assessed visually using binoculars. Plant communities on-site were mapped in the field onto a 1:600 scale color aerial photograph and digitized into ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles.

The types and conditions of the habitats observed within the Project Site were evaluated to determine their potential to support the special status species and communities listed in Appendix A, as described in Section 2.1 above. In addition, the Project Site was evaluated to determine whether it contained features that might be considered wetlands or waters subject to federal or state jurisdiction. Plant and animal species observed during the survey were recorded and are presented in Appendix B, including animal species anticipated to occur on-site based on habitats and site conditions. Project Site photographs taken during the survey are presented in Appendix C.

## **3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1 Physical Characteristics**

The Project Site is mapped in the southern portion of the Burbank USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle. The Project Site is geographically located within the foothills of the north face of the eastern end of the Santa Monica Mountains, on the northeastern side of the Cahuenga Pass. The Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel forms the northern border of the Project Site.

The Project Site is topographically segmented into three general areas: (1) the relatively flat northern and western portion of the property located adjacent to the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel and Lankershim Boulevard; (2) a plateau in the center of the property (commonly referred to as the "top-of-the-hill"); and (3) an eastern area that includes some sloping terrain along the property's eastern boundary. The relatively flat northern and western portions of the property range in elevation between 500 and 600

feet above mean sea level (msl). The center plateau and eastern portion of the property range between 600 feet and nearly 900 feet above msl.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped two soil types on the Project Site: (1) Urban land-xerorthents landscaped complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, mapped along the northern and southwestern portions of the Project Site, and (2) Topanga-Mipolomol-Sapwi association 30 to 75 percent slopes, mapped within the center and eastern portions of the Project Site.<sup>19</sup> Urban land-xerorthents landscaped complex is a generic type applied to relatively level areas which have been urbanized and the soils have been either excavated or covered by cement, concrete, structures, or other artificial or managed substrates. The Topanga-Mipolomol-Sapwi association refers to a complex of three different soil series that occurs on slopes between 30 and 75 percent. The Topanga, Mipolomol and Sapwi series consist of shallow to fractured bedrock, well drained soils that formed in residuum (unconsolidated, weathered, or partly weathered mineral material that accumulates by disintegration of bedrock in place)<sup>20</sup> and colluvium [unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on sideslopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (e.g. direct gravitational action) and by local runoff] are derived from bedded shale and sandstone; these soils are generally well drained, with high runoff and moderate permeability.

Land uses surrounding the Project Site are residential (particularly along the eastern boundary), recreational (north of the Los Angeles Flood Control Channel, the Lakeside Golf Club) and commercial (along the western boundary and south of the Hollywood Freeway). Beyond the immediate site vicinity, land uses in the area generally consist of residential and commercial, with several recreation parks, and several open space areas including Griffith Park (approximately one mile to the east) and lands owned by the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (approximately 1.5 miles to the west and beyond). However, the majority of the region is highly developed and urbanized, particularly along the Hollywood Freeway.

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<sup>19</sup> Soil Survey Staff, *Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions [Online].* (<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index.html>).

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2005. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI.* (<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/>)

### 3.1.1 Historic Conditions

The area immediately north of the Cahuenga Pass along the Los Angeles River was once a thriving agricultural area, along with the rest of the San Fernando Valley. The Cahuenga Pass was the primary route through the Santa Monica Mountains into the Los Angeles basin, and became regularly traveled in the late 1800's. The Project Site was a ranch until the northwestern portion began to be used for film production in 1914.<sup>21</sup> Although many of the hillsides in the southern and eastern portions of the Project Site were not developed until much later, or remain undeveloped, virtually all portions of the property have been disturbed at one time or another as evidenced by grading, slope engineering, structures and dirt roads in historic aerial photographs.<sup>22</sup> Historic aerial photographs (1936, 1959) provide evidence that these hillsides on the Project Site were previously grazed, accounting for the low density of coast live oaks and lack of scrub habitat on these slopes also observed in historic aerial photographs.<sup>23</sup> The hilltop in the central-southern portion of the Project Site was later developed into the Universal Studios Hollywood theme park and CityWalk, and the northeastern portion along the river was later developed for additional studio production.

After major flooding that occurred in 1938, the Los Angeles River was channelized into a concrete drainage with vertical walls, thereby removing the native riparian plant communities that were once present along the northern edge of the Project Site.

### 3.1.2 Current Conditions

The Project Site has been extensively developed over the past 90 years, although the eastern portion of the Project Site is currently underdeveloped. The northern and western portions of the Project Site are heavily developed and contain relatively little vegetation; existing vegetation consists of ornamental landscaping. Areas within the center and along the southern edge of the Project Site have large expanses of landscaped trees, shrubs or turfgrass, which are either located on steep slopes or are traversed by numerous roads and paths. Patches of disturbed natural vegetation exist within the center portion of the Project Site; however, these areas have been disturbed in the past, are traversed by roads, contain many non-native and ornamental plant species, and are very fragmented.

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<sup>21</sup> *Universal History webpage.* (<http://www.universalstudios.com/homepage/html/inside/history.html>)

<sup>22</sup> *PCR. 1996. Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996.*

<sup>23</sup> *PCR. 1996. Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996.*

The only relatively contiguous area of somewhat natural vegetation on-site exists along the eastern boundary of the Project Site; however, this site contains dirt roads and remnants of prior development activities. The northwest-facing slope from the ridgeline westward supports predominantly open-canopied coast live oak woodland with scrub vegetation along the edges. This habitat intergrades with ornamental landscape trees on its western edge along the base of the slope. A large area of heavily disturbed non-native grassland occurs on a north-facing slope from the ridgeline, extending northward toward the current child care center. This area is periodically mowed for fire control. The area from the ridgeline eastward sloping down toward Barham Boulevard supports patches of coast live oak woodland and scrub. The southeastern corner of the Project Site contains areas of highly disturbed grassland, scrub, and areas dominated by ornamental plants.

### 3.2 Natural Communities and Features

#### 3.2.1 Plant Communities

The plant communities on the Project Site are identified according to the vegetation classification system used in *A Manual of California Vegetation*<sup>24</sup> (hereafter referred to as “Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf” types), as these community or “series” descriptions are more detailed and more numerous, allowing for more options for identification by type, as the composition of plant communities is extremely variable depending on factors such as geographic location, elevation, and disturbance level. In addition, the Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf series classification system is more recent than those described in the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*<sup>25</sup> (hereafter referred to as “Holland” types), and is becoming the convention for classifying plant communities.

Plant species observed on-site are listed in Appendix B.

#### *Coast Live Oak Woodland*

The coast live oak series as described by Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf is very similar to the coast live oak woodland described by Holland. Coast live oak woodland occurs on-site as patches along the eastern slope of the property and in the center of the Project Site, and occupies approximately 21 acres of the total

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<sup>24</sup> Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. California Native Plant Society.

<sup>25</sup> Holland. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. California Department of Fish and Game.

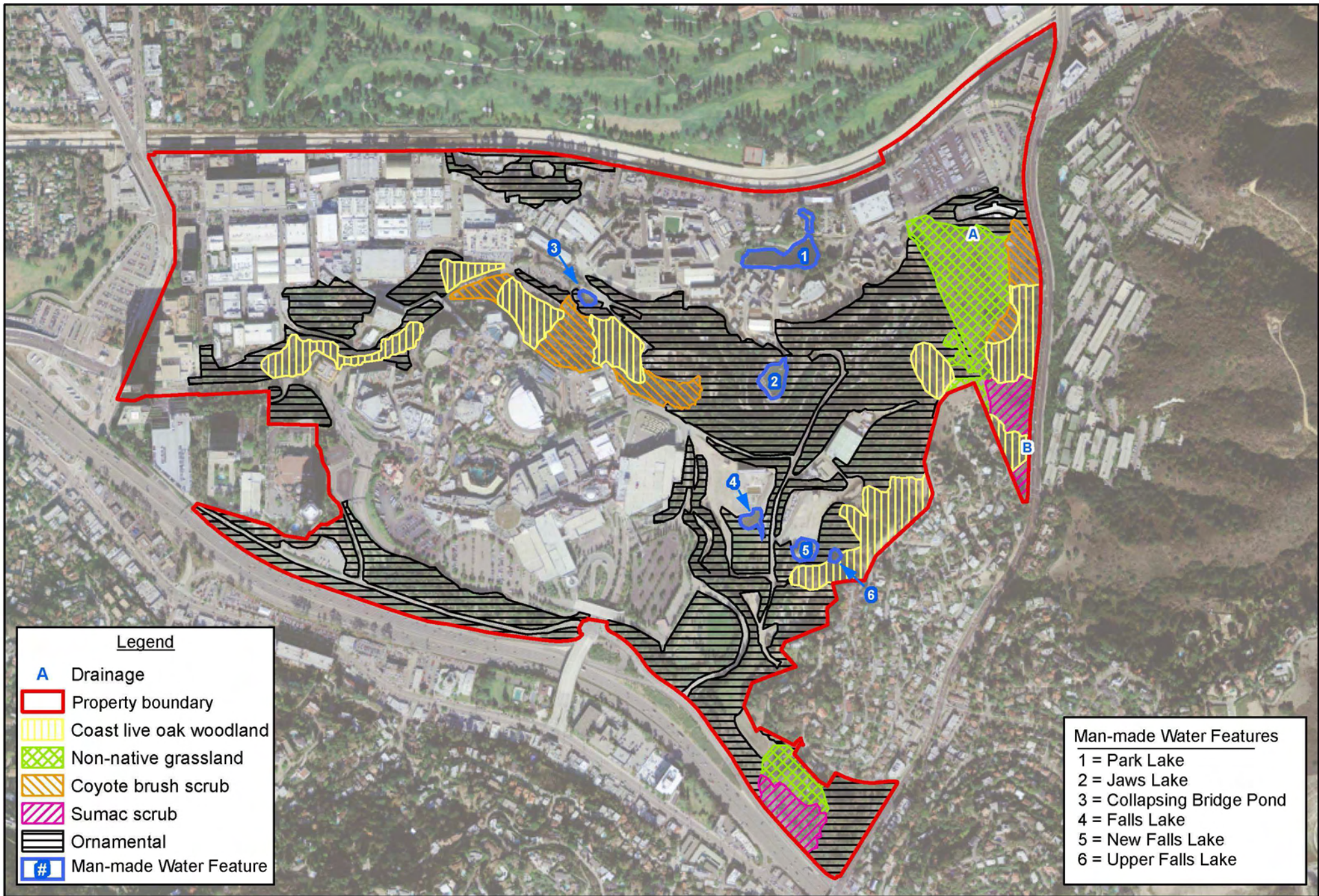
Project Site (Figure 2).<sup>26</sup> This plant community is defined by its dominant tree species, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), which forms a somewhat closed canopy in the areas on-site interspersed with annual grassland and scrub component species, as well as ornamental plants. The California Fish and Game Code (Section 1361) defines oak woodland habitat as “an oak stand with a greater than 10 percent canopy cover or that may have historically supported greater than 10 percent canopy cover.” The oak woodland habitats on-site appear to have a canopy cover of coast live oaks ranging between 20 and 80 percent. The areas of oak woodland habitat on-site are generally located on steep slopes, and gradually intergrade on the edges with scrub and ornamental plant communities, resulting in a mixture of species from each community. These edges of intergrading communities often support a more dense and diverse understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants than the center of the coast live oak woodland patches, which are sparsely vegetated by herbs and support a dense layer of leaf duff (Appendix C).

In some areas on-site, particularly in the center portion, the coast live oak woodland contains numerous Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*) trees, which are nearly co-dominant tree species where they are large enough to contribute substantially to the overall woodland canopy. Understory species are generally sparse within the areas of coast live oak woodland, but are more common along the edges adjacent to scrub communities, and include native shrubs such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), several currant species (*Ribes* spp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), and lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*). Common non-native herbaceous species include horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), doveweed (*Croton setigerus*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Non-native, ornamental plants found intergrading along the edges of the coast live oak woodland areas include Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), acacia (*Acacia* spp.), pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*), and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*).

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<sup>26</sup> The coast live oak plant community was described in the 1996 Biological Assessment Report as occupying 30 acres of the total Project Site; however, this included areas of coyote brush scrub and sumac scrub which are now identified and described separately in this report. Coyote brush scrub and sumac scrub areas occur adjacent to, and intergrade with, areas of coast live oak woodland on the Project Site and were, therefore, combined with coast live oak woodland areas on the map in the 1996 report.





Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates

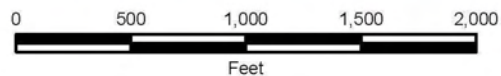


Figure 2  
Plant Communities and Site Features



### *California Annual Grassland*

The California annual grassland series as described by Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf is very similar to the non-native grassland community described by Holland. A large area of non-native grassland occurs in the northeastern portion of the Project Site on the north-facing slope above the child care center, and a smaller area occurs in the southeastern portion of the Project Site on a northwest-facing slope (Figure 2). Both areas are periodically mowed. This plant community occupies approximately 12 acres of the total Project Site. Non-native grassland is dominated by non-native annual grass species, with other associated herbaceous plants (most of which are also non-native) and few cultivated shrubs or small trees (Appendix C). The areas of non-native grassland on-site are generally bordered by scrub, woodland or ornamental communities.

Dominant non-native annual grass species observed in the areas of non-native grassland on-site include wild oat (*Avena* sp.), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and soft chess brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Associated non-native herbaceous plants include black mustard, Italian thistle, prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and tocalote. A few native herbaceous plant species were observed in this area, including wire lettuce (*Stephanomeria virgata*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), narrow-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*), tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*), doveweed, and California aster (*Lessingia filaginifolia*). Several small, isolated shrubs such as coyote brush, castor bean, and blue elderberry were also scattered through the areas of non-native grassland.

### *Coyote Brush Scrub*

The coyote brush series as described by Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf may be considered a subset of coastal scrub communities described by Holland, but it is more narrowly defined due to its dominance by coyote brush and near absence of other coastal scrub species such as California sagebrush, woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum* sp.) or buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.). Coyote brush scrub occurs on-site in a few small, fragmented areas adjacent to coast live oak woodland on the north-facing slope in the center of the Project Site and adjacent to coast live oak woodland and non-native grassland in the northeastern corner of the Project Site (Figure 2).<sup>27</sup> The coyote brush scrub plant community occupies approximately eight acres of the Project Site.

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<sup>27</sup> *Coyote brush scrub was not identified or described as a separate plant community in the 1996 Biological Assessment Report, as these areas occur adjacent to, and intergrade with, areas of coast live oak woodland; therefore, these areas were combined during the previous mapping effort, which was conducted at a coarser scale.*

Coyote brush scrub is characterized by its relatively dense cover of coyote brush, with other associated native shrubs and small trees (Appendix C). This community may be associated with areas that were previously disturbed by grading or other vegetation removal activities, as coyote brush often colonizes and dominates disturbed areas (such as landslides or burned and graded areas). Such areas are also generally successional, as the coyote brush shrubs provide soil stabilization and shade eventually allowing small trees to germinate and grow, which may eventually facilitate the transition into a woodland community. Other commonly observed species in this community include natives such as toyon, mulefat, deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), California rose (*Rosa californica*), laurel sumac, lemonade berry, and golden currant (*Ribes aureum*). Many non-native species also occur in the coyote brush scrub areas, likely due to previous disturbance, including giant reed (*Arundo donax*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), black mustard, pampas grass, Italian thistle, bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and non-native annual grasses.

### *Sumac Scrub*

The sumac series as described by Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf may be considered a subset of chaparral communities described by Holland, but it is more narrowly defined due to its dominance by sumac and near absence of other common chaparral species such as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) or ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.). Sumac scrub occurs on-site in two small, fragmented areas adjacent to ornamental vegetation in the southeastern corner of the Project Site, and between areas of coast live oak woodland in the northeastern portion of the site (Figure 2).<sup>28</sup> The sumac scrub plant community occupies approximately five acres of the total Project Site.

Sumac scrub is characterized by its open shrub cover where laurel sumac is either a dominant or important shrub species; however, other shrub species are also common and important in this community. In the southeastern portion of the Project Site, this community is heavily disturbed and although laurel sumac is the most common shrub species, many others are present and consist of predominantly ornamental species such as Peruvian peppertree, oleander, castor bean, and acacia (Appendix C).

A few native species are present, including California sagebrush, blue elderberry, and California buckwheat, but the majority of the vegetation in the open areas between shrubs consists of non-native annual grasses and herbaceous species including tocalote, horehound, black mustard, and sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). It appears that this area was disturbed in the past and that laurel sumac has

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<sup>28</sup> *Sumac scrub was not identified or described as a separate plant community in the 1996 Biological Assessment Report and EIR, as these areas occur adjacent to, and intergrade with, areas of coast live oak woodland or ornamental vegetation; therefore, these areas were combined during the previous mapping effort, which was conducted at a coarser scale.*



colonized the area, along with weedy non-native species and other ornamental species from adjacent landscaped areas to the east and west.

In contrast, the other area of sumac scrub in the northeastern portion of the site appears to be more natural and is composed of a higher proportion of native species; this may be due to a lack of disturbance, as the steepness of this area and the fact that it is surrounded by tall fencing has likely precluded disturbance activities (Appendix C). This area has a more dense, although still relatively open, shrub cover where laurel sumac is one of the most common and more obvious shrub species; however, several other native shrubs are also common in this area including black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), monkeyflower, coyote brush, and goldenbush (*Hazardia* sp.). Some non-natives that are also common include black mustard, horehound, pampas grass, and Italian thistle, but there is a lower density and proportion of non-natives in this area of sumac scrub than in the southeastern corner of the site. Native prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*), and individuals of chaparral yucca (*Yucca whipplei*) and blue elderberry are also common in this area. The species composition in this area is similar to the black sage series described by Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf, but this series states that black sage is “the sole or dominant shrub” in the canopy, whereas the area on-site does not appear to contain enough black sage for it to be the sole or dominant shrub. The sumac series description is more appropriate for this area, as it states that laurel sumac is the dominant shrub, or is an important shrub, with other shrubs such as black sage.

### *Ornamental*

The ornamental vegetation on-site does not match any Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf or Holland community descriptions.<sup>29</sup> Most of the vegetation on-site consists of ornamental, cultivated plant species installed for landscaping in areas that were previously graded or developed (Figure 2; Appendix C). Areas previously disturbed by grazing or other activities have been invaded by ornamental species and these have become dominant species in some places (Appendix C). In some of these areas, a few native shrub species such as toyon and laurel sumac have managed to establish or persist. Ornamental species invade the edges of the woodland and scrub communities along the eastern slope and center east-west ridge of the Project Site, where cultivated non-native plants in areas of disturbed or graded soil have begun to colonize the sparsely vegetated oak understory. Irrigation on the graded or engineered slopes in cultivated landscape areas has also encouraged the growth of non-native, cultivated species. This plant group occupies over 100 acres of the Project Site.

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<sup>29</sup> This plant group was named “cultivated landscape” in the 1996 Biological Assessment; however, it was renamed to “ornamental” for this report as it provides a more general description of areas dominated by ornamental species. These areas are variously maintained (i.e. irrigated, weeded, mowed) or merely disturbed (i.e. areas where ornamental species have invaded a previously disturbed area and have become dominant).

Common non-native trees and shrubs in the ornamental landscaped areas on-site include eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), acacia, Peruvian peppertree, Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), palm trees including Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), myoporum, conifer species, and oleander. Some areas of the site are covered with turfgrass, which is irrigated and mowed regularly.

### 3.2.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species occurring on the Project Site are generally those that have adapted to, and are tolerant of, human activities, and that are common in urban areas. Some of these species thrive in urban environments, as they are opportunistic and forage on garbage or roadkill, or find shelter under or within developed structures. These include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*). Other wildlife may occur on-site in patches of remaining habitat that are remnants of their former population distribution. If present, these species likely reside in the less disturbed areas that are somewhat insulated from regular human presence, such as in the oak woodland or scrub habitats on-site.

Invertebrate species present on-site also fall into categories of human-tolerant or introduced species, and remnant native species. Coast live oak trees generally support a diverse insect fauna, and at least a moderate proportion of the original arthropod biota of the oak-dominated habitats would be anticipated to still occur on the Project Site.

Amphibian presence is not anticipated to be high on-site, except for in and around the artificial water features and drainages with running water, as the remaining habitats on-site are likely too dry to support these species. There is a low potential for salamanders such as arboreal salamander (*Aneides lugubris*), black-bellied salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*), and ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii*) to occur in leaf litter in the on-site oak woodland areas given known occurrences of these species in oak woodland habitat at Griffith Park. However, given the historic disturbance associated with on-site woodland habitats and the generally dry conditions in the oak woodland areas, amphibian presence and diversity on-site is likely limited to common, disturbance-tolerant species such as the native Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*) and non-native bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), which have found their way to the artificial aquatic features and taken up residence.

Reptiles are likely more numerous on the Project Site given the arid conditions, friable soils and areas of open vegetation present for foraging and basking. Most of the reptile species anticipated on-site are native species, some of which are likely remnants persisting in the remaining fragmented habitat areas. Larger reptiles such as snakes may travel to and from the Project Site, although their size makes them

more vulnerable to impacts from vehicle strikes on- and off-site, and limited food and shelter are available in the remnant habitat areas for these larger reptiles. Introduced, non-native turtles may be present in some of the larger artificial water features that support buffers of vegetation on their edges. For example, red-eared sliders (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) found in ponds are often pets that were released into municipal or public water sources.

Bird species are numerous on the Project Site, particularly in the oak woodland and scrub habitats, but also in the ornamental trees and shrubs. Common, human-tolerant species found on-site include such year-round residents with breeding populations as the western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Some migratory songbirds may nest on-site in the spring, while other migratory birds may use the Project Site to rest and forage during the winter, or between locations during the fall or spring migrations. The artificial water features on-site provide habitat for waterfowl, particularly during migration and winter, including various species of ducks, coots, grebes, egrets, and herons; however, these species are unlikely to maintain roosts or breed on-site during the nesting season due to frequent disturbance within the water features. The oak woodland habitat on-site, and perhaps some of the more dense areas of ornamental trees, may provide nesting habitat for predatory bird species such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) or barn owl (*Tyto alba*), and foraging habitat for other birds including Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), which are common in human-inhabited areas. Areas of non-native grassland within the eastern portion of the Project Site have also been shown to provide foraging habitat for predatory birds such as red-tailed hawks (see Appendix F). Structures on-site may also be used as nesting sites for birds, such as cliff swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) and barn owl.

Mammal species observed and likely to occur on-site are limited to human-tolerant species such as mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoon and coyote. Introduced "pest" mammal species also likely thrive on-site, including Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), and black rat. Uncommon or sensitive mammal species require specific natural resources or large, undisturbed areas and, therefore, are unlikely to occur on-site.

Wildlife species observed on-site, or anticipated to occur on-site, are listed in Appendix B.

### **3.2.3 Hydrologic Features**

The Project Site contains six active water features, all of which are artificially created and maintained, subject to frequent disturbance, and therefore provide limited habitat value (Figure 2). The largest water feature, Park Lake, is located in the northeastern portion of the Project Site and is associated with filming

and an active tram tour attraction. The edges of Park Lake support cattails (*Typha* sp.) and other aquatic non-native herbaceous plants, and landscaped trees and shrubs such as acacia, palm, bamboo, ash, eucalyptus, and willow (Appendix C). The second largest water feature, Jaws Lake, is located south of Park Lake and is associated with the “Jaws” tram tour attraction. Jaws Lake consists of a concrete base and is surrounded by structures and sparse landscaped vegetation. Another smaller artificial water feature, Collapsing Bridge Pond, is located to the west and was associated with another tram tour attraction (Appendix C). The fourth water feature, Falls Lake, is located south of Jaws Lake. Falls Lake has a concrete base, is completely unvegetated, and is filled only as necessary for filming purposes. Falls Lake is divided into two sections that are separated by a weir, with one section holding domestic water and the other section used as a holding area for reclaimed water. An artificial concrete-lined drainage feature, which is vegetated with hydrophytic and riparian plant species, flows into Falls Lake from New Falls Lake to the east (Appendix C). New Falls Lake, the fifth water feature, is also artificial and abuts a large structure with concrete pylons in the water feature. New Falls Lake is surrounded by minimal vegetation such as barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) and sparse wetland plants including umbrella sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*) (Appendix C). New Falls Lake is filled with either reclaimed or domestic water as necessary for filming purposes. Upper Falls Lake, located east of and above New Falls Lake, appears to be connected to it by a dry, artificial drainage composed of rocks and gunnite or concrete. Upper Falls is only filled with reclaimed water as necessary for filming to provide a source for the artificial waterfall to New Falls Lake (Appendix C). As discussed above, these water features support non-native, introduced amphibian and reptile species, and are utilized by common waterfowl migrating through the region. In addition, these features are also utilized by the more mobile resident wildlife on-site, which consists predominantly of common, urban-adapted bird and small- to medium-sized mammal species.

Virtually all of the drainage features on-site are artificial or have been modified with concrete ditches or corrugated metal pipes over the years to control or redirect surface water flows. Several unvegetated, concrete-lined ditches are present around the Project Site to capture sheetflow and redirect runoff along the base of engineered slopes into stormdrains (Appendix C). Such ditches are located on virtually all slopes throughout the Project Site. One concrete drainage feature, as described above, conveys water between Upper Falls Lake, New Falls Lake, and Falls Lake. This drainage consists of large rocks and boulders connected by concrete or gunnite; the portion draining west from New Falls Lake is largely unvegetated except for ornamental trees and shrubs installed along the edges (Appendix C). The portion of the drainage feature that flows under Steven Spielberg Road and northward into Falls Lake has a smooth concrete substrate and supports patches of hydrophytic herbaceous plant species such as cattails, umbrella sedge, and willow herb (*Epilobium* sp.), which appear to have colonized the drainage (Appendix C).

One small “natural” drainage feature appears to have formed due to erosion at the base of the slope above and south of the child care center in the northeastern portion of the Project Site (see Drainage A, Figure 2) (Appendix C). This feature originates under an elderberry shrub at the base of the slope, and likely formed from the accumulation of slope runoff at the base of the slope. This erosional drainage feature is approximately one foot wide and 30 feet long and drains into the concrete drainage ditch at the base of the slope behind (south of) the child care center. This erosional drainage feature exhibits a slight flow pattern on the vegetative material and debris in the drainage (i.e. dead annual grasses lying flat in the direction of presumed downhill flow), as well as evidence of erosion (due to the presence of old sand/gravel bags observed along the edges); however, this feature does not exhibit an “ordinary high water mark” (such as shelving or a line impressed on the bank),<sup>30</sup> which is the primary indicator used in determining the extent of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jurisdiction in non-tidal “waters of the U.S.” Two other small erosional features occur in this area, one parallel to the concrete v-ditch to the east (which eventually dissipates into a level area) and one along an old dirt access road to the west, which leads into another concrete v-ditch (Appendix C); however, these features also do not exhibit an “ordinary high water mark” or any other signs of flow such as vegetation lying flat in the direction of flow.

Another small “natural” (non-concrete) drainage has formed at the base of the eastern slope immediately adjacent to Barham Boulevard. in an area of coast live oak woodland (see Drainage B, Figure 2) (Appendix C). This feature is approximately one to two feet wide, and is approximately 75 feet long. The base of the drainage consists of dried, slightly cracked mud and the sides appear to have formed slopes with berm-like accumulations of soil one to three inches tall; these could be considered indicators of an “ordinary high water mark”; however, the bottom of the drainage was covered with a considerable accumulation of fallen acacia leaves which do not exhibit any recent flow pattern, indicating that perhaps this feature has not conducted any flow for some time. This indication is further supported by the fact that no outlet could be located at the terminus of the drainage where it meets Barham Boulevard. There is a deep depression at this location, but no culvert or other drain could be found under the deep layers of accumulated leaves and trash. No hydrophytic vegetation was found growing along this feature; however, several large Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) are growing at the base of the slope in the vicinity of this feature, indicating that runoff from the slopes above may accumulate here, at least in the form of increased groundwater.

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<sup>30</sup> The term “ordinary high water mark” means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas (33 CFR § 328.3(e)).

## 4.0 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### 4.1 Plants and Vegetation

#### 4.1.1 Protected Trees

Dudek conducted a survey of the entire Project Site between September and November 2006, and during May and June 2008, to identify, evaluate and map all trees on-site that meet certain standards under City and County policies and ordinances. These trees are discussed separately according to each policy or standard below and are depicted in Figure 3.

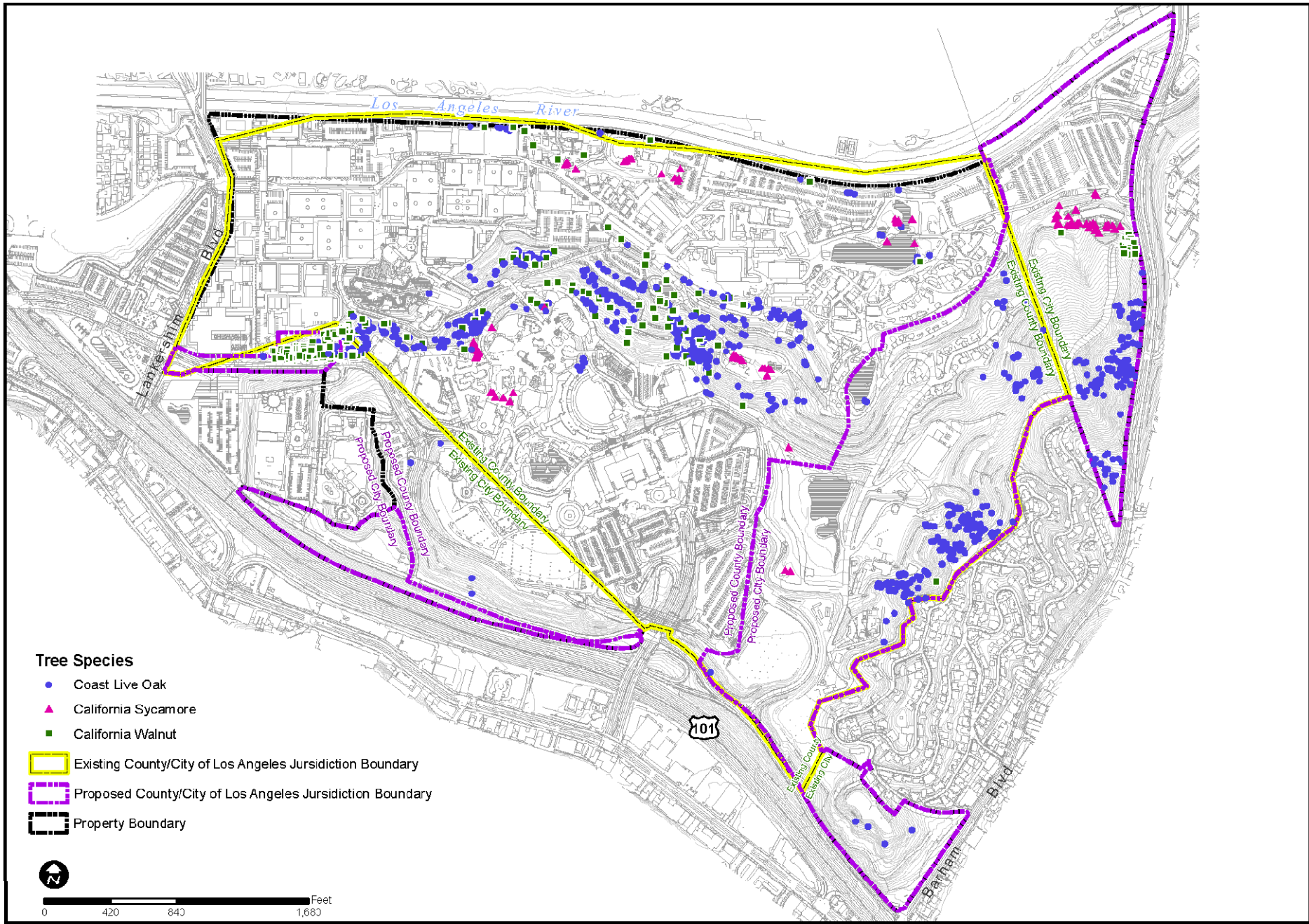
##### *City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance*

Native species of oak (*Quercus* sp., except scrub oak [*Q. dumosa*]), Southern California black walnut, California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees at least 4 inches in diameter (cumulative for multi-trunked trees) at 4.5 feet above the ground level at the base of the tree (or “diameter at breast height,” [DBH]) are considered protected trees within the City of Los Angeles under Ordinance No. 177404.

According to the tree survey conducted by Dudek, there are 395 protected trees in the City’s proposed jurisdiction under the “annexation scenario”;<sup>31</sup> there are 229 protected trees in the City’s current jurisdiction (“No Annexation” scenario). The reason that the proposed City jurisdiction area contains more protected trees is because it would encompass a larger area, and more trees, than the current City jurisdiction area. Table 1 below summarizes the City-protected trees on-site; the tree survey report is presented in Appendix E.

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<sup>31</sup> As described in Section 1.2, the Project includes the annexation of land into the City’s jurisdiction; however, in case this annexation does not occur, protected trees were identified on the Project Site under both the “annexation” scenario and the “No Annexation” scenario.



**Table 1**  
**City Protected Trees in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Proposed Project</b>	<b>No Annexation</b>
Coast live oak	321	141
Southern California black walnut	42	58
California sycamore	32	30
<b>TOTAL<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>395</b>	<b>229</b>
<sup>a</sup> These totals differ because the proposed City jurisdictional area encompasses a larger area, and more trees, than the current City jurisdictional area. Source: Dudek 2010 (NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010)		

Protected tree species that currently do not meet the size requirements of the City Protected Tree Ordinance, but which have the potential to become ordinance-sized by the completion of the Project, were also identified during the survey. Trees in smaller size classes that were not identified during the survey (i.e. less than two inches in diameter) have a minimal probability of reaching ordinance size during the course of Project development as they have poor crown-to-trunk ratios, have been suppressed by browsing, and are located in areas with poor conditions to support their growth. Table 2 presents the quantity of trees on the Project Site by trunk diameter that may become protected by 2030 under the proposed Project and under the “No Annexation” scenario. These trees currently have a trunk diameter of two to three inches.

**Table 2**  
**Trees That May Become Protected Per City Code Criteria by 2030**  
**in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of Trees</b>	
	<b>Proposed Project</b>	<b>No Annexation</b>
Coast live oak	11	9
Southern California black walnut	59	62
California sycamore	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>
<i>Source: Dudek 2010 (NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010)</i>		

The majority of coast live oak trees, under the proposed Project, are clustered on both east and west facing slopes of the undeveloped ridge along the eastern site boundary within the proposed Mixed-Use Residential Area.



The majority of the black walnuts are scattered along the north-facing slope in the center of the Project Site; only five are located on the undeveloped ridge along the eastern site boundary within the proposed Mixed-Use Residential Area. The majority of the California sycamores surround the existing daycare facility on the northeastern portion of the Project Site (Back Lot).

#### Proposed Project

Nearly half (151 individuals) of the total 321 oaks within the City portion of the proposed Project exhibit a DBH ranging between 12 and 19 inches; 36 oaks are seven inches or less DBH, and four are at least 36 inches DBH; of the remaining 130 oaks, 48 are between eight and 11 inches and 82 are between 20 and 35 inches DBH. The majority of the oaks (210) range in height from 21 to 30 feet, and 212 exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 30 feet; of the remaining oaks, 88 are less than 21 feet and 45 are greater than 30 feet in height, while 11 had a canopy spread of less than 10 feet and 98 had a canopy spread of greater than 30. The majority of oaks in the proposed City area exhibit good (110) or fair (202) health (the remaining nine are in poor health), and fair (210) structural integrity (of the remaining 111, 63 are good and 48 are poor).

The 42 walnuts in the City portion of the proposed Project range in size from four to 23 inches DBH, 10 to 30 feet in height, and 10 to 50 feet in canopy spread. All of the walnuts are in fair (40 individuals) or good (2) health, and have good (1), fair (38) or poor (3) structural integrity.

The majority (28 individuals) of the total 32 sycamores in the City portion of the proposed Project range in size from four to 11 inches DBH (four range from 12 to 15 inches) and 10 to 40 feet in height (one ranges from 41 to 50 feet); many (25) also exhibit a canopy spread ranging from 10 to 20 feet (one has a canopy spread of less than 10 feet, and six have a canopy spread of greater than 20 feet). These sycamores exhibit good (27) or fair (5) health, and good (15) or fair (17) structural integrity.

In addition, there are 11 coast live oaks, 59 southern California black walnuts, and two California sycamores within the City portion of the proposed Project that currently are two or three inches DBH that may grow to become ordinance size (four inches DBH) by buildout of the Project in 2030.

#### No Annexation (Existing Jurisdictional Boundaries)

Nearly half (91 individuals) of the total 141 oaks within the existing City area exhibit a DBH ranging between 8 and 19 inches; 16 oaks are seven inches or less DBH, and only one is at least 32 inches DBH; the remaining 33 oaks range between 20 and 31 inches DBH. The majority of the oaks (92) range in height from 21 to 30 feet (34 are less than 21 feet and 15 are greater than 30 feet), and 102 of them exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 30 feet (two have a canopy cover of less than 10 feet, and the remaining 37 have a canopy cover of greater than 30 feet). The majority of oaks in the existing City area

exhibit good (50) or fair (88) health (the remaining three are poor), and fair (100) structural integrity (31 are good and nine are poor).

The majority (49 individuals) of the 58 walnuts in the existing City area range in size from four to 11 inches DBH (the remaining 9 are greater than 11 inches DBH), all range between 10 to 30 feet in height (except for one which is greater than 30 feet), and most (52) range between 10 to 30 feet in canopy spread (the remaining six have a canopy spread ranging between 31 and 40 feet). The majority of the walnuts are in fair health (57 individuals; one is good) and have fair (52) structural integrity (one is good and five are poor).

The majority (27 individuals) of the total 30 sycamores in the existing City area range in size from four to 11 inches DBH (three are greater than 11 inches) and the majority (25 individuals) range from 10 to 30 feet in height (five are greater than 30 inches in height); all of them exhibit a canopy spread ranging from 10 to 30 feet. These sycamores exhibit good (26) or fair (4) health, and good (14) or fair (16) structural integrity.

In addition, there are 9 coast live oaks, 62 southern California black walnuts, and two California sycamores within the existing City area that are currently two or three inches DBH that may grow to become ordinance size (four inches DBH) by 2030.

#### *City of Los Angeles Mature Tree Policy*

The Tentative Tract Map filing guidelines issued by the City's Department of Planning state that, in addition to protected trees (addressed above), other trees (generally non-native) with a DBH of twelve inches or greater that are located within the proposed limits of disturbance be identified and mapped on a site plan, and that desirable mature trees be replaced at a 1:1 ratio by 24-inch box trees.

#### Proposed Project

Dudek identified 795 non-native mature trees within the City portion of the proposed Project, meeting the tentative tract map size specification. The tree survey report, including maps showing tree locations, is presented in Appendix E. The majority (696 individuals) of these non-native mature trees in the City portion of the Project range in size from 12 to 23 inches DBH (the remaining 99 are greater than 23 inches DBH). The vast majority (719 individuals) of the non-native mature trees are in fair health (73 are good and three are poor), and most (725 individuals) exhibit fair structural integrity (58 are good and 12 are poor).

No Annexation (Existing Jurisdictional Boundaries)

Dudek identified 671 non-native mature trees within the existing City area meeting the tentative tract map size specification. The majority (554 individuals) of these non-native mature trees in the existing City area range in size from 12 to 19 inches DBH (the remaining 117 are greater than 20 inches DBH). The vast majority (627 individuals) of the non-native mature trees are in fair health (35 are good and nine are poor), and most (629 individuals) exhibit fair structural integrity (30 are good and 12 are poor).

*County of Los Angeles Protected Oak Ordinance and State Oak Woodlands Conservation Act*

All oak trees at least 25 inches in circumference (8 inches in diameter) at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade (38 inches in circumference, or 12 inches in diameter, for multi-trunked trees) are considered protected trees within the County of Los Angeles under Part 16 of the County Code. Any oak tree measuring 36 inches or more in diameter is also considered a “heritage oak” under the County Code. Additionally, the County Code considers the “Protected Zone” of an oak tree to be the area within and extending five feet from the dripline of an oak tree, or 15 feet from the trunk of a tree, whichever distance is greater.

Oak woodlands in the County are protected under the State Oak Woodlands Conservation Act (State Public Resources Code Section 21083.4). Oaks in the genus *Quercus* that occur within oak woodlands in the County are protected when they are at least 5 inches DBH. Section 1361 of the California Fish and Game Code defines oak woodlands as having at least 10 percent canopy cover.

Results are summarized in Table 3. The tree survey report is presented in Appendix E.

**Table 3**  
**Summary of Coast Live Oak Trees Meeting the State Oak Woodlands Statute and/or County Oak Tree Ordinance in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario Per County Code Criteria**

Statute/Ordinance	Number of Trees	
	Proposed Project	No Annexation
LA County Oak Tree Ordinance	438	598
State Oak Woodlands Statute	338	488
<i>Source: Dudek 2010 (NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010)</i>		

Trees that currently do not meet the size requirement of the County Protected Tree Ordinance and the State Oak Woodlands Statute, but which have the potential to meet the size criteria by the completion of the Project, were also identified during the survey. These trees range in diameter from two to four inches for the State Oak Woodlands Statute and four to seven inches for the County Oak Tree Ordinance. Trees in smaller size classes (less than four inches DBH for the County Oak Tree Ordinance or less than two inches for the State Oak Woodlands Statute) that were not identified during the survey have a minimal probability of reaching the size criteria during the course of Project development as they have poor crown-to-trunk ratios, have been suppressed by browsing, and are located in areas with poor conditions to support their growth. Table 4 presents the quantity of oak trees on the Project Site that may become protected by 2030 under the Proposed Project and under the “No Annexation” scenario.

**Table 4**  
**Coast Live Oak Trees That May Become Protected Per County Code Criteria by 2030**  
**in the Proposed Project and “No Annexation” Scenario**

Statute/Ordinance	Number of Trees	
	Proposed Project	No Annexation
County Oak Tree Ordinance	80	98
State Oak Woodlands Statute	30	35
<i>Source: Dudek 2010 (NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010)</i>		

#### Proposed Project – LA County Oak Tree Ordinance

According to the tree survey conducted by Dudek, there are 438 protected oak trees in the County portion of the proposed Project as classified by the LA County Oak Tree Ordinance. Nearly half (287 individuals) of these oaks exhibit a DBH ranging between 8 and 15 inches; the remaining 151 are greater than 15 inches DBH. Nearly all of the oaks (423 individuals) range in height from 10 to 40 feet (two are less than 10 feet and 13 are between 41 and 60 feet), and most (333) exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 30 feet (one is less than 10 feet and 104 are between 31 and 60 feet). The majority of the oaks in the County portion of the proposed Project protected by the LA County Oak Tree Ordinance exhibit good (150) or fair (283) health, and good (85) to fair (323) structural integrity (the remaining 30 oaks were rated as having poor health and structural integrity).

In addition, there are 80 coast live oak trees within the County portion of the proposed Project that currently range between four and seven inches DBH that may grow to become ordinance size (eight inches DBH) by buildout of the Project in 2030.

#### Proposed Project – State Oak Woodlands Statute

According to the tree survey conducted by Dudek, there are 338 protected oak trees in the County portion of the proposed Project that meet the size criteria of the State Oak Woodlands Statute. Over half (175 individuals) of these oaks exhibit a DBH ranging between 5 and 11 inches; the remaining 163 are greater than 11 inches DBH. Nearly all of the oaks (329 individuals) range in height from 10 to 40 feet (four are less than 10 feet and five are between 41 and 50 feet), and most (309) exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 40 feet (11 are less than 10 feet and 18 are between 41 and 50 feet). The majority of the oaks protected by the State Oak Woodlands Statute in the County portion of the proposed Project exhibit good (76) or fair (253) health, and good (31) to fair (278) structural integrity (the remaining 29 oaks were rated as having poor structural integrity).

In addition, there are 30 coast live oak trees within the County portion of the proposed Project that currently range between two and four inches DBH that may grow to meet the size criteria of the State Oak Woodlands Statute (five inches DBH) by Project buildout in 2030.

#### No Annexation (Existing Jurisdictional Boundaries) – LA County Oak Tree Ordinance

According to the tree survey conducted by Dudek, there are 598 protected oak trees within the existing County area. Most (474 individuals) of these oaks exhibit a DBH ranging between 8 and 19 inches; the remaining 124 are greater than 19 inches DBH. The majority of the oaks (494) range in height from 10 to 30 feet (six are less than 10 feet, and 98 are between 31 and 60 feet), and most (545) exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 40 feet (three are less than 10 feet and 50 are greater than 40 feet). The health of the majority of oaks in the existing County area was good (204) or fair (385) (nine were poor), and the structural integrity of the majority of the oaks was fair (424) (114 were good and 60 were poor).

In addition, there are 98 coast live oak trees within the existing County area that currently range between four and seven inches DBH that may grow to become ordinance size (eight inches DBH) by 2030.

#### No Annexation (Existing Jurisdictional Boundaries) – State Oak Woodlands Statute

According to the tree survey conducted by Dudek, there are 488 protected oak trees within the existing County area as classified by the State Oak Woodlands Statute. Over half (328 individuals) of these oaks exhibit a DBH ranging between five and 15 inches; the remaining 160 are greater than 15 inches DBH. The majority of the oaks (470) range in height from 10 to 40 feet (9 are less than 10 feet, and 9 are between 41 and 50 feet), and most (442) exhibit a canopy spread ranging between 10 and 40 feet (13 are less than 10 feet and 33 are greater than 40 feet). The health of the majority of oaks in the existing County area was good (118) or fair (355) (15 were poor), and the structural integrity of the majority of the oaks was good (48) or fair (372) (68 were poor).

In addition, there are 35 coast live oak trees within the existing County area that currently range between two to four inches DBH that may grow to meet the size criteria of the State Oak Woodlands Statute (five inches DBH) by 2030.

#### **4.1.2 Special Status Plants**

Plant species that are listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or plant species that are proposed or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened, are protected by law and are considered special status species. Plant species not listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or proposed species under FESA or CESA, may be considered rare if assigned a rarity code by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The CNPS lists five categories of rarity (Lists 1A, 1B, 2, 3, and 4). Under CEQA, impact analyses are mandatory for List 1 and 2 species, but not for all List 3 and 4 species as some do not meet the definitions of the Federal Native Plant Protection Act or the California Endangered Species Act. However, impacts to List 3 and 4 species are generally considered in most CEQA analyses and are recommended by CNPS.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, the Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide provides a list of “locally designated” sensitive species. The LA CEQA Thresholds Guide divides the City into several geographic zones, and the Project Site is located in Zone 3. Appendix A identifies the species that fall within Zone 3, as well as those species for which it is unknown in which zone they occur.

PCR Services Corporation conducted a focused survey for sensitive plant species on the Project Site on June 27, 2006. Surveys were conducted in accessible areas and areas anticipated to be disturbed by future activities. PCR’s 2006 plant survey report, which includes a table presenting all of the special status plant species considered and evaluated for potential to occur on-site based on the data compilation and background research is included in Appendix D. The survey was conducted according to CNPS protocol, including recording all plant species observed during the survey effort. Based on this survey, one sensitive plant species was observed on-site: Southern California black walnut, a CNPS List 4 species (plants of limited distribution – a “watch” list). Southern California black walnut occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats on slopes and in canyons on alluvial soils.<sup>33</sup> This subspecies only occurs in Southern California, and is known from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San

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<sup>32</sup> California Native Plant Society. 2001. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (sixth edition)*. Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

<sup>33</sup> CNPS. 2008. *On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California*. (<http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi>)

Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties at elevations between 50 and 900 meters above sea level. Southern California black walnut was observed on-site during the PCR surveys (Appendix D), predominantly along the semi-natural slope running east-west in the center of the Project Site, as well as some along the eastern boundary of the Project Site (Figure 4). During the more detailed tree survey conducted by Dudek in Fall 2006 and Spring 2008, 228 individuals<sup>34</sup> were mapped on-site (Appendix E). No other sensitive plant species were observed or are expected to occur on-site.

Although the June 27, 2006 survey date technically encompassed the blooming periods of nearly all of the sensitive plant species potentially occurring on-site, as determined by PCR's assessment of the habitats present, it occurred near the end of the blooming period for several species and, therefore, these species may not have been observable during the surveys.

A revised analysis of sensitive plant species with the potential to occur on-site was conducted given the above information as well as an updated database search of the March 2009 version of the CNDDDB. The results of the updated evaluation are presented in Appendix A. Based on this revised analysis, no sensitive plant species other than Southern California black walnut, as detailed above, are present or have potential to occur within the Project Site due to a lack of suitable habitat. However, 6 species were identified that may not have been detectable at the time of the June 27, 2006 survey because the survey was at the end of or outside of their blooming period. Although it is not anticipated that these species would have potential to occur on-site due to lack of suitable habitat or because the Project Site is outside these species' range, pre-construction focused surveys for these six special-status plants may be performed during their blooming periods (Appendix A).

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

One sensitive natural communities known from the region is present on-site: coast live oak woodland; see Appendix A. Although Griffith Park is considered a Significant Ecological Area (#37) by Los Angeles County, it occurs approximately one mile east of and is not directly connected to the habitats on the Project Site.

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<sup>34</sup> 166 of the Southern California black walnut trees mapped on-site during tree surveys consist of those with a DBH greater than or equal to four inches, and an additional 62 were two or three inches DBH.

### California Walnut Woodland

The map of CNDDDB occurrences within a five-mile radius of the Project Site (Figure 5) shows one sensitive natural community as occurring on-site: California walnut woodland, which has a CNDDDB sensitivity ranking of G2 and S2, meaning that this plant community covers 2,000 to 10,000 acres in its global and state range. The occurrence mapped on-site was documented in 1935 and was more recently determined by interpretation of an aerial photograph from 1978 to be extirpated.<sup>35</sup> A review of historic aerial photographs<sup>36</sup> of the Project Site indicates that earthwork or grading was conducted on the semi-natural slope running east-west in the center of the Project Site sometime between the 1950's and the 1970's, resulting in disturbance to the vegetation and installation of roads and cement v-ditches parallel to the slope. It appears that many walnut trees have since re-established in this area, as evidenced by the locations of these trees during the rare plant surveys (Figure 3) and recent site visits, and are a nearly co-dominant tree species in small portions of the coast live oak woodland community in this area. In addition, many small trees are present in the coyote brush scrub in the western portion of the Project Site. Holland describes California walnut woodland as "similar to and intergrading with interior or coast live oak woodland, but with a more open tree canopy locally dominated by *Juglans californica*", and Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf describe the California walnut series as a community where California walnut is the sole or dominant tree in the canopy. However, the number and/or size of these walnut trees does not appear to be substantial enough for them to be the dominant species in these areas and, therefore, these areas are not considered California walnut woodland. In most of the coast live oak woodland areas, the oaks are very dominant and create a relatively closed canopy such that the walnuts do not contribute substantially to the overall woodland canopy cover; however, if disturbance occurs in these areas and allows more available space for walnut growth or colonization, these areas may also revert to California walnut woodland.

### Coast Live Oak Woodland

The coast live oak woodland plant community is included in the CNDDDB, and has been assigned a ranking of S4 and G4 by CDFG, meaning that this plant community covers greater than 50,000 acres in its global and state range, and is currently not in danger or jeopardy of being eliminated (or becoming extinct), both within its statewide range/distribution, or within its global distribution. Oak woodlands are protected under the State Public Resources Code Section 21083.4 (SB 1334), which allows for a County to require mitigation alternatives if a project within its jurisdiction would result in a significant impact to

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<sup>35</sup> CDFG. 2008. *Natural Diversity Database occurrence #40 record for California Walnut Woodland.*

<sup>36</sup> (1) PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996*; (2) *Universal Studios virtual on-line studio tour (<http://www.theatre crafts.com/studiotour/ush/index.shtml>)*



oak woodlands.<sup>37</sup> SB 1334 applies in certain areas of California where an oak tree ordinance does not include a specific mitigation plan in substantial conformance with SB 1334. The Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance does not currently conform to SB 1334 with regards to the minimum tree size criteria and the maintenance period for replacement trees.

The State Oak Woodlands Statute defines oak woodlands as areas having at least 10-percent cover of oak trees. Approximately 21 acres of oak woodland exist within the Project Site. Of these, approximately 6.4 acres of oak woodland occur within the City's jurisdiction and approximately 14.6 acres of oak woodland occur within the County's jurisdiction. County areas, which are subject to the State Public Resources Code Section 21083.4, contain 488 oaks that are at least five inches DBH (plus an additional 35 oaks that range from two to four inches DBH that may grow to become at least five inches DBH by the completion of the Project);<sup>38</sup> however, approximately 8.3 acres (containing 338 oaks that are at least five inches DBH, plus an additional 30 oaks that may become at least five inches DBH by 2030)<sup>39</sup> exist within the area that would remain in the County's jurisdiction following the City's proposed annexation of portions of the Project Site.

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<sup>37</sup> Section 21083.4 defines an oak as a non-commercial native tree species in the genus *Quercus* that is five inches or more in diameter at breast height.



<sup>38</sup> The 488 five-inch DBH oaks within the current County oak woodland habitat is less than the 592 ordinance-size oaks (eight inches DBH) within the current County area (as discussed above) as some of the ordinance-size oaks do not occur in areas mapped as oak woodland habitat, but rather occur in areas considered to be another habitat type (such as ornamental) or are within developed areas (i.e. parking lots).

<sup>39</sup> The 338 five-inch DBH oaks within the proposed County oak woodland habitat is less than the 437 ordinance-size oaks (eight inches DBH) within the current County area (as discussed above) as some of the ordinance-size oaks do not occur in areas mapped as oak woodland habitat, but rather occur in areas considered to be another habitat type (such as ornamental) or within developed areas (i.e. parking lots).





Legend

-  Southern California Black Walnut
-  Property Boundary

Source: PCR, County of Los Angeles and Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2007.

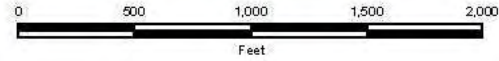



Figure 4  
Sensitive Plant Species



**Legend**





**Sensitive Species: Animals**

-  American badger
-  Busck's gallmoth
-  Coast (San Diego) horned lizard
-  Western yellow bat
-  big free-tailed bat
-  burrowing owl
-  coastal California gnatcatcher
-  least Bell's vireo
-  southwestern willow flycatcher

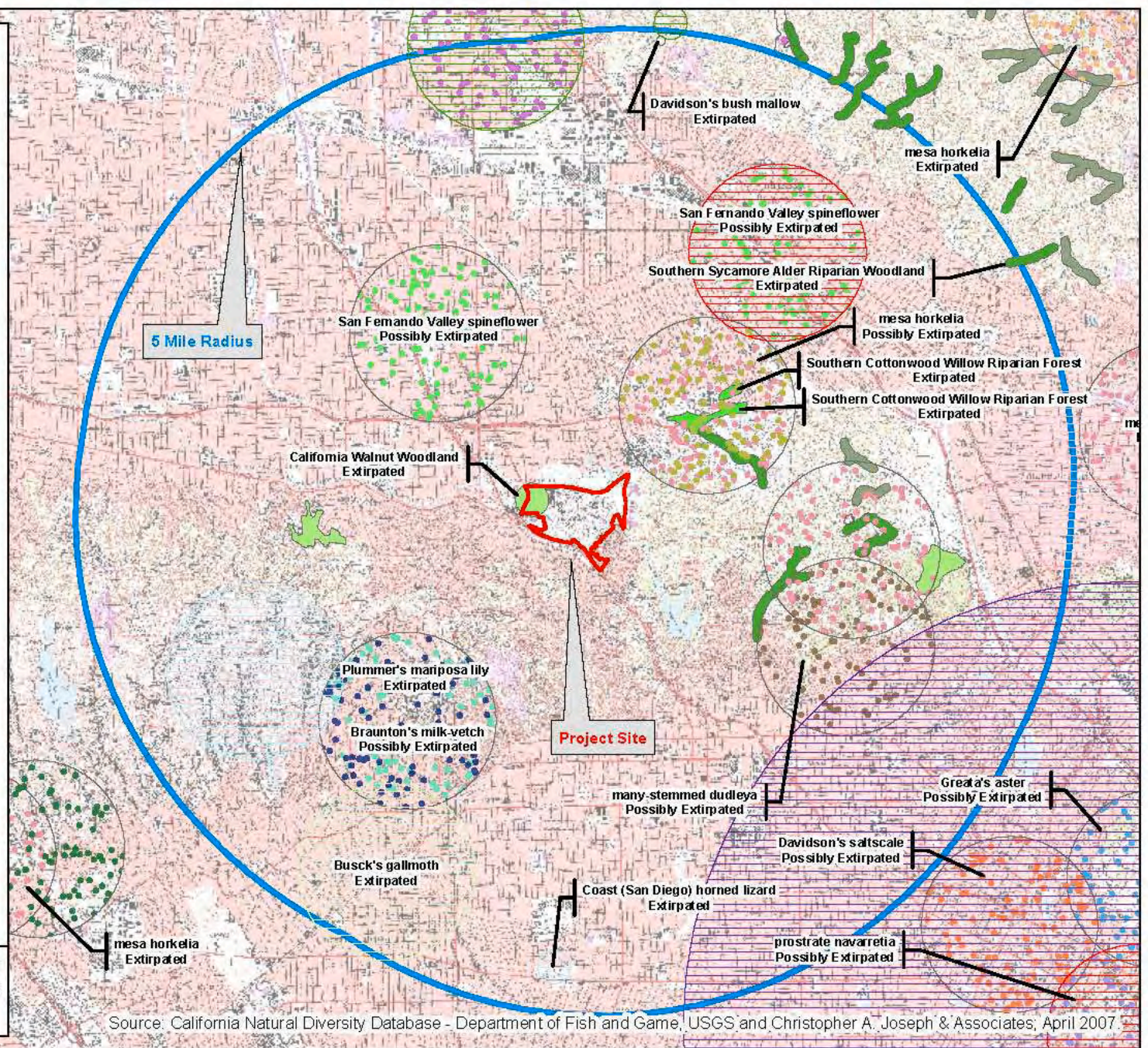
**Sensitive Species: Plants**

-  Braunton's milk-vetch
-  Davidson's bush mallow
-  Davidson's saltscale
-  Great's aster
-  Nevin's barberry
-  Parish's brittlescale
-  Plummer's mariposa lily
-  San Fernando Valley spineflower
-  many-stemmed dudleya
-  mesa horkelia
-  prostrate navarretia
-  slender mariposa lily
-  slender-horned spineflower
-  southern tarplant

**Sensitive Species: Communities**

-  California Walnut Woodland
-  Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
-  Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest
-  Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

**Note: All occurrences are assumed Extant unless specifically labeled as Possibly Extirpated or Extirpated.**



Source: California Natural Diversity Database - Department of Fish and Game, USGS and Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, April 2007





## **4.2 Wildlife**

### **4.2.1 Special Status Wildlife**

Animal species that are listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA or CESA, or animal species that are proposed or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened, are protected by law and are considered special status species. Some animal species are protected by the state as Fully Protected animals, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700, 3511, 5050, and 5515. California Species of Special Concern (SSC) are species designated as vulnerable to extinction due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats. This list is primarily a working document for the CDFG's California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) project. Any species included in the CNDDDB is considered a Special Animal, and in addition to SSC, the CNDDDB Special Animals List includes species that lack state or federal status, but have been determined to be sensitive by various other state or federal agencies (e.g. U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management) or by various conservation organizations (e.g. Western Bat Working Group, American Bird Conservancy). Informally listed taxa are not protected, but warrant consideration in the preparation of biotic assessments. For some species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest sites. Migratory birds are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which prohibits killing any migratory bird or disturbing or destroying an active nest of a migratory bird. This list contains hundreds of birds, many of which are considered common or even nuisance or non-native species. Nesting birds are also protected under California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3512, which prohibit the take of active bird nests. Additionally, the Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide provides a list of "locally designated" sensitive species, all of which are either listed by FESA and/or CESA, are candidate species for listing, are fully protected, or are Species of Special Concern. The LA CEQA Thresholds Guide divides the City into several geographic zones, and the Project Site is located in Zone 3. Appendix A identifies the species that fall within Zone 3, as well as those species for which it is unknown in which zone they occur.

Species evaluated for the Project Site [Appendix A] were determined to have potential to occur on-site based on two factors: (1) known occurrences in the vicinity or region of the Project Site; and (2) the presence of suitable habitat on-site. Species with low potential to occur on-site are those species with either no known records of occurrence, or with known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site, but for which there is marginal or limited suitable habitat on the Project Site. Species with moderate potential to occur have known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site and marginal to moderately suitable habitat is present on-site. Species with high potential to occur have known records of occurrence on the vicinity of the Project Site, and there is moderately or highly suitable habitat at the Project Site.

Discussed below are species that have potential to occur on-site, that were discussed as having potential to occur on-site in prior biological assessment reports for the Project Site, or for which further discussion is warranted due to unique features on-site. Species that are classified as “Special Animals” but have no other state or federal status (i.e. state or federally listed or Species of Special Concern) that have potential to occur are not discussed below unless they were previously addressed by prior biological assessment reports for the Project Site or due to certain site-specific features, as these species are generally common and any impacts would not be significant.

A total of 99 special-status wildlife species were evaluated for the project site. These species range in rarity from being State and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered, to being classified as a CDFG Species of Special Concern, Fully Protected, or Watchlist Species, to being a CDFG “Special Animal” because of inclusion on lists of “sensitive” species by various other state or federal agencies or conservation organizations. Of the 99 species, 34 are species that have been documented by the CNDDDB to occur in the nine-quadrangle region for the Project Site. The other 65 species are not documented for the region by the CNDDDB, but were evaluated based on the fact that they are known to occur in either the region or in Southern California. The habitat requirements of the 99 wildlife species recorded for the region were evaluated as compared to the conditions observed during the site survey to determine their potential to occur on the Project Site. All of the wildlife species evaluated are included in a table contained in Appendix A.

Of the 34 species that have been documented by the CNDDDB to occur in the nine-quadrangle region including and encompassing the Project Site, two reptile and five bat species have low to moderate potential to occur on-site. One of the two reptile species (silvery legless lizard [*Anniella pulchra pulchra*]) and three of the five bat species (western mastiff bat [*Eumops perotis californicus*], pallid bat [*Antrozous pallidus pallidus*], and western yellow bat [*Lasiurus xanthinus*]) are Species of Special Concern and are discussed in narrative paragraphs that follow this section. The other two bat species (silver-haired bat [*Lasionycteris noctivagans*] and hoary bat [*Lasiurus cinereus*]) are classified as “Special Animals” and are not discussed further. Coastal western whiptail, (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) is also a “Special Animal,” but is discussed below because it was previously addressed by other reports for the Project Site. None of these species were detected during biological surveys of the Project Site. The map in Figure 4 shows a representative distribution of the CNDDDB recorded occurrences for special-status animals within a five-mile radius of the Project Site. Many of these species are believed to be extirpated due to extensive development in the region.

Of the 65 species evaluated for the Project Site that are not recorded by the CNDDDB as occurring in the 9-quadrangle region for the project site, 18 species have potential to occur on-site. Of the 18 species, those that are state and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered, or classified as a CDFG Species of Special Concern, Fully Protected, or Watchlist Species, and/or are included in the City’s list, are discussed below,

including California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), Cooper's hawk, (*Accipiter cooperii*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*). Species that are included on the Special Animals list and have potential to occur, but that have no other special status, are generally not discussed in the narrative paragraphs that follow, including San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). Several bird species with potential to occur on-site, but that are considered special status only when nesting, and are classified as "Special Animals," are not discussed in narrative form because any potential impacts to these species when nesting would be fully mitigated by the Project by application of nesting bird mitigation. These species include: oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), and red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*). Also discussed are species that were previously addressed by prior reports for the Project Site, or warrant discussion due to site-specific features, even though they have no potential to occur on-site, including coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata pallida*), and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*).

### Reptiles

Silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*). The silvery legless lizard, also known as the California legless lizard, is listed as a CDFG Species of Special Concern<sup>40</sup>. The silvery legless lizard is nearly endemic to California and is found from Contra Costa County south to northern Baja California, Mexico, and from the coast to the Sierra Nevada foothills.<sup>41</sup> This species occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils in varied communities such as beaches, chaparral, and pine-oak woodland or under sycamores, cottonwoods and oaks along stream terraces. The sandy loam soils of stabilized dunes supporting native coastal shrubs are especially favorable habitat.<sup>42</sup> Silvery legless lizards also occur in desert scrub at the western edge of the Mojave Desert. This species is often found under or near rocks, boards, logs and compacted woodrat

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<sup>40</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. July 2009. *Special Animals (883 taxa)*. Biogeographic Data Branch, California Natural Diversity Database.

<sup>41</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division Endangered Species Project, Rancho Cordova, CA. November 1, 1994.

<sup>42</sup> See previous footnote.

nests. Areas with rocky soils or disturbed areas (from agriculture, sand mining or other human uses) apparently lack silvery legless lizards.<sup>43</sup> The silvery legless lizard is dependent on soils with relatively high moisture content.<sup>44</sup> The CNDDDB reports 40 occurrences statewide, with eight in Los Angeles County, all of which are in the eastern or northern portion of the County.<sup>45</sup> The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is in the Big Tujunga Creek area, approximately 10 miles to the north. The last known specimen reported from Griffith Park was in 1965; however, based on reports by locals, it is suggested that this species may occur in the sandy soils along the Los Angeles River.<sup>46</sup> This species has also been observed on the El Segundo/LAX dunes,<sup>47</sup> and Jennings and Hayes report occurrences along the coast and in the Santa Monica Mountains.<sup>48</sup> Previous site surveys conducted in 1994 did not detect the presence of this species on-site but determined that it may persist in the eastern portion of the Project Site.<sup>49</sup> In addition, no individuals were observed on-site during surveys conducted in 2006 or 2008. Given the current level of habitat fragmentation on the Project Site and the prolonged isolation of the site from regional habitats, this species is considered to have a low potential to occur in the oak woodland and scrub habitats on-site.

Coastal western whiptail (*Aspidoscelis* [formerly *Cnemidophorus*] *tigris stejnegeri*). The coastal western whiptail is a CDFG Special Animal, but has no state or federal status. This species is found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas in dry scrub environments, woodland and riparian

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<sup>43</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>44</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>45</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. 2008. California Natural Diversity Database. Search for *Anniella pulchra pulchra* occurrence records conducted in July 2006.

<sup>46</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>47</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Highway Administration) and the City of Los Angeles. 2001. Draft EIR/EIS for the Los Angeles International Airport Proposed Master Plan Improvements. January 2001.

<sup>48</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division Endangered Species Project, Rancho Cordova, CA.

<sup>49</sup> PCR. 1996. Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996.

habitats on firm, sandy or rocky soil.<sup>50</sup> The coastal western whiptail is somewhat tolerant of disturbances and is often active later in the year, from May to late September, and usually during hotter times of the day, when other lizards are inactive. Although this species is an easy-to-detect reptile, it was not observed during recent site surveys or previous surveys conducted in 1994.<sup>51</sup> This species has suffered large-scale habitat losses throughout much of its range, but it remains relatively common in the Santa Monica Mountains.<sup>52</sup> CDFG's distribution map for the species includes the Santa Monica Mountains but ends just west of the Project Site.<sup>53</sup> The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is in Topanga Canyon, approximately 15 miles to the west. However, this species has been documented in Griffith Park, although most frequently in open scrub habitats.<sup>54</sup> Previous site surveys conducted in 1994 did not detect the presence of this species on-site but determined that it may persist in the eastern portion of the Project Site.<sup>55</sup> In addition, no individuals were observed on-site during surveys conducted in 2006 or 2008. Given the current level of habitat fragmentation on the Project Site and the prolonged isolation of the Project Site from regional habitats, this species is considered to have a low potential to occur on-site in the marginal habitat along the eastern boundary.

Coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*). The coast (San Diego) horned lizard is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. The CNDDDB lists *P. c. blainvillii* as occurring in the region, however other sources assign species records from the Santa Monica Mountains to *P. c. frontale*.<sup>56</sup> This species is generally found in coastal sage scrub habitat, but can also occur in grassland, oak

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<sup>50</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. 2008. *Natural Diversity Database, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch*. Sacramento.

<sup>51</sup> PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan*. October 1996.

<sup>52</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>53</sup> California Department of Fish and Game, Biogeographic Data Branch. *California's Wildlife, Range map for Western Whiptail*. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cawildlife.html>. Map originally published in: Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. *California's Wildlife*. Vol. I-III. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

<sup>54</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. *Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan*. February 2008.

<sup>55</sup> PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan*. October 1996.

<sup>56</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. 2008. *Natural Diversity Database, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch*. Sacramento.



woodland, chaparral, riparian and coniferous forest habitats. Loose, fine sandy soils with an abundance of ants or other insects and low, dense shrubs with open canopy areas used for basking are important habitat elements.<sup>57</sup> In foothill and mountain habitats, coast (San Diego) horned lizards are restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat created by natural or human-induced disturbances. However, this taxon is unable to survive in habitats altered through urbanization, agriculture, off-road vehicle use or flood control structures.<sup>58</sup> This species is known to occur from the Transverse ranges south to Mexico, generally west of desert areas, although it has become increasingly rare except in the most remote mountain areas,<sup>59</sup> mostly on U.S. Forest Service lands that are marginally suitable.<sup>60</sup> The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is approximately 2.5 miles to the southwest in the Franklin Canyon area. Although historic occurrences are noted throughout Los Angeles County, populations in the vicinity of the Project Site and in the center of Los Angeles County are believed to be extirpated. Those in the western Santa Monica Mountains and in the San Gabriel Mountains are considered extant.<sup>61</sup> However, incidental sightings of this species have been reported from higher elevation interior locations within Griffith Park.<sup>62</sup> This species has suffered historic losses due to collecting for the pet trade and by biological supply companies, domestic pets in areas adjacent to urban development, and from habitat losses. Previous site surveys conducted in 1994 did not detect the presence of this species on-site but determined that it may persist in the eastern portion of the Project Site.<sup>63</sup> No individuals were observed on-site during surveys conducted in 2006 or 2008. Given the current level of habitat fragmentation on the Project Site and the prolonged isolation of the Project Site from

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<sup>57</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division Endangered Species Project, Rancho Cordova, CA. November 1, 1994.

<sup>58</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>59</sup> PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan*. October 1996.

<sup>60</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division Endangered Species Project, Rancho Cordova, CA. November 1, 1994..

<sup>61</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>62</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. *Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan*. February 2008.

<sup>63</sup> PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan*. October 1996.

regional habitats, and the lack of suitable friable soils, this species is not expected to occur within the Project Site.

Southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata pallida*). Southwestern pond turtle is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. This species inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types, and requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, flat rocks, or open mud banks. It also requires suitable nesting sites adjacent to the occupied water body, typically on an unshaded, south-facing slope. Although the species historically occurred in Pacific slope drainages from Washington State to Baja, recent studies indicate that south of the Santa Clara River only 6 to 8 populations may remain. Loss of individuals is due to habitat loss and predation by aquatic animals (bass, bullfrogs) and terrestrial animals (raccoons, introduced red fox).<sup>64</sup> The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is within the Los Angeles River just northwest of the Project Site;<sup>65</sup> however, this occurrence is dated 1917 and is considered extirpated, likely due to the channelization of the river in the 1930's. The water features on-site do not provide suitable habitat for these species because the water features all have concrete bottoms, have no adjacent nesting sites, are subject to high levels of activity and disturbance associated with filming and the tram tour, and generally lack vegetative cover and suitable basking sites. During general biological surveys of the site conducted in 2006 and 2008, the ponds were methodically searched on several occasions during the appropriate time of year with no pond turtles detected. As such, southwestern pond turtle is not expected to occur on-site.

#### *Birds*

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). Burrowing owl is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. This species nests in small mammal burrows, generally in open, dry areas of annual grassland or desert and scrubland habitats with low-growing vegetation. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within at least five miles of the Project Site; only one occurrence has been recorded in the CNDDDB over the queried nine-quadrangle area, and it was recorded in 1921.<sup>66</sup> The large area of non-native grassland in the northeastern portion of the Project Site is considered to be marginally suitable habitat for the species, but

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<sup>64</sup> Jennings, M. and M. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division Endangered Species Project, Rancho Cordova, CA. November 1, 1994.

<sup>65</sup> Personal communication with Darlene McGriff, CDFG Zoologist with the CNDDDB program. October 16, 2006.

<sup>66</sup> CDFG. 2008. *Natural Diversity Database occurrence #571 record for burrowing owl*.

it is not anticipated to occur as only a very small quantity of ground squirrel burrows were observed in this area and mowing activities to maintain the open conditions favored by the species occur only sporadically. During site visits conducted in 2006 and 2008, the habitat was somewhat open as a result of recent mowing; however, during the site visit conducted in April 2009, the non-native grassland was overgrown with annual grasses and forbs, including black mustard, making the area unsuitable for burrowing owl. If this species were to occur on-site it would more likely be a winter resident than a breeding-season, nesting resident due to the relatively limited amount of habitat for hunting (a larger area is needed for nesting pairs with up to a dozen young to feed) and the relatively few available burrows observed. Also, if burrowing owls were nesting on-site they would have been observable during the September 2006 site visit and spring/summer 2008 raptor surveys, either by direct observation of individuals or by indirect observation indicated by presence of white-wash or pellets outside of suitable burrows, as these surveys were conducted at the end of their nesting season and during their peak nesting season, respectively. Given the very low number of ground squirrel burrows, lack of detection, and the fact that the grasslands frequently support high vegetation, this species is not anticipated to occur on-site.

California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*). California horned lark was formerly a CDFG Species of Special Concern, but has been downgraded to the CDFG Watchlist, meaning that this species is more abundant and/or secure than previously thought. This species is known from coastal regions of California, chiefly from Sonoma County in the north to San Diego County in the south, as well as the San Joaquin Valley and inland parts of Southern California. This species forages over grasslands, fallow agricultural fields, open coastal plains, mountain meadows, and alkali flats. There are no known CNDDDB locations from Los Angeles County; however, due to the presence of marginally suitable grassland habitat, there is a low potential for this species to occur on-site for foraging only.

Cooper's hawk (nesting) (*Accipiter cooperii*). Cooper's hawk was formerly a CDFG Species of Special Concern, but has since been reclassified as a CDFG Watchlist species, meaning that this species is more abundant and/or secure than previously thought. This species nests in woodland habitats, especially in deciduous trees (or also live oaks) in riparian habitats in canyon bottoms on floodplains, which are generally open, interrupted or marginal. The nearest recorded CNDDDB nesting occurrence of this species to the Project Site is in Valencia, approximately 20 miles to the northwest. However, this species has been observed nesting in Griffith Park<sup>67</sup> and it is estimated that as many as 10 pairs of Cooper's hawks may nest in and around Griffith Park each spring.<sup>68</sup> This species is generally reported as breeding in

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<sup>67</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>68</sup> Cooper Ecological and Cartifact. 2008. Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. <http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org>

more natural, mature riparian areas away from roads and buildings and near streams.<sup>69</sup> However, Cooper's hawk has undergone a dramatic rise in abundance in the western United States, particularly in suburban and even urban areas, and is the most common raptor in the region.<sup>70</sup> Although this species has become more acclimated to human environments, it reportedly generally selects nest sites that are away from paved roads or buildings.<sup>71,72</sup> Territory size for this species is large, such that even the highest reported density is one nest per 160 acres,<sup>73</sup> with distances between nests in California reported as averaging 1.6 miles.<sup>74</sup> Given the fact that hawks are very territorial during nesting season and maintain rather large territories, the number of possible nests in the entire region would be inherently limited and may help to explain the lack of raptor nests observed on-site (see Appendix F). However, there is still a moderate potential for Cooper's hawks to nest on or adjacent to the site given the presence of nesting in the area (as documented in Griffith Park), the presence of suitably-sized trees, their acclimation to urban environments, and recent observations of occasional foraging on-site (see Appendix F).

Merlin (wintering) (*Falco columbarius*). Merlin was formerly a CDFG Species of Special Concern, but has been reclassified as a CDFG Watchlist species when wintering. In California, this species is known to winter throughout most of the state except at high altitudes in habitats including seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands and deserts, and farms and ranches. This species requires clumps of trees or windbreaks for roosting in open country. Merlins tend to have large territories, and would not likely winter solely within the Project Site, but this species has low potential to occasionally forage on-site as part of its wintering territory.

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<sup>69</sup> Lee, L. 2004. *The distribution of breeding raptors in urban and natural areas of Southern California*. Master's Thesis, University of California Los Angeles.

<sup>70</sup> Cooper Ecological and Cartifact. 2008. *Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan*. <http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org>

<sup>71</sup> Lee, L. 2004. *The distribution of breeding raptors in urban and natural areas of Southern California*. Master's Thesis, University of California Los Angeles.

<sup>72</sup> Boal, C. and R. Mannan. 1998. *Nest-site selection by Cooper's hawks in an urban environment*. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, 62(3): 864-871.

<sup>73</sup> Boal, C. and R. Mannan. 1998. *Nest-site selection by Cooper's hawks in an urban environment*. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, 62(3): 864-871.

<sup>74</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. 2005. *California Wildlife Habitat Relationships version 8.1 personal computer program*. Sacramento, California.

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*). Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow is CDFG Watchlist species. This species is a resident of Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral habitats, and it frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches. The nearest recorded CNDDDB nesting occurrences of this species to the Project Site are 25 to 30 miles away in Simi Valley (west) and San Dimas (east), although this species has also been reported in Griffith Park.<sup>75</sup> However, this species has not been observed on-site during surveys in 2006 and 2008. This species has a low potential to occur on-site for nesting and/or foraging in the limited areas of scrub habitat.

White-tailed kite (nesting) (*Elanus leucurus*). White-tailed kite is a CDFG Fully Protected Species, meaning that it may not be taken or possessed at any time and that no permit can be issued to authorize such take. White-tailed kites nest in rolling foothills along valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes, and it prefers dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. The nearest recorded CNDDDB nesting occurrence of this species to the Project Site is in Valencia, approximately 20 miles to the northwest. In addition, white-tailed kite has not been reported as a regularly-occurring bird species in Griffith Park<sup>76</sup> and has not been observed on-site during surveys in 2006 or 2008. This species has a low potential to nest in the oaks on-site, and may be found foraging for prey on-site.

### *Mammals*

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). Pallid bat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., basal hollows of coast redwoods and giant sequoias, bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating Ponderosa pine and valley oak bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas, and fruit trees in orchards), and various human structures such as bridges (especially wooden and concrete girder designs), barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings. They forage over open shrub-steppe grasslands, oak savannah grasslands, open Ponderosa pine forests, talus slopes, gravel roads, lava flows, fruit orchards, and vineyards<sup>77</sup>. The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is from 1905, and is approximately 800 feet northwest of the Project Site in what is now urban development. This species is considered to have a moderate potential to roost and forage on-site.

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<sup>75</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>76</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>77</sup> Western Bat Working Group. 2005. Species Accounts, *Antrozous pallidus*, pallid bat. Updated 2005. ([http://wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vesperilionidae/anpa.pdf](http://wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vesperilionidae/anpa.pdf))

Spotted bat (*Euderma maculata*). Spotted bat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. In the United States, it is known from all the states west of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. Roost sites are cracks, crevices, and caves, usually high in fractured rock cliffs. This species has been found in vegetation types that range from desert to sub-alpine meadows, including desert-scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer forest, canyon bottoms, rims of cliffs, riparian areas, fields, and open pasture.<sup>78</sup> The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site is from 2003 in the Malibu Beach quadrangle. This species is not anticipated to roost on-site but has low potential to forage on-site.

Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*). Western mastiff bat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. Western mastiff bat is primarily a cliff-dwelling species, where maternity colonies of 30 to several hundred (typically fewer than 100) roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs (e.g., granite, sandstone or columnar basalt). It has also been found in similar crevices in large boulders and buildings. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3m below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas<sup>79</sup>. There are recorded occurrences in several surrounding quadrangles including Pasadena, Burbank, Hollywood, Los Angeles, and Beverly Hills. This species is not anticipated to roost on-site but has a low potential to forage on-site.

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*). Western red bat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. This species roosts in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. There may be an association with intact riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores). Roost sites are generally hidden from view from all directions except below; lack obstruction beneath, allowing the bat to drop downward for flight; lack lower perches that would allow visibility by predators; have dark ground cover to minimize solar reflection; have nearby vegetation to reduce wind and dust; and are generally located on the south or southwest side of a tree. Western red bat may also occasionally use caves, as both dead and live red bats, including a pregnant female, have been collected

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<sup>78</sup> Western Bat Working Group. 2005. *Species Accounts*, *Euderma maculata*, spotted bat. Updated 2005. ([http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vespertilionidae/euma.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vespertilionidae/euma.pdf))

<sup>79</sup> Western Bat Working Group. 2005. *Species Accounts*, *Eumops perotis californicus*, western mastiff bat. Updated 2005. ([http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/molossidae/eupe.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/molossidae/eupe.pdf))

from Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico<sup>80</sup>. In Los Angeles County, this species is known only from the Point Dume and Malibu Beach quadrangles. This species has low potential to roost and forage on-site.

Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). Western yellow bat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern. Individuals usually roost in trees, hanging from the underside of a leaf. They are commonly found in the southwestern U.S. roosting in the skirt of dead fronds in both native and non-native palm trees, and have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. At least some individuals or populations may be migratory, although some individuals appear to be present year-round, even in the northernmost portion of their range. Capture sites are often associated with natural and non-natural water features in open grassy areas and scrub, as well as canyon and riparian situations. Captures are also reported over swimming pools, lawns in residential areas, and orchards<sup>81</sup>. The nearest recorded CNDDDB occurrence of this species to the Project Site within the Burbank quadrangle in Glendale dating from 1984. This species has moderate potential to roost and forage on-site.

#### **4.2.2 Wildlife Movement**

The movement and migration of wildlife in urban and suburban areas has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible to wildlife with conversion of developed areas into a barrier between undeveloped areas. Additionally, roads, though narrow, may be barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated “islands” of habitat, which prevents the exchange of genetic material between a species’ populations in different geographic areas necessary to maintain the genetic variability to withstand major environmental disturbances such as fire or climate change.<sup>82</sup> A lack of genetic variability within a population may eventually lead to extinction, as the isolated population will not have the ability to evolve or adapt to changing conditions over time.

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<sup>80</sup> Western Bat Working Group. 2005. *Species Accounts*, *Lasiurus blossevillii*, western red bat. Updated 2005. ([http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vespertilonidae/labl.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vespertilonidae/labl.pdf))

<sup>81</sup> Western Bat Working Group. 2005. *Species Accounts*, *Lasiurus xanthinus*, western yellow bat. Updated 2005. ([http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vespertilonidae/laxa.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vespertilonidae/laxa.pdf))

<sup>82</sup> California Wilderness Coalition, et. al. *Missing Linkages: Restoring Connectivity to the California Landscape*. (<http://www.calwild.org/resources/pubs/linkages/index.htm>)

The exchange of genetic material within wildlife populations is accomplished through the dispersal of individuals. Animals disperse for different reasons, some following pre-programmed migratory routes while others disperse due to disturbances (development, fire) or scarcity of resources (food, water). In these situations, larger terrestrial species such as deer can often overcome considerable obstacles from urban development, including freeways, large building complexes and tall fences. Smaller, less mobile animals, however, are often confined to remaining fragments of isolated habitat. For large animals such as cougars, areas less than several hundred square miles are considered too small to contain sufficient habitat for a population. Wildlife movement or migratory corridors, may be located to provide a route or be considered a secondary pathway to join such areas.<sup>83</sup> Corridors connect larger areas of land and allow for free genetic exchange within a species' population, while pathways may allow for wildlife movement but may not serve to promote the larger exchange and viability of genetic variability between areas. Linkages are considered a type of corridor, as they provide some type of physical connection between habitat areas, such as a drainage or freeway undercrossing; however, depending on the quality or size of the linkage, certain wildlife species may be unable or unlikely to use the linkage. For highly mobile or flying animals, linkages may exist as discontinuous patches of habitat which are close enough to act as "stepping stones" that facilitate movement between larger habitat areas.

Considerable urban development exists around the Project Site, particularly along the western and northern boundaries, such that the remnant habitats on-site have become islands of habitat, which were connected with other native habitats throughout the Santa Monica Mountains in the early 1900's. Griffith Park to the east has become an island of natural vegetation bordered by urban and suburban development except for the Cahuenga Peak natural area, which connects westward along the ridges of the Santa Monica Mountains. Birds rely on such islands for areas to rest and feed along their north-south and east-west migration routes, and Griffith Park and remnant habitats on the Project Site may serve as a corridor for gene flow and species movement that may still take place between the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains via the Verdugo Mountains.<sup>84</sup> The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority has mapped a wildlife corridor (Rim of the Valley Corridor) between Griffith Park and the Santa Monica Mountains to the west of the park, with a wildlife crossing of U.S. Highway 101 in the vicinity of the Hollywood Reservoir. However, this corridor is about 1 mile east of, and does not include, the Project Site.<sup>85</sup> In addition, it has been noted that wildlife dispersal west of

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<sup>83</sup> PCR. 1996. *Biological Assessment, Universal City Specific Plan. October 1996.*

<sup>84</sup> *Description Significant Ecological Area #37 provided by Joseph Decruyenaere, Los Angeles County Planner (July 11, 2006).*

<sup>85</sup> *SMMC/MRCA. 1999. Parklands and Wildlife Corridors in Greater Los Angeles and Ventura Counties Map. [http://smmc.ca.gov/parkland\\_map.pdf](http://smmc.ca.gov/parkland_map.pdf)*



Griffith Park to the Santa Monica Mountains may be extremely limited or completely lacking.<sup>86</sup> However, the Project Site may still provide a linkage for common, urban adapted birds, insects, and bats between Griffith Park and the Santa Monica Mountains.

The areas of habitat on-site may allow for limited movement of larger or more mobile animals (such as the resident deer herd, raccoons, coyotes, bobcats, squirrels) within the Project Site and possibly to the relatively less developed areas and Griffith Park to the east by crossing Barham Boulevard. The physical barriers between the Project Site and habitats to the east include heavy traffic, development, and fences along Barham Boulevard. Wildlife movement between the Project Site and remaining undeveloped habitat to the south in the Santa Monica Mountains is likely to be very limited (except for birds, bats, and insects) due to the lack of physical linkages and the barrier of U.S. Highway 101. The most mobile terrestrial species may occasionally cross U.S. Highway 101 as “accidental” incidents, possibly facilitated by disturbances causing an individual to panic and flee the site, and likely only at night when the considerable barriers of traffic and human disturbance activities in the surrounding urban environment are at their lowest levels. Terrestrial wildlife movement between the Project Site and areas to the north are similarly limited by fencing and the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel, whose tall vertical walls make it virtually impossible for most wildlife to escape from the channel. Therefore, it is likely that much of the resident terrestrial wildlife on the Project Site remains on-site and does not travel off-site, and that such travel is probably infrequent.

Although limited wildlife movement may occur between the Project Site and areas to the east, such movement is very unlikely to areas north or west of the Project Site and, therefore, the Project Site does not act as a true wildlife corridor, movement pathway, or linkage between larger habitat areas for terrestrial wildlife. The remnant habitat areas and artificial water features on-site may provide “stepping stone” linkages for birds, bats, and insects during migration, although the Project Site is not unique in this respect, as there are also larger, more intact, and higher quality habitat areas available in the Santa Monica Mountains to the west and Griffith Park to the east that can serve the same purpose.

### 4.3 Jurisdictional Features

The majority of the hydrologic features on-site consist of concrete- or gunnite-lined drainages, v-ditches or buried culverts which capture and re-direct on-site surface flows. All but two water features on-site have been created and are lined with concrete, and receive water chiefly from an artificial on-site source.

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<sup>86</sup> *Cooper Ecological and Cartifact.* 2008. *Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan.*  
<http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org/>

Most are maintained for attractions associated with the Universal Studios Hollywood tram tour attraction, including the Jaws attraction. All of the aforementioned features would not be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as these features are not natural,<sup>87</sup> have been constructed in uplands, and are currently maintained to function as aesthetic features associated with filming and/or the tram tour attraction.<sup>88</sup> In addition, although these features eventually flow into the Los Angeles River, a “navigable water of the U.S.,” the outfall is artificially regulated and is not considered to be a sufficiently frequent event to establish a jurisdictional hydrologic connection.

The erosional drainage features described in Section 3.2.3 (Area A on Figure 2), in the northeastern portion of the Project Site south of the child care center are very marginal as they do not exhibit an “ordinary high water mark” and/or evidence of recent flow, and, therefore, would not be considered jurisdictional by the Corps. In addition, based on recent guidance issued by the Corps and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) following the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States* cases, agencies generally will not assert jurisdiction over “swales or erosional features (e.g. gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow)” or “ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.”<sup>89</sup>

The other drainage feature described in Section 3.2.3 (Area B on Figure 2), located in oak woodland habitat near Barham Boulevard, may be considered jurisdictional. Although the leaf litter and debris in the drainage did not indicate recent flow, the accumulation of soil along the edges may be interpreted as an “ordinary high water mark.” Additional factors such as its pronounced topography, its location at the base of a slope, the presence of several willows in the vicinity, and the presence of the storm drain at its terminus along Barham Boulevard, are further evidence of the feature’s potential jurisdictional status. In

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<sup>87</sup> Under the federal definition of “waters of the U.S.” (33 CFR § 328.3), “other waters” include natural ponds or waters whose degradation or destruction could affect interstate or foreign commerce.

<sup>88</sup> The preamble to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rules and Regulations (Federal Register Vol. 51, No. 219; Thursday, November 13, 1986) notes that drainage ditches excavated on dry land and artificial lakes or ponds created for aesthetic or similar reasons (stock watering, settling basins) are generally not considered to be “Waters of the United States.”

<sup>89</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of the Army. 2008. *Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States*. Dec 2, 2008.

addition, since this drainage flows into a storm drain that eventually flows to the Los Angeles River,<sup>90</sup> it may also be considered jurisdictional as a tributary to a “navigable water.”

The artificial water features and a few of the ditches (those connecting Falls Lake and New Falls Lake, which support regular flows and some vegetation) would not be considered jurisdictional by CDFG under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600 which regulates lake and streambed alterations. Furthermore, in 2002, CDFG determined that any alterations or modifications to Park Lake would not be subject to regulation under the Streambed Alteration Agreement Program.<sup>91</sup> As Park Lake is the largest water feature on-site, and provides the relatively highest quality habitat as compared to the other water features, it can be reasonably concluded that the other artificial water features and drainages on-site would also not be subject to regulation under the Streambed Alteration Agreement Program. However, the other drainage feature located along Barham Boulevard (Area B on Figure 2) may be considered a streambed by CDFG, particularly because riparian vegetation is present at this location.

All of the artificial water features and the artificial and “natural” drainages on-site are potentially subject to regulation by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), as it can exert jurisdiction over any “waters of the State” under the Porter-Cologne Act. “Waters of the State” are defined as “any surface or groundwater within the boundaries of the State.” However, waterbodies such as “artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating and/or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons,” which pursuant to the Preamble to Section 328.3 were not typically regulated by the Corps prior to the Supreme Court decision in *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers, et al. (SWANCC)*, are not typically regulated by the RWQCB.

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<sup>90</sup> County of Los Angeles. 1996. *Universal City Plan Draft EIR - Hydrology and Water Quality Section*. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation. October 1996. (State Clearinghouse No. 95031023)

<sup>91</sup> CDFG. Letter dated July 8, 2002 from CDFG to Universal Studios RE: *Determination of Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification No. R5-2002-0225 “Main Lake/Black Lagoon” area at Universal Studios, Inc.*

## 5.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

### 5.1 Significance Thresholds

Based on the criteria set forth in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) the Project would have a significant biota impact if it results in the following:

- The loss of individuals, or the reduction of existing habitat, of a state or federally listed endangered, threatened, rare, protected, candidate, or sensitive species or a Species of Special Concern;
- The loss of individuals or the reduction of existing habitat of a locally designated species or a reduction in a locally designated habitat or plant community;
- Interference with wildlife movement/migration corridors that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of a sensitive species;
- The alteration of an existing wetland habitat; or
- Interference with habitat such that normal species behaviors are disturbed (e.g., from the introduction of noise, light) to a degree that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of the sensitive species.

Species evaluated for the Project Site [Appendix A] were determined to have potential to occur on-site based on two factors: (1) known occurrences in the vicinity or region of the Project Site; and (2) the presence of suitable habitat on-site. Species with low potential to occur on-site are those species with either no known records of occurrence, or with known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site, but for which there is marginal or limited suitable habitat on the Project Site. Species with moderate potential to occur have known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site and marginal to moderately suitable habitat is present on-site. Species with high potential to occur have known records of occurrence on the vicinity of the Project Site, and there is moderately or highly suitable habitat at the Project Site.

## 5.2 Project Design Features

### 5.2.1 Protected Tree Regulations

Tree protection regulations have been included in the Project's proposed Universal City Specific Plan (City Specific Plan) and Universal Studios Specific Plan (County Specific Plan). These tree regulations are designed to be consistent with the policies of the existing City and County protected tree ordinances, and are summarized below.

#### *Proposed City Specific Plan Protected Tree Regulations*

- A. Removal Permitted. Protected Trees, as defined by the proposed City Specific Plan, may be removed in accordance with the requirements of the proposed City Specific Plan. Removal of Protected Trees may be requested by filing a Substantial Compliance Analysis application in accordance with the procedures set forth in the proposed City Specific Plan. Removal of Protected Trees shall include cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage or encroaching into the root zone or filling the drip line area of a Protected Tree; provided, however, that pruning conducted under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist shall not be considered a removal and shall not require a Substantial Compliance Analysis.
- B. Protected Trees subject to the proposed City Specific Plan. Removal of those Protected Trees indicated on the Master Protected Tree Map and included in the City file shall be subject to the proposed City Specific Plan. Removal of any Protected Trees shall not be subject to Protected Tree regulations in Section 17.05.R, Section 17.06.C and Chapter IV, Article 6 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.
- C. Requirements. Prior to the removal of any Protected Tree(s), the Applicant shall provide a map, which corresponds to the Master Protected Tree Map, indicating the specific Protected Tree(s) and its tag number, to be removed. The Applicant shall suitably guarantee, to the satisfaction of the Director, compliance with this Section.
  - (1) The Applicant shall:
    - a. Calculate the amount of Protected Tree canopy area being removed; and
    - b. Provide an equivalent amount of replacement canopy area based on the tree sizes and canopy areas set forth in Table 5 below. The replacement canopy may be provided by a mix of tree sizes, as long as the canopy area (based on the growth rate reflected in Table 5) of the replacement trees is the same as or greater than the total square footage of the canopy area of

the Protected Trees being removed. For example, the Applicant could replace two Coast Live Oaks with a total canopy area of 508 square feet with one seedling, one 1-gallon, and one 15-gallon tree ( $79 \text{ ft}^2 + 177 \text{ ft}^2 + 254 \text{ ft}^2 = 510 \text{ ft}^2$ ) or two 15-gallon trees ( $254 \text{ ft}^2 + 254 \text{ ft}^2 = 508 \text{ ft}^2$ ).

**Table 5**  
**Replacement Canopy**  
**(20-Year Growth Predictions for Container Stock)**

Stock Size	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Canopy Area (square feet)
Coast Live Oak			
Seedlings	20	10	79
1 gallon	25	15	177
5 gallon	26	17	227
15 gallon	26	18	254
24-inch box	26	19	284
36-inch box	27	20	314
48-inch box	27	21	346
60-inch box	28	22	380
California Sycamore			
Seedlings	38	18	254
1 gallon	40	20	314
5 gallon	42	22	380
15 gallon	42	28	616
24-inch box	45	30	707
36-inch box	50	35	962
48-inch box	50	38	1134
60-inch box	50	40	1257
California Black Walnut			
Seedlings	18	22	380
1 gallon	18	22	380
5 gallon	19	23	415
15 gallon	19	25	491
24-inch box	20	25	491

36-inch box	21	28	616
48-inch box	24	30	707
60-inch box	25	33	855
<i>Source: Dudek 2010 (NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010)</i>			

- (2) Based upon the calculations in subsection 1 above, the Applicant shall either:
- a. Provide and plant replacement trees at an on-site location (pursuant to the requirements set forth below):
    - i. Replacement trees which are to be planted at entry points, within common areas or along major streets shall be a minimum of 24” box trees in size. The time of planting shall be determined in consultation with the Director of Planning.
    - ii. Replacement trees which are to be located on slopes, within Open Space Districts, or within/adjacent to detention basins, may range in sizes from seedlings to 15 gallon trees, in order to provide a planting which reflects the natural heritage of the site. Such range of sizes and time of planting shall be determined in consultation with the Director of Planning.
  - b. Provide and plant replacement trees at an off-site location. Such location shall be determined in consultation with the Council District Office and the Director of Planning; or
  - c. Pay an in lieu fee of \$850 for each removed Protected Tree. If the Applicant provides an in lieu fee, it shall be deposited into a segregated trust fund for the planting of replacement trees prior to issuance of a grading or building permit involving construction within the area of any Protected Tree removal. On the annual anniversary of the adoption of the proposed City Specific Plan by the City Council, the Director shall adjust the in lieu fee consistent with any increase in the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles–Long Beach metropolitan statistical area during the prior year.
- (3) Additional Requirements.
- a. The Applicant shall monitor the replacement trees for a minimum of 5 years, to evaluate the growth, health and condition of the replacement trees.
  - b. The soil for new tree plantings shall be appropriately inoculated with beneficial mycorrhizal fungi.

- c. The Applicant shall design landscapes and irrigation systems that are adjacent to the replacement trees in a manner that is compatible for the survival of the replacement trees.
- d. Protected Trees which are determined to be healthy, structurally sound and located on accessible terrain shall be considered as candidates for relocation, to the extent feasible as determined by a Registered Consulting Arborist retained by the Applicant.
- e. After the monitoring set forth in Subsection C.3.a. above, the removal of any replacement trees shall be subject to the requirements of Section C.1 above.

(4) Exemptions.

- a. All trees, other than those identified on the Master Protected Tree Map, shall be exempt from the Protected Tree requirements of this Specific Plan and shall not be subject to any other tree regulations established by the LAMC or City Policy. Trees which are exempt may be removed by the property owner without any review or approval by the City.
- b. The routine maintenance of a Protected Tree under the direction of a registered arborist retained by the Applicant shall not require a Substantial Compliance Analysis.

*County Specific Plan Oak Tree Removal Regulations*

The following oak tree removal regulations of the proposed Specific Plan would supersede the regulations of the County Oak Tree Ordinance.

- A. Removal Permitted. Oak Trees may be removed in accordance with the requirements of this Section. Removal of Oak Trees may be requested by filing a Substantial Conformance Review application in accordance with the procedures set forth in the proposed County Specific Plan. Removal of Oak Trees shall include cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage or encroaching into the root zone or grading/filling within the drip line area of an Oak Tree; provided, however, that pruning conducted under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist shall not be considered a removal and shall not require a Substantial Conformance Review.
- B. Oak Trees subject to the proposed County Specific Plan. Removal of those Oak Trees indicated on the Master Oak Tree Map and included in the County file shall be subject to the proposed County Specific Plan and shall not be otherwise subject to oak tree regulations contained in Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code (LACC).



C. Requirements. Prior to the removal of any Oak Tree subject to the proposed County Specific Plan, the Applicant shall provide a map, which corresponds to the Master Oak Tree Map, indicating the specific Oak Tree and its tag number, to be removed. The Applicant shall suitably guarantee, to the satisfaction of the Director of Regional Planning and County Forester, compliance with subsection C.1.a, C.1.b, C.1.c, or C.1.d in connection with the removal of an Oak Tree.

(1) The Applicant shall either:

- a. Provide and plant two replacement Oak Trees at an on-site location for each single Oak Tree removed. The replacement trees:
  - i. Shall be a minimum of fifteen gallon in size; and
  - ii. Shall consist exclusively of indigenous oak trees and certified as being grown from a seed source collected from an indigenous oak woodland within valley regions of Los Angeles County;

-- OR --

- b. Provide and plant two replacement Oak Trees at an off-site location. Such location shall be approved by the County Forester and the Applicant's consultation with the Supervisor of the District;

-- OR --

- c. Pay an in lieu fee of \$2,700 for each removed Oak Tree. This fee shall be adjusted by the County Forester consistent with the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan statistical area on the annual anniversary of the adoption of the proposed County Specific Plan. If the Applicant provides an in lieu fee, it shall be deposited into a segregated trust fund maintained or selected by the County for the planting of replacement Oak Trees and the deposit shall be made prior to issuance of a grading or building permit involving construction within the area of any Oak Tree removal;

-- OR --

- d. Any combination of subsections a, b, and c.

(2) Additional Requirements.

- a. Removal of any oak tree, which is eight inches or more in diameter as measured four and one-half feet above mean natural grade or in the case of oaks with multiple trunks a combined

diameter of twelve inches or more of the two largest trunks, that is not identified on the Master Oak Tree Map shall comply with subsection C.1.a.

- b. The Applicant shall retain a Registered Consulting Arborist to monitor the replacement trees for a minimum of 7 years, to evaluate the growth, health and condition of the replacement trees.
- c. The soil for new tree plantings shall be appropriately inoculated with beneficial mycorrhizal fungi.
- d. The Applicant shall design landscapes and irrigation systems that are adjacent to the replacement trees in a manner that is compatible for the survival of the replacement trees.
- e. The Applicant shall remove mistletoe infestations, insect infestations and other pathogens within existing oaks as directed by a registered consulting arborist.
- f. Oak Trees which are determined to be healthy, structurally sound, and located on accessible terrain shall be considered as candidates for relocation, to the extent feasible as determined by a Registered Consulting Arborist retained by the Applicant.
- g. After the monitoring period set forth in Section C.2.a above, the removal of any replacement trees located on-site shall be subject to the requirements of Section C.1 above.

(3) Mitigation Banking

Applicant may plant blocks of trees either on- or off-site as provided in Section C.1.a and C.1.b above, which may be used as mitigation for future removals. This would create a more efficient and consolidated monitoring effort for both the Applicant and the County Forester. Any replacement trees planted pursuant to this Section shall meet the minimum requirements outlined in subsection C.1.a, as applicable.

(4) Exemptions

- a. All trees, other than those identified on the Master Oak Tree Map or as provided in subsection C.2.a above, shall be exempt from the Oak Tree requirements of the proposed Specific Plan and shall not be subject to any other tree regulations established by the LACC. Trees that are exempt may be removed by the property owner without any review or approval by the County.

### ***5.2.2 Locally Designated Habitat***

State Public Resources Code Section 21083.4 requires that the loss of oak woodlands located within unincorporated County areas be mitigated. Under the proposed Project, areas of oak woodlands are located in both the County and the City. Under the proposed Project, some areas of oak woodland habitat would move from being under the jurisdiction of the County to being under the jurisdiction of the City. As such, those areas of oak woodland that would move from County to City jurisdiction would no longer be subject to the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 21083.4. However, as a Project Design Feature, the Applicant would mitigate for all impacted oak woodlands that are located within the current County jurisdiction, regardless of the proposed annexation of some of this habitat into the City under the proposed Project.

### ***5.2.3 Hillside Open Space Area***

The proposed Project includes over 35 acres of open space within the Mixed-Use Residential Area. Prior to completion of landscaping for Open Space District 1, at least six acres of hillside open space shall be planted and maintained as native grassland habitat, and would function as replacement raptor foraging habitat for the approximately 12 acres of non-native grassland that may be removed by the proposed Project. The native grassland would be designed to consist of one or few areas to be as contiguous as possible, and would support scattered native trees within the grassland and/or along the edge that would function as perching and roosting site for hunting raptors, and possibly as nest sites.

### ***5.2.4 Avoidance and Salvage of Sensitive Reptile Species***

As previously discussed, three sensitive reptile species (silvery legless lizard, coastal western whiptail, and San Bernardino ringneck snake) have low potential to occur on-site and, if present, are likely to exist in small numbers due to the fragmented and/or disturbed habitat conditions and the Project Site's prolonged isolation, a situation that might lead to their eventual extirpation. The proposed Project includes the following Project Design Feature to avoid or minimize potential impacts to sensitive reptile species:

- Prior to construction activities for the first project development in the Mixed-Use Residential Area, field surveys would be conducted in oak woodland and scrub habitat in the Mixed-Use Residential Area during the peak activity season and time of day for each species (ranging from February to May for silvery legless lizard, April to August for coastal western whiptail, and late spring through summer for San Bernardino ringneck snake) to determine the presence or absence of the aforementioned three special status reptiles on the Project Site, and their approximate population size and distribution if present. Surveys would be conducted by a qualified biologist according to

standard methods of surveying for reptiles. A report would be submitted to the City Planning Department, County Department of Regional Planning, and CDFG documenting the survey methods and results, including number and location of individuals observed, if any, and estimated population sizes.

- Based on the field survey results, a plan would be prepared by a qualified biologist to trap special status reptile individuals present on-site prior to and during ground-disturbing construction activities and release them to nearby suitable protected habitat. This may include preserved habitat areas on-site or public lands in the vicinity if approved through a Memorandum of Understanding with the landholding agency (i.e. the City for Griffith Park, or the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area). This plan would be submitted to and be approved by the City Planning Department and/or County Department of Regional Planning and CDFG prior to implementation and prior to vegetation removal or ground disturbance. A follow-up report documenting trapping and relocation methods and results would also be submitted to the City Planning Department and County Department of Regional Planning and CDFG following construction.
- If special status reptiles are relocated to preserved habitat on-site, this area would be protected during Project construction using silt fencing or other fencing as approved by a qualified biologist. The protective fencing would be installed prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal, and would be maintained during all phases of Project construction occurring within or adjacent to suitable habitat for the species; fence maintenance would be regularly monitored by a qualified biologist. No construction-related activities would be allowed in the protected habitat, including storage of materials or equipment, or trespass by construction crew members. This preserved on-site habitat would also be protected in perpetuity from the adjacent development by appropriate permanent fencing as recommended and approved in the relocation plan described above. In addition, an educational pamphlet would be prepared and distributed to all residents within the new development informing them of the harm that domestic outdoor cats have upon wildlife.
- If special status reptiles are present on-site based on the field survey results, a qualified biologist would be present during vegetation removal and grading activities conducted in the oak woodland and scrub habitat in the Mixed-Use Residential Area to monitor activities and relocate any special status reptiles in accordance with the above plan in order to avoid impacts to any individuals remaining on-site following pre-construction trapping and relocation activities.

### **5.3 Summary of Project Actions Potentially Resulting in Impacts**

Implementation of the Project could result in impacts to biological resources on-site, including:

- Temporary impacts during grading and construction activities, such as vegetation removal in areas that would be re-vegetated, noise, vibration, dust, and increased human presence from construction crews;
- Permanent impacts from grading and construction activities, such as the removal of vegetation for building, retaining wall or road construction;
- Permanent impacts from post-construction, operational activities including increased noise and disturbance levels from additional residences, increased wildlife mortality from additional traffic, increased lighting associated with new development and roads, and increased predation from domestic pets associated with new residential development.

These impacts to biological resources on-site are discussed in more detail below for plants and vegetation, wildlife, and jurisdictional features, including general recommendations for avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for such impacts.

Impacts from the proposed Project would be the same for nearly all issues whether or not the City annexes a portion of the Project Site currently within the County's jurisdiction except for three: (1) protected trees; (2) special status plants; and (3) oak woodlands. Potential impacts from both the proposed Project and the "No Annexation" scenarios are discussed below in Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.2 and 5.4.3, respectively.

## **5.4 Plants and Vegetation**

### ***5.4.1 Protected Trees***

#### *City Protected Trees*

Under the proposed Project, all of the 395 trees protected by City ordinance may be impacted (removed, damaged, encroached upon within drip line or exclusion area) by development activities, which includes 321 coast live oaks, 32 California sycamores, and 42 Southern California black walnuts. Under the "No Annexation" scenario, all of the 229 City-protected trees may be impacted, which includes 141 coast live oaks, 30 California sycamores, and 58 Southern California black walnuts. In addition, there are 72 trees under the proposed Project, and 73 trees under the No Annexation scenario, that may grow to protected size during the lifetime of the Project and that may be impacted during development. However, these analyses represent a "worst-case scenario," and actual tree impact numbers may be lower than anticipated once final grading plans are developed, as it is the intent of the Applicant to develop with sensitivity to the protected trees.

The removal of or damage to City-protected trees would be considered a significant impact as it would result in the loss of individuals designated as locally sensitive under the City's protected tree ordinance. However, implementation of the Protected Tree Regulations in the proposed City Specific Plan as part of the proposed Project, requiring the planting of replacement trees or payment of an in-lieu fee, would result in a less than significant impact to protected trees under the proposed Project. The proposed City Specific Plan Protected Tree Regulations are functionally equivalent to the tree replacement requirements of the City ordinance, as they would result in the replacement of protected tree canopy based on the removed canopy. The City's ordinance requires that any removed protected tree be replaced with at least two, 15-gallon trees of a protected variety, but that the size and number of the replacement trees shall approximate the value of the tree to be replaced. In addition the ordinance also allows for replacement trees of a lesser size or trees of a different species to be planted as replacement trees, as authorized by the Board of Public Works. Similarly, the proposed City Specific Plan regulations incorporate flexibility in the tree replacement approach, such that a combination of sizes (ranging from seedlings to 60-inch box specimens) and protected species would be planted, resulting in a more natural habitat approach to tree replacement and replacing the overall habitat value of the trees removed. The in-lieu fee option of the City Specific Plan regulations would allow for the planting of replacement trees compatible with the proposed City Specific Plan or the City's ordinance. Finally, the proposed City Specific Plan regulations account for potential impacts to oaks, Southern California black walnuts, and California sycamores that may grow to become protected size during the lifetime of the Project, as these trees (which are currently smaller than protected size) are shown on the Master Protected Tree map, which would be the basis for the Substantial Compliance Analysis for future on-site development.

Under the "No Annexation" scenario, it is anticipated that provisions consistent with the City Specific Plan (including the Protected Tree regulations) would also apply to the areas to remain under the City-jurisdiction; therefore, protected tree impacts under the "No Annexation" scenario would be less than significant.

Any remaining protected trees that would not be removed may be adversely impacted as a result of Project construction activities, such as from the inadvertent removal of limbs or encroachment into the root zone; such impacts may be considered significant, but with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure 1** (see Section 6.0), which includes tree protection and enhancement measures from pre- to post-construction, this potential impact would be reduced to a less than significant level.

#### *County Protected Trees*

Under the proposed Project, 199 of the 438 oak trees protected by County ordinance may be impacted (removed, damaged, encroached upon within drip line or exclusion area) by development activities. In addition, 16 of the 80 oaks that may grow to become protected size may be impacted. However, at least

239 oaks currently considered protected, and 64 oaks that may become protected by 2030, would be undisturbed by the proposed Project.

Under the “No Annexation” scenario, 359 of the 592 County-protected oak trees may be impacted. In addition, 37 of the 98 oaks that may grow to become protected size may be impacted. However, at least 239 oaks currently considered protected, and 63 oaks that may become protected by 2030, would be undisturbed by the Project under the “No Annexation” scenario.

The removal of or damage to County-protected oak trees would be considered a significant impact, as it would result in the loss of individuals designated as locally sensitive under the County’s protected tree ordinance. However, implementation of the Oak Tree Removal regulations in the proposed County Specific Plan as part of the proposed Project, requiring the planting of replacement trees or payment of an in-lieu fee, would result in a less than significant impact to protected oaks under the proposed Project. The County Specific Plan Oak Tree Removal regulations are functionally equivalent to the tree replacement requirements of the County ordinance. Both the proposed County Specific Plan regulations and the County’s ordinance require that for each single protected oak tree removed, two minimum 15-gallon oaks must be planted as replacement trees. The proposed County Specific Plan regulations go beyond the ordinance and require that the replacement trees consist exclusively of indigenous oak trees and certified as being grown from a seed source collected from indigenous oak woodland within valley regions of Los Angeles County. The County ordinance states that, where feasible, replacement trees should be grown from seeds collected in Los Angeles or Ventura Counties. In addition, both the proposed County Specific Plan regulations and the County’s ordinance allow for planting replacement trees on- or off-site, or payment of an in-lieu fee. Finally, the proposed County Specific Plan regulations account for potential impacts to oaks that may grow to become protected size during the lifetime of the Project, as these trees (which are currently smaller than protected size) are shown on the Master Protected Tree map, which would be the basis for the Substantial Conformance Review for future on-site development.

Under the “No Annexation” scenario, it is anticipated that provisions consistent with the County Specific Plan (including the Oak Tree Removal Regulations) would also apply to the areas to remain under the County’s jurisdiction, thereby also reducing protected oak impacts under the “No Annexation” scenario to less than significant.

The remaining protected oaks that would not be removed may be adversely impacted as a result of Project construction activities, such as from the inadvertent removal of limbs or encroachment into the root zone; such impacts may be considered significant, but with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure 1** (see Section 6.0), which includes oak protection and enhancement measures from pre- to post-construction, this potential impact would be reduced to less than significant.

### 5.4.2 Special Status Plants

#### *Southern California Black Walnut*

Due to the anticipated level of grading and development associated with the proposed Mixed-Use Residential Area, and the variability of new construction on the remainder of the Project Site associated with implementation of the Project over the next few decades, it is possible that all of the 228 Southern California black walnut trees mapped on-site may be removed or damaged; however, anticipated numbers for the City and County areas are discussed separately below.

It is not mandatory that List 4 plants be evaluated during CEQA analyses; however, an analysis of impacts is strongly recommended by the CNPS.<sup>92</sup> Impacts to Southern California black walnut trees are generally not considered significant unless the trees occur as a walnut woodland plant community, which does not occur on-site. However, based on the City's thresholds of significance, the loss of any Southern California black walnut individuals would be considered a significant impact, as they are considered a sensitive species.

Under the proposed Project, 137 Southern California black walnut trees are present within the County's jurisdiction; under the "No Annexation" scenario, 108 are present within the County's jurisdiction. Since Southern California black walnut trees are not protected under the County's protected oak tree ordinance, mitigation for impacts to walnuts is not required by the County's ordinance. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this analysis it is conservatively concluded that the loss of sensitive Southern California black walnut trees within the County's jurisdiction, 72 under the proposed Project and 43 under the "No Annexation" scenario, would be considered a significant impact. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 2** (Section 6.0), requiring replacement of impacted walnut trees in the County, would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. In addition, protection of the avoided walnuts through the implementation of Mitigation Measure 2 would also reduce any indirect impacts to walnuts to less than significant levels.

Under the proposed Project, all 75 of the Southern California black walnut trees within the City's jurisdiction may be removed; under the "No Annexation" scenario, all 120 of the walnuts within the City's jurisdiction may be removed. The loss of these sensitive Southern California black walnut trees within the City's jurisdiction would be considered a significant impact based on the City's thresholds of significance. However, since all of these trees have a minimum diameter of four inches, these trees would be addressed under the City Specific Plan Protected Tree Regulations (see the analysis of impacts to City-

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<sup>92</sup> CNPS. 2001. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. Sixth Edition, August 2001.* CNPS.



protected trees in Section 5.4.1, above). Therefore, implementation of the Protected Tree Regulations in the City Specific Plan as part of the proposed Project, requiring the planting of replacement trees or payment of an in-lieu fee, would result in a less than significant impact to Southern California black walnut under the proposed Project. Under the “No Annexation” scenario, it is anticipated that provisions consistent with the City Specific Plan (including the Protected Tree Regulations) would also apply to the areas to remain under the City’s jurisdiction, therefore, also reducing Southern California black walnut impacts under the “No Annexation” scenario to less than significant levels.

#### *Other Special-Status Plants*

As previously discussed, no special status plants other than Southern California black walnut were detected during focused surveys conducted on-site, and none are anticipated to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or because the Project Site is outside of the species’ known geographical or elevational range. However, because the focused surveys were conducted outside of the peak blooming period for six of the special-status species evaluated for the property, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3** (Section 6.0), requiring preconstruction surveys for these special-status plants, and translocation of special-status plants if found, would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels.

#### **5.4.3 Sensitive Plant Communities**

Approximately 14.6 acres of coast live oak woodland habitat are mapped within the existing County area; approximately 8.4 acres of this habitat would be impacted (removed or encroached upon within protected zone) by Project grading activities under the “No Annexation” scenario.<sup>93</sup> Approximately 8.3 acres of coast live oak woodland habitat would remain within the County’s jurisdiction following proposed annexation of a portion of the site to the City; 2.1 acres of this habitat would be impacted by Project grading activities under the proposed Project.<sup>94</sup> These impacts would be considered significant under

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<sup>93</sup> *The 14.6 acres of Coast live oak woodland habitat within the existing County area contains approximately 488 oaks with at least five inches DBH (and 35 oaks that may become at least five inches DBH); the 8.4 acres that would be impacted contain approximately 220 oaks with at least five inches DBH (and nine oaks that may become at least five inches DBH).*

<sup>94</sup> *The 8.3 acres of Coast live oak woodland habitat within the proposed County area contains approximately 338 oaks at least five inches DBH (and 30 oaks that may become at least five inches DBH); the 2.1 acres that would be impacted contain approximately 70 oaks with at least five inches DBH (and four oaks that may become at least five inches DBH).*

CEQA, and under State Public Resources Code Section 21083.4 (State Oak Woodlands Statute [SB 1334]). The mitigation under state law for this loss may include the following:

1. Conserve oak woodlands through the use of conservation easements in perpetuity at a 2:1 acreage ratio.
2. Plant an appropriate number of trees, including maintaining the plantings and replacing dead or diseased trees; required maintenance of trees terminates seven years after the trees are planted; this type of mitigation shall not fulfill more than half of the mitigation requirement for the project; this type of mitigation may also be used to restore former oak woodlands.
3. Contribute funds to the California Wildlife Conservation Board's Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund.
4. Other mitigation measures developed by the County.

Prior to a shift in jurisdictional boundaries between the City and County, as proposed by the Project, 14.6 acres of oak woodland exists within the County's jurisdiction, of which approximately 8.4 acres would be impacted by Project grading activities. However, per current regulations, the Project is only obligated to mitigate the 2.1 acres of impacted oak woodland that would be located in the County under the proposed Project. The Applicant, as a project design feature, is proposing to mitigate all impacted oak woodlands that are currently within County jurisdictional areas regardless of proposed annexation of some of this habitat to the City under the proposed Project. In other words, the Applicant is proposing to mitigate impacts to 6.3 acres of oak woodlands that are not required to be mitigated under current regulations.

The avoidance of and/or compensation for oak woodland impacts would be partially accomplished through the implementation of Mitigation Measure 1, which includes protecting avoided oaks during construction, and the implementation of the proposed County Specific Plan Oak Tree Removal Regulations, which includes oak tree replacement and/or payment of an in-lieu fee for protection of oaks. However, the installation of replacement oak trees can mitigate no more than half of the impacts to oak woodland habitat in the County area from direct removal or damage during site development. Therefore, this replacement would count toward only half of the oak woodland habitat mitigation, and impacts to oak woodland habitat would still be significant. This impact would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure 4** (see Section 6.0). This mitigation measure presents options for impacted oak woodland habitat compensation within the County's jurisdiction, including conserving oak woodlands in perpetuity, replacing or restoring oak woodland habitat (which can only count toward half of the mitigation requirement), and contributing funds to an oak woodland fund.

#### ***5.4.4 Other Plant Communities***

Implementation of the Project may result in impacts to all other plant communities on-site, and may remove approximately eight acres of coyote brush scrub, five acres of sumac scrub, 12 acres of non-native grassland, and over 100 acres of ornamental vegetation. However, none of these plant communities are considered sensitive or regionally unique natural communities, and these impacts would thus be considered less than significant.

### **5.5 Wildlife**

#### ***5.5.1 Common Wildlife***

Implementation of the proposed Project may result in harm, disturbance, displacement, or loss of some of the common wildlife species residing on-site, particularly the less mobile species such as reptiles or small mammals. These impacts may result during construction activities from physical habitat removal, noise, and other disturbances, or during post-construction operation from increased noise levels, lighting, and domestic animals. Some of these impacts would be temporary within proposed open space areas, which would be available for re-colonization following construction or as refuge for some common wildlife species during construction. Although these impacts would be considered adverse, they would not be considered significant under CEQA as these species are considered common and widespread throughout Southern California, particularly in urban and suburban areas.

#### ***5.5.2 Special Status Wildlife***

As previously discussed, sensitive reptile species (silvery legless lizard coastal western whiptail, and San Bernardino ringneck snake) have potential to occur on-site and, if present, are likely to exist in small numbers due to the fragmented and/or disturbed habitat conditions and the Project Site's prolonged isolation, a situation that might lead to their eventual extirpation. Any potential impacts would nevertheless be avoided through implementation of the Project Design Feature discussed in Section 5.2.4 above, which would involve avoidance and salvage of sensitive reptiles.

A few sensitive bird species (Cooper's hawk, Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, and white-tailed kite) have potential to nest on-site. Although no raptor nests were observed on-site, and hawks maintain rather large nesting territories (possibly limiting the number of possible nests in the entire area), Cooper's hawk is still considered to have a moderate potential to nest on-site. Other bird species, including migratory birds, have a higher potential to nest in the vegetation or structures on-site. Construction activities including vegetation removal, building demolition, and noise and vibration have a potential to result in direct (i.e. death or physical harm) and indirect (i.e. nest abandonment) adverse

impacts to nesting birds. These impacts would be considered significant. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 5 – Avoidance of Nesting Birds** (see Section 6.0), involving either initiation of construction activities before the nesting season, or pre-construction surveys during the nesting season, would reduce this impact to a less than significant level. In addition, although construction would temporarily reduce available nesting habitat for birds in the area, the implementation of the tree regulations under the proposed City and County Specific Plans and Mitigation Measure 4 would result in the replacement and/or protection of nesting habitat in the form of trees and oak woodland habitat either on-site or in the vicinity.

The non-native grassland and woodland habitats on-site are used as foraging habitat by raptors; however, given the relatively low use of the site as observed during raptor surveys, the equal or higher usage of the golf course to the north, and the lack of any current nesting activities on-site, the on-site foraging habitat does not appear to be of high value critical to the maintenance of local raptor populations (see Appendix F). This is especially true considering that many raptor species, such as Cooper's hawks, have become highly adapted to urban and suburban environments, nesting and foraging in residential areas, golf courses and cemeteries; however, the value of these habitats may be somewhat compromised by small mammal control efforts that are often employed.

Grassland and oak woodland habitats, which serve as raptor foraging habitat, as well as foraging habitat for some passerines (e.g., California horned lark), have suffered from regional losses due to urban development. Remaining habitats exist as somewhat isolated patches in the area. However, the majority of these remaining habitats already occur within nearby areas of open space, including Griffith Park and lands owned by the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and/or Conservancy, and will remain protected. In addition, these habitats would be replaced and/or mitigated due to the implementation of Project Design Features to replace protected trees and to incorporate at least six acres of native grassland foraging habitat into hillside open space (resulting in an approximately 0.5:1 ratio of created higher quality native grassland to removed non-native grassland), and the implementation of Mitigation Measure 4 to replace or restore oak woodland habitat. Therefore, potential impacts to raptor foraging habitat would be reduced to less than significant.

Several special-status bat species (pallid bat, western mastiff bat, spotted bat, western red bat, and western yellow bat) have potential to forage and/or roost on-site in larger trees during winter or fall and spring migration periods. Bat foraging would not be impacted by the proposed Project, as the Project would retain 35 acres of open space available for foraging. If roosting sensitive bat species were impacted by the Project, the impact may be considered significant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 6 - Avoidance of Roosting Bats** (Section 6.0) involving pre-construction surveys and avoidance of roosting individuals if found, would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels.

### 5.5.3 Wildlife Movement

The Project Site is not considered a major wildlife movement corridor or habitat linkage, but it may provide for some occasional or accidental movement of small, highly mobile fauna such as insects, bats, and birds. The Cahuenga Peak natural area is adjacent to Griffith Park on the Park's west side and continues west toward Barham Boulevard. The main impediment to wildlife movement at Barham Boulevard is the fence on the western side of Barham Boulevard and the traffic on Barham Boulevard. To the south and west side the U.S. Highway 101 is a substantial barrier. For urban-adapted animals that fly (birds, bats, insects), the Project Site may provide some connectivity. Considerable urban development exists around the Project Site, particularly along the western, southern, and northern boundaries, such that the remnant habitats on-site have become islands of habitat that were connected with other native habitats throughout the Santa Monica Mountains as recently as the mid-1900's. Although limited wildlife movement may occur between the Project Site and areas to the east, movement of terrestrial animals is unlikely to areas north, south, and west of the Project Site. Therefore, the Project Site does not act as a true wildlife corridor, movement pathway, or linkage between larger habitat areas for terrestrial wildlife. Thus, although the Project would result in a loss of some of the relatively natural woodland, scrub and grassland habitats on-site, this would not result in a significant impact to wildlife migration or movement corridors.

### 5.6 Jurisdictional Features

The potentially jurisdictional drainage feature located along the eastern Project Site boundary adjacent to Barham Boulevard (Area B, Figure 2) may be impacted by future development activities on-site.

This impact is considered potentially significant under CEQA; however, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 7 – Agency Consultation**, would reduce this impact to a less than significant level. This measure would involve verifying the Corps' jurisdiction over the drainage feature through a "significant nexus test" per the recent Corps and EPA guidance<sup>95</sup> and, if necessary, obtaining a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit (most likely a Nationwide Permit) from the Corps and implementing any associated permit conditions. This measure would also involve submitting a Streambed Alteration Notification to CDFG to facilitate its determination of the drainage as a "streambed" regulated by section 1600 of the State Fish and Game Code; any subsequent Agreement may also include conditions. These conditions, if

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<sup>95</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of the Army. 2008. *Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States*. December 2, 2008.

any, may include restoration of a creek or riparian area in the vicinity, or creation of riparian habitat on-site, as no such natural features currently exist on-site.

## 6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures are prescribed for the potentially significant Project impacts described above under Section 5.0. Following implementation of these mitigation measures, potential Project impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

### **Mitigation Measure 1 – Protected Tree Avoidance and Protection Measures**

In order to prevent damage to any protected trees that would be avoided within the City or County area during Project construction, the following measures shall be implemented for any such trees within 20 feet of an active construction area:

#### *Pre-Construction*

- *Fencing:* Chain-link fencing, not less than 4 feet high with tree-protection signs, shall be erected around all undisturbed trees (or tree groups). The protective fence shall be installed at the protected zone boundary of each tree (or tree group), which is defined as five (5) feet beyond the tree canopy dripline. The intent of protection fencing is to prevent root damage and/or compaction by grading equipment. A Registered Consulting Arborist may be required on-site if grading activities occur within the tree protected zone. The fencing shall be secured to 6-foot, heavy gauge t-bar line posts, pounded in the ground a minimum of 18-inches and spaced a minimum of 8-feet on-center. Fencing shall be attached to t-bar posts with minimum 14-gage wire fastened to the top, middle and bottom of each post. Tree protection signs shall be attached to every fourth post. The contractor shall maintain the fence to keep it upright, taut and aligned at all times. Fencing shall be removed only after all construction activities are complete.
- *Pre-Construction Meeting:* A pre-construction meeting shall be held between all contractors (including grading, tree removal/pruning, builders, etc.) and a Registered Consulting Arborist. The meeting shall focus on instructing the contractors on tree protection practices and to answer any questions. All equipment operators and spotters, assistants, or those directing operators from the ground shall provide written acknowledgement of their receiving tree protection training. This training shall include information on the location and marking of protected trees, the necessity of preventing damage, and the discussion of work practices that shall accomplish such.

*During Construction*

- *Equipment Operation and Storage:* Contractors shall avoid using heavy equipment operation around the undisturbed, protected trees. Operating heavy machinery around the root zones of trees would increase soil compaction, which decreases soil aeration and subsequently reduces water penetration into the soil. All heavy equipment and vehicles shall, at minimum, stay out of the fenced protected tree zone, unless where specifically approved in writing and under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist.
- *Materials Storage and Disposal:* Contractors shall not store or discard any supply or material, including paint, lumber, concrete overflow, etc. within the protected zone, and shall remove all foreign debris within the protected zone. However, the contractors shall leave the duff, mulch, chips, and leaves around the retained trees for water retention and nutrient supply. In addition, contractors shall avoid draining or leakage of equipment fluids near retained trees. Fluids such as gasoline, diesel, oils, hydraulics, brake and transmission fluids, paint, paint thinners, and glycol (anti-freeze) shall be disposed of properly. The contractors shall ensure that equipment be parked at least 50 feet from the protected zone to avoid the possibility of leakage of equipment fluids into the soil. The effect of toxic equipment fluids on the retained trees could result in tree decline and/or mortality.
- *Grade Changes:* Contractors shall ensure that grade changes, including adding fill, shall not be permitted within the protected zone without special written authorization and under supervision by a Registered Consulting Arborist. Lowering the grade within the protected zone would necessitate cutting main support and feeder roots, thus jeopardizing the health and structural integrity of the tree(s). Adding soil, even temporarily, on top of the existing grade would compact the soil further, and decrease both water and air availability to the tree roots. Contractors shall ensure that grade changes made outside of the protected tree zone shall not create conditions that allow water to pond at the base of the tree. Water trapped at the base of a tree could lead to root rot and other detrimental tree impacts.
- *Moving Construction Materials:* Contractors shall ensure that care be exercised when moving construction equipment or supplies near the protected trees, especially overhead. Contractors shall ensure that damage to the tree(s) be avoided when transporting or moving construction materials and working around the tree (even outside of the fenced protected zone). Contractors shall flag above ground tree parts that could be damaged (e.g., low limbs, scaffold branches, trunks) with high visibility flagging, such as florescent red or orange. If contact with the tree crown is unavoidable, conflicting branch(es) may be pruned by an ISA Certified Tree Worker under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist and shall adhere to ISA standards.

- *Trenching:* Except where specifically approved in writing beforehand, all trenching shall be outside of the fenced protected zone. Roots primarily extend in a horizontal direction forming a support base to the tree similar to the base of a wineglass. Where trenching is necessary in areas that contain roots from retained trees, contractors shall use trenching techniques that include the use of either a root pruner (Dosko root pruner or equivalent) or an Air-Spade to limit root impacts. A Registered Consulting Arborist shall ensure that all pruning cuts shall be clean and sharp, to minimize ripping, tearing, and fracturing of the root system. Root damage caused by backhoes, earthmovers, dozers, or graders is severe and may ultimately result in tree mortality. Use of both root pruning and Air-Spade equipment shall be accompanied only by hand tools to remove soil from trench locations. The trench shall be made no deeper than necessary.
  
- *Irrigation:* Irrigation of native oaks retained on-site shall seek to mimic natural rainfall patterns in Southern California. Supplemental irrigation for trees adjacent to construction activity may be necessary during winter or spring months. Summer and fall irrigation may be necessary based on variable climatic and site conditions, but should be conducted judiciously to avoid over-watering. One irrigation cycle should thoroughly soak the root zones of the trees to a depth of 3 feet. The soil should be allowed to dry out between watering to avoid keeping a consistently wet soil. The contractors shall be responsible for irrigating (deep watering) the trees. Soil moisture shall be checked with a soil probe before irrigating. Irrigation is best accomplished by installing a temporary above ground micro-spray system that would distribute water slowly (to avoid runoff) and evenly throughout the fenced protection zone. Over watering of native oaks trees may promote the growth of tree-damaging agents, such as Oak Root Fungus, so proper soil moisture monitoring is critical to prolonged tree health. For any trees that have been substantially root pruned (30% or more of their root zone), irrigation shall be required for the first twelve months. The first irrigation shall occur within 48 hours of root pruning. The tree(s) should be deep watered every two weeks during the summer and once a month during the winter (adjusted accordingly with rainfall).
  
- *Canopy Pruning:* The contractor shall not prune trees until all construction is completed, unless standard pruning would reduce conflict between canopy and equipment. This would help protect the tree canopies from damage. All pruning shall be conducted by an ISA Certified Tree Worker under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist and shall adhere to ISA pruning standards.
  
- *Canopy Washing:* During construction, the contractors shall wash the foliage of trees adjacent to construction activity with a strong water stream every two weeks in early hours before 10:00 a.m. to control mite and insect populations.
  
- *Inspection:* A Registered Consulting Arborist shall inspect the preserved trees adjacent to grading and construction activity on a monthly basis for the duration of the Project. A report summarizing



site conditions, observations, tree health, and recommendations for minimizing tree damage shall be submitted by the Registered Consulting Arborist or Registered Professional Forrester following each inspection.

#### *Post-construction*

- *Mulch:* The contractors shall ensure that the natural duff layer under all trees shall be maintained. This would stabilize soil temperatures in root zones, conserve soil moisture, and reduce erosion. The contractors shall ensure that the mulch be kept clear of the trunk base to avoid creating conditions favorable to the establishment and growth of decay causing fungal pathogens. Should it be necessary to add organic mulch beneath retained oak trees, packaged or commercial oak leaf mulch shall not be used as it may contain Oak Root Fungus. Also, the use of Redwood chips shall be avoided, as certain inhibitive chemicals may be present in the wood. Other wood chips and crushed walnut shells can be used, but the best mulch that provides a source of nutrients for the tree is its own leaf litter. Any added organic mulch added by the contractors shall be applied to a maximum depth of 4- inches where possible.
- *Pruning:* Regular pruning of the trees is not required. An ISA Certified Tree Worker under the supervision of a Registered Consulting Arborist shall only prune trees to maintain clearance and remove broken, dead or diseased branches. No more than 15% of the canopy shall be removed at any one time. All pruning shall conform to ISA standards.
- *Watering:* The trees should not require irrigation other than the twelve months following substantial root pruning, if applicable. However, soil probing shall be necessary to accurately monitor moisture levels. Especially in years with low winter rainfall, supplemental irrigation for the trees that sustained root pruning and any newly planted trees may be necessary.
- *Watering Adjacent Plant Material:* All plants near the trees shall require moderate to low levels of water. The contractor shall water surrounding plants infrequently with deep soaks and allow them to dry out in-between, rather than frequent light irrigation. The soil shall not be allowed to become saturated or stay continually wet, nor should drainage allow ponding of water beneath the canopy of the oak trees. Irrigation spray shall not hit the trunk of any tree. The contractors shall maintain a 30-inch dry-zone around all tree trunks. An above ground micro-spray irrigation system shall be used in lieu of typical underground pop-up sprays.
- *Chemical Applications:* If the trees are maintained in a healthy state, regular spraying for insect or disease control would not be necessary. If a problem does develop, a Registered Consulting Arborist shall be consulted as the trees may require the application of insecticides to prevent the intrusion of

bark-boring beetles and other invading pests. All chemical spraying shall be performed by a licensed applicator under the direction of a licensed pest control advisor.

- *Monitoring:* A Registered Consulting Arborist shall inspect the trees preserved on-site for a period of seven (7) years following the completion of construction activity. Monitoring visits shall be completed quarterly, totaling twenty-eight (28) visits. Following each monitoring visit, a report summarizing site conditions, observations, tree health, and recommendations for promoting tree health shall be submitted. Additionally, any tree mortality shall be noted and any tree dying during the seven-year monitoring period shall be replaced according to the provisions of the proposed City and County Specific Plans.

### **Mitigation Measure 2 – Southern California Black Walnut Mitigation**

In order to avoid and compensate for impacts to Southern California black walnut trees within the County portion of the Project Site, the following measures shall be implemented:

- a) Southern California black walnut trees that are avoided shall be protected during site development activities in compliance with protective measures described for avoided trees under Mitigation Measure 1.
- b) Southern California black walnut trees impacted within the County portion of the Project Site shall be replaced at a minimum 2:1 ratio. Impact includes cutting, relocating, inflicting damage or encroaching into the root zone or filling the drip line area. Replacement shall generally follow the Oak Tree Removal Regulations of the proposed County Specific Plan, but shall relate specifically to Southern California black walnut trees, including the following:
  1. The Applicant shall provide and plant two replacement trees for each single Southern California black walnut tree impacted. The replacement trees shall meet the following minimum requirements:
    - i. shall consist of a range of plant sizes, at a minimum of one gallon in size, in order to approximate a natural habitat condition and the range of sizes of the individuals impacted;
    - ii. shall consist exclusively of indigenous trees and certified as being grown from a seed source collected from an indigenous habitat within valley regions of Los Angeles County;
    - iii. if planted off-site, the replacement walnut trees shall be planted at a location approved by the County Forester, in consultation with the Supervisor's Office; and

## 2. Additional Requirements.

- i. The Applicant shall monitor the replacement trees for a minimum of 5 years, to evaluate the growth, health and condition of the replacement trees.
- ii. The soil for new tree plantings shall be appropriately inoculated with beneficial mycorrhizal fungi.
- iii. The Applicant shall design landscapes and irrigation systems which are adjacent to the replacement trees in a manner that is compatible for the survival of the replacement trees.
- iv. Trees which are determined to be healthy and structurally sound shall be considered as candidates for relocation, to the extent feasible.

### **Mitigation Measure 3** – Avoidance of Special Status Plants.

To avoid impacts to special-status plants that may not have been detected during focused surveys in June 2006, prior to vegetation clearing for construction in the Mixed-Use Residential Area, focused surveys for the special-status plants identified below shall be conducted in the Mixed-Use Residential Area during the blooming period for the species. If any species identified below are detected, then prior to vegetation clearing for construction the plants shall be censused and a special-status plant relocation plan shall be developed and implemented to provide for translocation of the plants. The plan shall be prepared by a biologist and shall include the following components: (1) identify an area of appropriate habitat on-site; (2) depending on the species detected, determine if translocation will take the form of seed collection and deposition, or transplanting the plants and surrounding soil as appropriate; (3) develop protocols for irrigation and maintenance of the translocated plants where appropriate; (4) set forth performance criteria (e.g., establishment of quantitative goals, expressed in percent cover or number of individuals, comparing the restored and impacted population) and remedial measures for the translocation effort; and (5) establish a five-year monitoring procedures/protocols for the translocated plants.

The following species will be targeted for focused pre-construction surveys:

- Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*)
- Club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*)
- Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)

- Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)
- Robinson's pepper grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)
- Coulter's matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)

#### **Mitigation Measure 4 – County Oak Woodland Mitigation**

Mitigation for impacts to oak woodland habitat shall be accomplished through one or a combination of the options presented below.

1. Oak Woodland Conservation Easements – Protect existing oak woodlands on or off the Project Site in perpetuity at a 2:1 acreage ratio through a conservation easement approved by the County and the Department of Fish and Game. Priority should be given to oak habitat that is (1) of equal or greater ecological value as the habitat to be removed, and (2) is contiguous with or adjacent to larger areas of existing woodlands under conservation easements, public lands, or open space lands. Approval should be contingent on demonstrating that such lands meet these criteria to the maximum extent feasible and available. Mitigation for individual developments shall be clustered into the fewest areas possible, to avoid habitat fragmentation.
2. Plant Replacement Trees – Plant and maintain replacement trees on or off the Project Site at a 2:1 tree ratio, with the intention of recreating the acreage of oak woodlands impacted. The goal is to restore declining woodlands or re-establish them where they once grew. The selection of off-site planting should follow the same criteria as noted in option 1 above (equivalent habitat replacement, contiguous with other protected woodland habitat, consolidation of mitigation to avoid fragmentation). Restoration should result in species composition and density similar to the Project Site and appropriate to the restoration site. This type of mitigation shall not fulfill more than one-half of the mitigation requirements for the project. The replacement of oak woodland habitat, if pursued as a mitigation option, should be coordinated with the replacement of oak trees during implementation of the proposed County Specific Plan Oak Tree Removal regulations. An option is to propose planting a range of sizes including seedlings, 1 gallon, 5 gallon, 15 gallon, 24-inch box, 36-inch box, 48-inch box, and 60-inch box trees (depending on the planting area and the ability to irrigate). The goal is to stress sustainability and replicate natural oak woodlands by creating a diversity of size and age classes. The mitigation oaks shall be maintained

for a period of no less than seven (7) years from the date of planting, and replaced if mortality should occur during that seven-year period.

3. Oak Woodlands Conservation Funding – This final mitigation alternative involves contributing funds to the California Wildlife Conservation Board’s Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund or a segregated trust fund maintained or selected by the County. The contribution amount would equal an in lieu fee of \$2,700 for each removed Oak Tree. This fee shall be adjusted by the County Forester consistent with the Consumer Price Index for the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan statistical area on the annual anniversary of the adoption of the proposed County Specific Plan. The contribution should specify that funds should be prioritized for use in acquiring or restoring oak woodland habitat within Los Angeles County.

The in lieu fee (\$2,700) is the calculated average value of all trees that may be impacted by the Proposed Project and the “No Annexation” Scenario. The value of each impacted tree was calculated using the Trunk Formula Method presented in the “Guide for Plant Appraisal,” published by the International Society of Arboriculture (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, 2000).

Compliance with the proposed County Specific Plan oak tree regulations would also satisfy the Oak Woodland mitigation requirements, except that on-site or off-site tree replacement may only satisfy up to half of the mitigation to oak woodland habitat.

#### **Mitigation Measure 5 – Avoidance of Nesting Birds.**

To avoid impacting nesting birds, including migratory birds and raptors, one of the following shall be implemented:

- Conduct vegetation removal and building demolition associated with construction from September 1<sup>st</sup> through January 31<sup>st</sup>, when birds are not nesting. Initiate grading activities prior to the breeding season (which is generally February 1<sup>st</sup> through August 31<sup>st</sup>) and keep disturbance activities constant throughout the breeding season to prevent birds from establishing nests in surrounding habitat (in order to avoid possible nest abandonment); if there is a lapse in activities of more than five days, pre-construction surveys shall be necessary as described in the bullet below.

- OR -

- Conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds if vegetation removal, building demolition or grading is initiated during the nesting season. A qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a weekly pre-construction bird survey no more than 30 days prior to initiation of grading to provide confirmation on presence or absence of active nests in the vicinity (at least 300 to 500 feet around the individual construction site, as access allows). The last survey should be conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work. If active nests are encountered, clearing and construction in the vicinity of the nest shall be deferred until the young birds have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. A minimum exclusion buffer of 300 feet (500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be maintained during construction depending on the species and location. The perimeter of the nest-setback zone shall be fenced or adequately demarcated with staked flagging at 20-foot intervals, and construction personnel and activities restricted from the area. Construction personnel should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. A survey report by the qualified biologist documenting and verifying compliance with the mitigation and with applicable state and federal regulations protecting birds shall be submitted to the City and County Department of Planning in charge of Mitigation Monitoring, depending on which jurisdiction the construction activity is occurring. The qualified biologist shall serve as a construction monitor during those periods when construction activities would occur near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests would occur.

**Mitigation Measure 6 – Avoidance of Roosting Bats.**

Prior to removal of trees within oak woodland habitat of eight inch DBH or greater, as well as native or non-native palm trees greater than ten feet in height, which may provide roosting habitat for special-status bat species, conduct pre-construction surveys for bats in the immediate vicinity of the affected trees using sonic bat detectors (e.g. Anabat). The surveys shall be conducted at dusk and after nightfall by a biologist. If special-status bats are detected, and based upon the experience of the biologist conducting the surveys, the detected bats are likely roosting in the trees to be removed, then exclusion devices (e.g., netting, canvas, or similar materials) shall be employed once bats have emerged from identified roosts to block access to tree cavities or other roost entry points. If tree removal is to occur during the maternity season (March 1 to September 30), and if during this period the biologist detects maternity roosts, then removal of the trees shall be delayed for the remainder of the maternity season until the young are sufficiently mature to leave the maternity roost as determined by the biologist.

**Mitigation Measure 7 – Agency Consultation.**

Prior to construction activities that may result in the placement of fill material into the potentially jurisdictional drainage feature along Barham Boulevard prepare and submit to the Corps for verification a “Preliminary Delineation Report for Waters of the U.S.” and a Streambed Alteration Notification package

to CDFG for the drainage feature. If these agencies determine that the feature is not regulated under their jurisdiction, then no further mitigation is necessary. However, if the Corps considers the feature to be jurisdictional through a “significant nexus” test per recent Corps and EPA guidance,<sup>96</sup> then a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit shall be obtained from the Corps, and any permit conditions shall be agreed to, prior to the start of construction activities in the affected area. If CDFG determines that the drainage is a regulated “streambed,” then a Streambed Alteration Agreement shall be entered into with CDFG and any associated conditions shall be agreed to prior to the start of construction in the affected area.

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<sup>96</sup> *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of the Army. 2008. Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States. December 2, 2008.*

**Appendix A.**

Special-Status Species and Natural Communities Reported to Occur, or with Potential to Occur, in the Vicinity of the Project Site



**Appendix A. Special Status Species and Natural Communities Reported to Occur, or Evaluated for the Potential to Occur, in the Vicinity of the Project Site\***

Potential to occur is indicated by the following categories and associated definitions: (a) Not Anticipated - no suitable habitat present on the Project Site (i.e., habitats in the Project Site are unsuitable for the species requirements (e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.)) (b) Not Detected - the Project Site has been surveyed during the proper time of year with negative results for the species; (c) Not Present - Applies to Natural Communities not mapped for the Project Site by the CNDDDB, and confirmed as not occurring on-site during biological surveys. Also applies to tree species that were confirmed as not occurring on-site during tree surveys; (d) Low Potential - There are either no known records of occurrence or some known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site, but there is marginal or very limited suitable habitat present on the Project Site; (e) Moderate Potential - There are known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site and there is marginal or moderately suitable habitat present on the Project Site; (f) High Potential - There are known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site and there is moderately or highly suitable habitat present on the Project Site; (g) Present - The species was observed on the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regulatory/Sensitivity Status**						General Habitat	Specific Habitat Conditions	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence On-site
		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<b>PLANTS</b>											
<i>Acanthomintha obovata ssp. cordata</i>	heart-leaved thorn mint				U		List 4.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.	HEAVY ADOBE-CLAY SOIL (PROB. A VERTISOL). GRASSY OPENINGS IN WOODLAND & CHAPARRAL. 785-1540M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Androsace elongata ssp. acuta</i>	California androsace				U		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	HIGHLY LOCALIZED AND OFTEN OVERLOOKED LITTLE PLANT. 305-1200M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below this species' elevation range.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma						List 1B.2	COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB.	ON BLUFFS AND SLOPES NEAR THE OCEAN IN SANDY OR CLAY SOILS. IN STEEP DECLINE ON THE ISLANDS AND THE MAINLAND. 1-305M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Arctostaphylos gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL.	ROCKY OUTCROPS; CAN BE DOMINANT SHRUB WHERE IT OCCURS. 1500M.	Mar	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	FE	SE				List 1B.1	MARSHES AND SWAMPS.	GROWING UP THROUGH DENSE MATS OF TYPHA, JUNCUS, SCIRPUS, ETC. IN FRESHWATER MARSH. 10-170M.	May-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort						List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB.	BASE OF OVERHANGING BOULDERS. 180-1000M.	Feb-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE			3		List 1B.1	CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND/RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS, USUALLY CARBONATE	RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN STIFF GRAVELLY CLAY SOILS OVERLYING GRANITE OR LIMESTONE. 4-640M.	Jan-Aug	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE		3		List 1B.1	COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, MARSHES AND SWAMPS(EDGES, COASTAL SALT OR BRACKISH)	WITHIN REACH OF HIGH TIDE OR PROTECTED BY BARRIER BEACHES, MORE RARELY NEAR SEEPS ON SANDY BLUFFS. 1-35M.	Jun-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE	SE				List 1B.1	COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB(SANDY), COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL PRAIRIE(MESIC)	MOIST, SANDY DEPRESSIONS OF BLUFFS OR DUNES ALONG AND NEAR THE PACIFIC OCEAN; ONE SITE ON A CLAY TERRACE. 1-50M.	Mar-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush						List 1B.2	COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	OCEAN BLUFFS, RIDGETOPS, AS WELL AS ALKALINE LOW PLACES. 3-460M.	Mar-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle-scale						List 1B.1	CHENOPOD SCRUB, PLAYAS, VERNAL POOLS	USUALLY ON DRYING ALKALI FLATS WITH FINE SOILS. 25-1900M.	Jun-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i>	Davidson's salt-scale				U		List 1B.2	COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, COASTAL SCRUB/ALKALINE	ALKALINE SOIL. 3-250M.	Apr-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	Malibu baccharis				3		List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.	IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROAD CUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.	Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae</i>	Plummer's baccharis				3		List 4.3	BROADLEAVED UPLAND FOREST, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.	BRUSHY CYNNS AND MOUNTAINSIDES NEAR THE SEA; USUALLY SHADED NORTH-FACING SLOPES. 20-425M.	May-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regulatory/Sensitivity Status**						General Habitat	Specific Habitat Conditions	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence On-site
		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE		3		List 1B.1	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, RIPARIAN SCRUB/SANDY OR GRAVELLY	ON STEEP, N-FACING SLOPES OR IN LOW GRADE SANDY WASHES. 274-825M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE				List 1B.1	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.	USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND VERNAL POOLS; OFTEN SURR BY SHRUBLAND HABITATS. CLAY SOILS. 25-1219M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia				U		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.	SANDY OR LOAMY SOILS. DISTURBED SITES, BURNS. 150-1200M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree						List 1B.1	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	CLAY SOILS. 15-1200M.	Mar-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily				3		List 4.2	OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, HEAVY SOILS	HEAVY SOILS, OPEN SLOPES, OPENINGS IN BRUSH, 30-700M	(Feb)Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable soils are mapped for the Project Site. However, this species will be subject to pre-construction surveys as previous focused surveys were conducted outside of peak blooming period.
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus</i>	club-haired mariposa-lily				3		List 4.3	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	GENERALLY ON SERPENTINE CLAY, ROCKY SOILS. 75-1300M.	May-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable soils are mapped for the Project Site. However, this species will be subject to pre-construction surveys as previous focused surveys were conducted outside of peak blooming period.
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB	SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lily						List 1B.2	MEADOWS AND SEEPS, CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	VERNALLY MOIST PLACES IN YELLOW-PINE FOREST, CHAPARRAL. 1000-2390M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily				3		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND/GRANITIC, ROCKY	OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 100-1700M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated.</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site. However, will be subject to repeated pre-construction surveys as previous focused surveys were conducted at the end of peak blooming period
<i>Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae</i>	Santa Barbara morning-glory						List 1A	MARSHES AND SWAMPS(COASTAL)	0-30M.	Apr-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site and this species is presumed extinct in California.
<i>Camissonia lewisii</i>	Lewis's evening-primrose				U		List 3	VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB. <sup>5,6</sup>	SANDY OR CLAY SOIL. 0-300M.	Mar-May(Jun)	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site, as this species is generally associated with coastal areas in grasslands or open habitats on sandy soils.
<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	Mt. Gleason paintbrush		SR				List 1B.2	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	ON OPEN FLATS OR SLOPES IN GRANITIC SOIL. RESTRICTED TO THE SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS. 1650-1830M.	May-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	southern tarplant				3		List 1B.1	MARSHES AND SWAMPS(MARGINS), VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND (VERNALLY MESIC), VERNAL POOLS	OFTEN IN DISTURBED SITES NEAR THE COAST; ALSO IN ALKALINE SOILS SOMETIMES WITH SALTGRASS; ALSO VERNAL POOLS. 0-425M.	May-Nov	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i>	island mountain-mahogany				3		List 4.3	CHAPARRAL.	40-600M.	Feb-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC	SE		3		List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB(SANDY)	SANDY SOILS. 3-1035M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower				3		List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.	DRY SLOPES AND FLATS; SOMETIMES AT INTERFACE OF 2 VEG TYPES, SUCH AS CHAP AND OAK WDLAND; DRY, SANDY SOILS. 40-1705M.	Apr-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable sandy or rocky soils and suitable barren areas are present on-site.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory				U		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	WET CLAY, SERPENTINE RIDGES. 30-700M.	Mar-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat and suitable soils are present on-site
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE				List 1B.2	COASTAL DUNES, MARSHES AND SWAMPS(COASTAL SALT)	LIMITED TO THE HIGHER ZONES OF THE SALT MARSH HABITAT. 0-30M.	May-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	Santa Susana tarplant		SR		U		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB	ROCKY; 280-760M	Jul-Nov	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	beach spectaclepod		ST				List 1B.1	COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB(SANDY)	SEA SHORES, ON SAND DUNES, AND SANDY PLACES NEAR THE SHORE. 3-50M.	Mar-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE				List 1B.1	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB (ALLUVIAL FAN SAGE SCRUB)	FLOOD DEPOSITED TERRACES AND WASHES; ASSOC INCLUDE ENCELIA, DALEA, LEPIDOSPARTUM, ETC. 200-760M.	Apr-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya				3		List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	OPEN, ROCKY SLOPES; OFTEN IN SHALLOW CLAYS OVER SERPENTINE OR IN ROCKY AREAS W/LITTLE SOIL. 5-450M.	Apr-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable soils/rocky areas are present on-site.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>	Agoura Hills dudleya	FT					List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.	ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.	May-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable soils/rocky areas are present on-site.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.	ON GRANITE CLIFFS AND OUTCROPS, SURROUNDED BY SCRUB. 275-457M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No granite cliffs/outcrops are present on-site, and the Project Site is well below this species' known elevation range.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>	marcescent dudleya	FT	SR		3		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL.	ON SHEER ROCK SURFACES AND ROCKY VOLCANIC CLIFFS. 180-520M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No sheer rock faces/cliffs are present on-site.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	FT			3		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB	VOLCANIC SOILS; 150-1675M	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya						List 1B.1	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	IN CREVICES AND ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE ON CLIFFS AND CANYON WALLS. 300-520M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable granite cliffs are present on-site, and the Project Site is well below this species' known elevation range.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND/OFTEN CLAY	IN HEAVY, OFTEN CLAYEY SOILS OR GRASSY SLOPES. 15-790M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated.</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site. However, will be subject to repeated pre-construction surveys as previous focused surveys were conducted at the end of peak blooming period

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<i>Erysimum insulare ssp. suffrutescens</i>	suffrutescent wallflower				U		List 4.2	COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB.	COASTAL DUNES AND BLUFFS. 0-150M.	Jan-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i>	Mexican flannelbush	FE	SR		3		List 1B.1	CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.	USUALLY SCATTERED ALONG THE BORDERS OF CREEKS OR IN DRY CANYONS; SOMETIMES ON GABBRO SOILS. 10-716M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well north of this species' northern range boundary in San Diego.
<i>Galium cliffonsmithii</i>	Santa Barbara bedstraw						List 4.3	CISMONTANE WOODLAND.	200-1220M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw						List 1B.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, CHAPARRAL, BROADLEAFED UPLAND FOREST, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	OPEN CHAPARRAL AND LOW, OPEN OAK FOREST; ON ROCKY SLOPES; PROBABLY UNDERCOLLECTED DUE TO INACCESSIBLE HABITAT. 425-1500M.	Jan-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Galium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's bedstraw						List 4.3	UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	ON GRANITE; GRAVELLY HILLSIDES AND SLOPES. 1540-2500M.	Jul-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Galium johnstonii</i>	Johnston's bedstraw				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	1220-2300M.	Jun-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Gilia latiflora ssp. cuyamensis</i>	Cuyama gilia						List 4.3	PINYON AND JUNIPER WOODLAND.	SANDY FLATS, LOWER RIVER VALLEYS. 600-2000M.	Apr-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Goodmania luteola</i>	golden goodmania				U		List 4.2	MEADOWS, MOJAVEAN DESERT SCRUB, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY FROM MADERA COUNTY TO KERN COUNTY. 20-2200M.	Apr-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is outside the known geographical range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook						List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	CLAY SOILS; OPEN GRASSY AREAS W/IN SHRUBLAND. 20-955M.	Mar-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat and suitable clay soils are present on-site
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower				3		List 1A	MARSHES AND SWAMPS(COASTAL SALT AND FRESHWATER)	5-1675M.	Aug-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site and this species may be extinct in California
<i>Heuchera abramsii</i>	Abrams' alumroot				U		List 4.3	UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	ROCK CREVICES. 2800-3500M.	Jul-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Heuchera elegans</i>	urn-flowered alumroot				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	ROCKY SITES. 1155-2650M.	May-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Vernal barley						List 3.2	VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.	VERNAL POOLS, DRY, SALINE STREAMBEDS, ALKALINE FLATS. 10-1000M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia						List 1B.1	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB/SANDY OR GRAVELLY	SANDY OR GRAVELLY SITES. 70-810M.	Feb-Jul(Sep)	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Hulsea vestitata ssp. gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower						List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST	ROCKY SOILS. 1500-2500M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> as site is well below this species' elevation range

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail						List 2.1	COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN SCRUB, MOJAVEAN SCRUB, MEADOWS AND SEEPS (ALKALI).	MESIC SITES, ALKALI SEEPS, RIPARIAN AREAS. 0-500M.	Sep-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable mesic and alkali areas are present on-site, and very limited and disturbed potential riparian habitat is present on-site.
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut				3		List 4.2	COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND	SLOPES, CANYONS, ALLUVIAL HABITATS; 50-900M	Mar-Aug	<b>Present</b> Detected during focused surveys on June 27, 2006
<i>Juncus duranii</i>	Duran's rush				U		List 4.3	MEADOWS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	WET PLACES IN MONTANE CONIFER FORESTS. 1800-2750M.	Jul-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields				U		List 1B.1	COASTAL SALT MARSHES, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.	USUALLY FOUND ON ALKALINE SOILS IN PLAYAS, SINKS, AND GRASSLANDS. 1-1400M.	Feb-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.	DRY SOILS, SHRUBLAND. 1-885M.	Jan-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site; however, will be subject to pre-construction surveys as previous focused surveys were conducted outside of peak blooming period.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage				3		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL.	20-1310M.	Mar-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</i>	ocellated humboldt lily				3		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, RIPARIAN FOREST.	YELLOW-PINE FOREST OR OPENINGS, OAK CANYONS. 30-1800M.	Mar-Jul(Aug)	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily						List 1B.2	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS AND SEEPS, RIPARIAN FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	WET, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN; GEN IN FORESTED AREAS; ON SHADY EDGES OF STREAMS, IN OPEN BOGGY MEADOWS & SEEPS. 1220-2745M.	Jul-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus						List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST/ROCKY, OPENINGS	DRY ROCKY SLOPES, OFTEN IN JEFFREY PINE/CANYON OAK FOREST. 1575-2545M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus				U		List 1B.3	CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	SOMETIMES IN DISTURBED AREAS; OFTEN IN GRAVELLY CLEARINGS. 915-2145M.	May-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Lupinus elatus</i>	silky lupine				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	1500-3000M.	Jun-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Lupinus excubitus var. johnstonii</i>	interior bush lupine				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	OPEN SLOPES OF DECOMPOSED GRANITE. 1500-2500M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i>	Peirson's lupine				U		List 1B.3	JOSHUA TREE WOODLAND, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	DECOMPOSED GRANITE SLIDE AND TALUS, ON SLOPES AND RIDGES. 1000-2500M.	April-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush mallow				3		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, RIPARIAN WOODLAND	SANDY WASHES. 180-855M.	Jun-Jan	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Microseris douglasii ssp. platycarpa</i>	small-flowered microseris				U		List 4.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, VERNAL POOLS.	ALKALINE CLAY IN RIVER BOTTOMS. 15-1070M.	Mar-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Monardella cinerea</i>	gray monardella				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	1800-3050M.	Jul-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Monardella viridis ssp. saxicola</i>	rock monardella				U		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	DRY, ROCKY EXPOSED PLACES WITHIN CHAPARRAL OR YELLOW PINE FOREST; MAY SHOW FIRE RESPONSE. 500-1800M.	Jun-Sep	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California spineflower				U		List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	SANDY SOIL. 0-1400M.	Mar-Jul(Aug)	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly						List 4.3	COASTAL SAGE, CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS.	USUALLY FOUND NEAR STREAMS OR SEEPS. 100-2000M.	Jun-Sep	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Muilla coronata</i>	crowned muilla				U		List 4.2	JOSHUA TREE WOODLAND, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, MOJAVEAN DESERT SCRUB.	MOSTLY ON BARREN FLATS AND RIDGES IN SANDY, GRANITIC SOILS. 1000-1600M.	Mar-Apr	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	mud nama				U		List 2.2	MARSHES AND SWAMPS(LAKE MARGINS, RIVERBANKS)	LAKE SHORES, RIVER BANKS, INTERMITTENTLY WET AREAS. 5-500M.	Jan-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE	SE				List 1B.1	MARSHES AND SWAMPS(FRESHWATER OR BRACKISH)	FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH MARSHES AT THE MARGINS OF LAKES AND ALONG STREAMS, IN OR JUST ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL. 5-1305M.	Apr-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site (margins of ponds on-site are heavily disturbed or managed).
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate navarretia						List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLANDS, VERNAL POOLS	ALKALINE SOILS IN GRASSLAND, OR IN VERNAL POOLS. 15-700M.	Apr-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE	SE				List 1B.1	VERNAL POOLS.	15-660M.	Apr-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	woolly mountain-parsley				U		List 1B.3	SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	HIGH RIDGES; ON SCREE, TALUS, OR GRAVEL. 1615-3500M.	May-Sep	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Packera ionophylla</i>	Tehachapi ragwort						List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	DRY, OPEN, GRANITIC TALUS SLOPES. 1500-2700M.	Jun-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	FE	SE		3		List 1B.1	OPENINGS IN AND EDGES OF CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND	COASTAL HABITATS; 30-630M	Mar-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri</i>	California Gairdner's yampah				U		List 4.2	BROADLEAFED UPLAND FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL PRAIRIE, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.	ADOBE FLATS OR GRASSLANDS, WET MEADOWS AND VERNAL POOLS, UNDER PINUS RADIATA ALONG THE COAST; MESIC SITES. 0-350M.	Jun-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	adobe yampah				U		List 4.3	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, PINYON AND JUNIPER WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB.	SERPENTINE GRASSLAND HILLSIDES, CLAY SOILS, SEASONALLY WET SITES. 300-1800M.	Apr-Jun(Jul)	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Phacelia exilis</i>	Transverse Range phacelia				U		List 4.3	MEADOWS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	SANDY OR ROCKY SLOPES, FLATS, MEADOWS. 1100-2700M.	May-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>	Mojave phacelia				U		List 4.3	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, DRY MEADOWS, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.	SANDY OR GRAVELLY SOILS, DRY STREAMBEDS. 1400-2500M.	Apr-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	FC			U		List 1B.1	COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES.	OPEN AREAS. 1-400M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Potentilla glandulosa ssp. ewanii</i>	Ewan's cinquefoil						List 1B.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	EDGES OF SEEPS AND SPRINGS, SMALL WATERWAYS. 1900-2400M.	Jun-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco						List 2.2	RIPARIAN WOODLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.	SANDY, GRAVELLY SITES. 0-2100M.	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Quercus durata var. gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak						List 4.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND	450-1000M.	Apr-May	<b>Not Present</b> This species was not detected during tree surveys conducted by Dudek in 2006.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak				U		List 4.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.	50-1300M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Present</b> This species was not detected during tree surveys conducted by Dudek in 2006.
<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry						List 1A	RIPARIAN WOODLAND.	SALIX SWALES IN RIPARIAN HABITATS. 65-300M.	Feb-Apr	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site supports very limited and disturbed potential riparian habitat. Additionally, this species is presumed extinct in California
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy				U		List 4.2	COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.	IN WASHES AND ON SLOPES; ALSO AFTER BURNS. 20-1200M.	Mar-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site, and this species was not detected during any previous survey efforts, as this is a prominent, easily detectable shrub. However, will be subject to pre-construction surveys as this species was not a target of previous focused surveys
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap				U		List 1B.2	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	IN GRAVELLY SOILS ON STREAMBANKS OR IN MESIC SITES IN OAK OR PINE WOODLAND. 425-2000M.	Jun-Aug	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Selaginella asprella</i>	bluish spike-moss				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIF. FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIF. FOREST, SUBALPINE CONIF. FOREST, CISMONTANE WOODLAND	DRY, ROCKY SOILS, CREVICES; GRANITIC SUBSTRATE. 1600-2700M.	Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Chaparral ragwort						List 2.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB.	DRYING ALKALINE FLATS. 15-800M.	Jan-Apr	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Senecio astephanus</i>	San Gabriel ragwort						List 4	COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, CHAPARRAL	ROCKY SLOPES OR BLUFFS. 400-1500M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Salt Spring checkerbloom						List 2.2	CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MOJAVEAN DESERT SCRUB, PLAYAS/ALKALINE, MESIC	ALKALI SPRINGS AND MARSHES. 0-1500M.	Mar-Jun	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i>	chickweed oxytheca						List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	SANDY SITES. 1114-2600M.	Jul-Sep	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Swertia neglecta</i>	pine green-gentian				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.	DRY, OPEN WOODLANDS. 1400-2500M.	May-Jul	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.

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<i>Symphytotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster						List 1B.2	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS AND SEEPS, MARSHES AND SWAMPS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND(VERNALLY MESIC)/NEAR DITCHES, STREAMS, SPRINGS	VERNALLY MESIC GRASSLAND OR NEAR DITCHES, STREAMS AND SPRINGS; DISTURBED AREAS. 2-2040M.	Jul-Nov	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Symphytotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster						List 1B.3	BROADLEAFED UPLAND FOREST, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, RIPARIAN WOODLAND/MESIC	MESIC CANYONS. 300-2010M.	Jun-Oct	<b>Not Detected and Not Anticipated</b> Focused surveys conducted on June 27, 2006 did not detect this species, and no suitable habitat is present on-site
<i>Syntrichopappus lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's syntrichopappus				U		List 4.3	CHAPARRAL, JOSHUA TREE WOODLAND.	DECOMPOSED GRANITE; SANDY OR GRAVELLY SOILS. 900-1500M.	Apr-May	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<i>Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern						List 2.2	MEADOWS AND SEEPS.	ALONG STREAMS, SEEPAGE AREAS. 50-550M.	Jan-Sep	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Thermopsis californica var. argentata</i>	silvery false lupine				U		List 4.3	LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLAND.	900-1595M.	Apr-Oct	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The Project Site is well below known elevation range of species and no suitable habitat is present on-site.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>											
<i>Carolella busckana</i>	Busck's gallmoth			SA				KNOWN FROM COASTAL SAND DUNE LOCATIONS		N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	sandy beach tiger beetle			SA				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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	globose dune beetle			SA				INHABITANT OF COASTAL SAND DUNE HABITAT. FROM BODEGA HEAD IN SONOMA COUNTY SOUTH TO ENSENADA, MEXICO.	INHABITS FOREDUNES AND SAND HUMMOCKS; IT BURROWS BENEATH THE SAND SURFACE AND IS MOST COMMON BENEATH DUNE VEGETATION.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Danaus plexippus (wintering sites)</i>	monarch butterfly			SA				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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No roosts have been observed or reported on-site
<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> <sup>1</sup>	Gertsch's socalchemmis			SA				SAGE SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, OAK WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS FOREST; GENERALLY IN ROCKY OUTCROPS OR TALUS SLOPES (MOVEABLE ROCKS WITH SPACES OR CRACKS) IN NON-ARID CLIMATES	KNOWN FROM ONLY 2 LOCALITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, BRENTWOOD (TYPE LOCALITY) AND TOPANGA CANYON. <sup>1</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<b>FISH</b>											
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT		SSC	3			ENDEMIC TO LOS ANGELES BASIN SOUTH COASTAL STREAMS.	HABITAT GENERALISTS, BUT PREFER SAND-RUBBLE-BOULDER BOTTOMS, COOL, CLEAR WATER, & ALGAE.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	unarmored threespine stickleback	FE	SE	FP	U			WEEDY POOLS, BACKWATERS, AND AMONG EMERGENT VEGETATION AT THE STREAM EDGE IN SMALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STREAMS.	COOL (<24 C), CLEAR WATER WITH ABUNDANT VEGETATION.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.



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<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub			SSC	3			LOS ANGELES BASIN SOUTH COASTAL STREAMS.	SLOW WATER STREAM SECTIONS WITH MUD OR SAND BOTTOMS. FEEDS HEAVILY ON AQUATIC VEGETATION & ASSOCIATED INVERTEBRATES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	southern steelhead - southern California ESU	FE		SSC	U			FED LISTING REFERS TO POPS FROM SANTA MARIA RIVER SOUTH TO SOUTHERN EXTENT OF RANGE (SAN MATEO CREEK IN SAN DIEGO CO.)	SOUTHERN STEELHEAD LIKELY HAVE GREATER PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCES TO WARMER WATER & MORE VARIABLE CONDITIONS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace			SSC				HEADWATERS OF THE SANTA ANA AND SAN GABRIEL RIVERS. MAY BE EXTIRPATED FROM THE LOS ANGELES RIVER SYSTEM.	REQUIRES PERMANENT FLOWING STREAMS WITH SUMMER WATER TEMPS OF 17-20 C. USUALLY INHABITS SHALLOW COBBLE AND GRAVEL RIFFLE	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>											
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	FE		SSC	3			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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT		SSC	3			LOWLANDS & 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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable riparian habitat is present on-site.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	FE		SSC	3			FEDERAL LISTING REFERS TO POPULATIONS IN THE SAN GABRIEL, SAN JACINTO & SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS ONLY.	ALWAYS ENCOUNTERED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF WATER. TADPOLES MAY REQUIRE 2 - 4 YRS TO COMPLETE THEIR AQUATIC DEVELOPMENT.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site, and the Project Site is outside of current range of this species.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot			SSC				OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.	VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Coast Range newt (California newt)			SSC				COASTAL DRAINAGES FROM MENDOCINO COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY.	LIVES IN TERRESTRIAL HABITATS & WILL MIGRATE OVER 1 KM TO BREED IN PONDS, RESERVOIRS & SLOW MOVING STREAMS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<b>REPTILES</b>											
<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle			SSC	3			INHABITS PERMANENT OR NEARLY PERMANENT BODIES OF WATER IN MANY HABITAT TYPES; BELOW 6000 FT ELEV.	REQUIRE BASKING SITES SUCH AS PARTIALLY SUBMERGED LOGS, VEGETATION MATS, OR OPEN MUD BANKS. NEED SUITABLE NESTING SITES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is associated with on-site artificial water features due to concrete substratum, lack of vegetative cover and basking sites, and high level of historic and current disturbance
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard			SSC	3			SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.	SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> Potentially suitable habitat is present within the oak woodland or scrub habitats in the eastern portion of the site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail			SSC				INHABITS LOW-ELEVATION COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, AND VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD HABITATS.	PREFERS WASHES & OTHER SANDY AREAS WITH PATCHES OF BRUSH & ROCKS. PERENNIAL PLANTS NECESSARY FOR ITS MAJOR FOOD-TERMITES	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal western whiptail			SA				FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.	GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> Potentially suitable habitat is present within the oak woodland or scrub habitats in the eastern portion of the site.

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<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino ringneck snake			SA				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.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> Potentially suitable habitat is present within the oak woodland or scrub habitats in the eastern portion of the site.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)			SSC	3			RESTRICTED TO THE SAN GABRIEL AND SAN JACINTO MTNS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. <sup>4</sup>	INHABITS A VARIETY OF HABITATS, INCLUDING VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD, CONIFEROUS, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN, AND WET MEADOWS. <sup>4</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site. This species generally occurs in canyons or riparian areas with rocks or rock outcrops and those conditions are not present.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)</i>	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard			SSC	3			INHABITS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND CHAPARRAL IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID CLIMATE CONDITIONS	PREFERS FRIABLE, ROCKY, OR SHALLOW SANDY SOILS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable friable soils are present.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum (fontale population)</i>	Coast (California) horned lizard			SSC				FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES. <sup>4</sup>	OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS. <sup>4</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site, and the range of this species is generally further north.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake			SSC	3			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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable riparian habitat is present on-site.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis ssp.</i>	south coast garter snake			SSC				SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL PLAIN FROM VENTURA CO. TO SAN DIEGO CO., AND FROM SEA LEVEL TO ABOUT 850 M.	MARSH & UPLAND HABITATS NEAR PERMANENT WATER WITH GOOD STRIPS OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable riparian habitat is present on-site.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake			SSC	3			BRUSHY OR SHRUBBY VEGETATION IN COASTAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. <sup>4</sup>	REQUIRE SMALL MAMMAL BURROWS FOR REFUGE AND OVERWINTERING SITES. <sup>4</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat is present on-site, due to small size of scrub areas, and their high level of fragmentation and disturbance.
<i>Xantusia riversiana</i>	island night lizard	FT		SA	3			FOUND IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS ON THREE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: SANTA BARBARA, SAN CLEMENTE, AND SAN NICOLAS.	MAIN HABITAT REQUIREMENT IS AVAILABLE COVER, FROM PROSTRATE PLANTS (OPUNTIA AND ICE PLANT) TO ROCKS, LOGS, AND RUBBLE.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> This species is only known from the Channel Islands.
<b>BIRDS</b>											
<i>Accipiter cooperii (nesting)</i>	Cooper's hawk			WL	3			(NESTING) WOODLAND, CHIEFLY OF OPEN, INTERRUPTED OR MARGINAL TYPE.	NEST SITES MAINLY IN RIPARIAN GROWTHS OF DECIDUOUS TREES, AS IN CANYON BOTTOMS ON RIVER FLOOD-PLAINS; ALSO, LIVE OAKS.	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> This species may nest in trees on-site. Species was observed on site and likely forages in woodland areas.
<i>Accipiter striatus (nesting)</i>	sharp-shinned hawk			WL	3			(NESTING) PONDEROSA PINE, BLACK OAK, RIPARIAN DECIDUOUS, MIXED CONIFER & JEFFREY PINE HABITATS. PREFERS RIPARIAN AREAS.	NORTH-FACING SLOPES, WITH PLUCKING PERCHES ARE CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS. NESTS USUALLY WITHIN 275 FT OF WATER. <sup>2</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest in oaks or other trees on-site, as it only winters in southern California. Species may use site for occasional foraging.
<i>Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)</i>	tricolored blackbird			SSC				HIGHLY COLONIAL SPECIES, MOST NUMEROUS IN CENTRAL VALLEY & VICINITY. LARGELY ENDEMIC TO CALIFORNIA.	REQUIRES OPEN WATER, PROTECTED NESTING SUBSTRATE, & FORAGING AREA WITH INSECT PREY WITHIN A FEW KM OF THE COLONY.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on site due to lack of suitable vegetation for nesting. Low potential for species to forage on site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow			WL	3			RESIDENT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND SPARSE MIXED CHAPARRAL.	FREQUENTS RELATIVELY STEEP, OFTEN ROCKY HILLSIDES WITH GRASS & FORB PATCHES.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May nest and/or forage in the limited and/or disturbed scrub habitat on-site
<i>Ammodramus savannarum (nesting)</i>	grasshopper sparrow			SSC				DENSE GRASSLANDS ON ROLLING HILLS, LOWLAND PLAINS, IN VALLEYS & ON HILLSIDES ON LOWER MOUNTAIN SLOPES.	FAVORS NATIVE GRASSLANDS WITH A MIX OF GRASSES, FORBS & SCATTERED SHRUBS. LOOSELY COLONIAL WHEN NESTING.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to the disturbed and fragmented nature of grassland on-site.

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<i>Amphispiza bellii bellii (nesting)</i>	Bell's sage sparrow			WL	3			(NESTING) NESTS IN CHAPARRAL DOMINATED BY FAIRLY DENSE STANDS OF CHAMISE. FOUND IN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN SOUTH OF RANGE.	NEST LOCATED ON THE GROUND BENEATH A SHRUB OR IN A SHRUB 6-18 INCHES ABOVE GROUND. TERRITORIES ABOUT 50 YDS APART.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat
<i>Ardea alba (rookery)</i>	Great egret			SA				(ROOKERY) COLONIAL NESTER IN LARGE TREES.	ROOKERY SITES LOCATED NEAR MARSHES, TIDE-FLATS, IRRIGATED PASTURES, AND MARGINS OF RIVERS AND LAKES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat, but species likely visits ponds on-site.
<i>Ardea herodias (rookery)</i>	great blue heron			SA				(ROOKERY) COLONIAL NESTER IN TALL TREES, CLIFFSIDES, AND SEQUESTERED SPOTS ON MARSHES.	ROOKERY SITES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO FORAGING AREAS: MARSHES, LAKE MARGINS, TIDE-FLATS, RIVERS AND STREAMS, WET MEADOWS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat, but species likely visits ponds on-site.
<i>Asio flammeus (nesting)</i>	short-eared owl			SSC	3			FOUND IN SWAMP LANDS, BOTH FRESH AND SALT; LOWLAND MEADOWS; IRRIGATED ALFALFA FIELDS.	TULE PATCHES/TALL GRASS NEEDED FOR NESTING/DAYTIME SECLUSION. NESTS ON DRY GROUND IN DEPRESSION CONCEALED IN VEGETATION.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Asio otus (nesting)</i>	long-eared owl			SSC	3			(NESTING) RIPARIAN BOTTOMLANDS GROWN TO TALL WILLOWS & COTTONWOODS; ALSO, BELTS OF LIVE OAK PARALLELING STREAM COURSES.	REQUIRE ADJACENT OPEN LAND PRODUCTIVE OF MICE AND THE PRESENCE OF OLD NESTS OF CROWS, HAWKS, OR MAGPIES FOR BREEDING.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Athene cucularia</i>	burrowing owl			SSC	3			(BURROW SITES) OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS & SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.	SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Not expected to nest or forage due to a lack of ground squirrel burrows and open habitat areas; species not observed during nesting season during summer 2006 and 2008.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus (nesting)</i>	oak titmouse			SA				(NESTING) OAK WOODLANDS	CAVITY NESTER	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May nest on site due to limited and disturbed habitat, may forage on site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni (nesting)</i>	Swainson's hawk		ST	SA				(NESTING) BREEDS IN STANDS WITH FEW TREES IN JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS AND IN OAK SAVANNAH.	REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat, but may fly over site during migration periods
<i>Calypte costae (nesting)</i>	Costa's hummingbird			SA				DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT AND ARID SCRUB FOOTHILL HABITATS.		N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Carduelis lawrencei (nesting)</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch			SA				NESTS IN OPEN OAK OR OTHER ARID WOODLAND & CHAPARRAL, NEAR WATER. NEARBY HERBACEOUS HABITATS USED FOR FEEDING.	CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH OAKS.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May nest and forage on-site due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat.
<i>Chaetura vauxi (nesting)</i>	Vaux's swift			SSC				(NESTING) REDWOOD, DOUGLAS FIR, & OTHER CONIFEROUS FORESTS. NESTS IN LARGE HOLLOW TREES & SNAGS. OFTEN NESTS IN FLOCKS.	FORAGES OVER MOST TERRAINS & HABITATS BUT SHOWS A PREFERENCE FOR FORAGING OVER RIVERS AND LAKES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Charadrius montanus (non-breeding/wintering)</i>	mountain plover			SSC	3			SHORT GRASSLANDS, FRESHLY PLOWED FIELDS, NEWLY SPROUTING GRAIN FIELDS, & SOMETIMES SOD FARMS	SHORT VEGETATION, BARE GROUND & FLAT TOPOGRAPHY. PREFERS GRAZED AREAS & AREAS WITH BURROWING RODENTS. PRIMARILY FOUND IN IMPERIAL VALLEY.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to lack of suitable wintering habitat, which consists of agricultural fields and desert playas.
<i>Chondestes grammacus (nesting)</i>	lark sparrow			SA				FOR NESTING THEY PREFER EDGES BETWEEN GRASSLANDS & TREES OR BUSHES OR OPEN GRASSY OAK WOODLANDS.	SCATTERED TREES OR SHRUBS REQUIRED FOR LOOKOUT, SONG PERCHES & COVER.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May nest and forage on-site due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat.

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Circus cyaneus (nesting)</i>	northern harrier			SSC	3			(NESTING) COASTAL SALT & FRESH-WATER MARSH. NEST & FORAGE IN GRASSLANDS, FROM SALT GRASS IN DESERT SINK TO MTN CIENAGAS.	NESTS ON GROUND IN SHRUBBY VEGETATION, USUALLY AT MARSH EDGE; NEST BUILT OF A LARGE MOUND OF STICKS IN WET AREAS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat, but may periodically forage on-site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FC	SE	SA	3			(NESTING) RIPARIAN FOREST NESTER, ALONG THE BROAD, LOWER FLOOD-BOTTOMS OF LARGER RIVER SYSTEMS.	NESTS IN RIPARIAN JUNGLES OF WILLOW, OFTEN MIXED WITH COTTONWOODS, W/ LOWER STORY OF BLACKBERRY, NETTLES, OR WILD GRAPE.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or occur due to lack of suitable habitat
<i>Contopus cooperi (nesting)</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher			SSC				NESTING HABITATS ARE MIXED CONIFER, MONTANE HARDWOOD-CONIFER, DOUGLAS-FIR, REDWOOD, RED FIR & LODGEPOLE PINE.	MOST NUMEROUS IN MONTANE CONIFER FORESTS WHERE TALL TREES OVERLOOK CANYONS, MEADOWS, LAKES OR OTHER OPEN TERRAIN.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat. Observed foraging on-site during migration.
<i>Cypseloides niger (nesting)</i>	black swift			SSC	3			COASTAL BELT OF SANTA CRUZ & MONTEREY CO; CENTRAL & SOUTHERN SIERRA NEVADA; SAN BERNARDINO & SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS.	BREEDS IN SMALL COLONIES ON CLIFFS BEHIND OR ADJACENT TO WATERFALLS IN DEEP CANYONS AND SEA-BLUFFS ABOVE THE SURF	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri (nesting)</i>	yellow warbler			SSC	3			(NESTING) RIPARIAN PLANT ASSOCIATIONS. PREFERS WILLOWS, COTTONWOODS, ASPENS, SYCAMORES, & ALDERS FOR NESTING & FORAGING.	ALSO NESTS IN MONTANE SHRUBBERY IN OPEN CONIFER FORESTS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or occur regularly on-site due to lack of suitable habitat, but observed foraging on-site during migration.
<i>Egretta thula (rookery)</i>	snowy egret			SA				(ROOKERY) COLONIAL NESTER, WITH NEST SITES SITUATED IN PROTECTED BEDS OF DENSE TULE.	ROOKERY SITES SITUATED CLOSE TO FORAGING AREAS: MARSHES, TIDAL-FLATS, STREAMS, WET MEADOWS, AND BORDERS OF LAKES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat, but species likely visits ponds on-site.
<i>Elanus leucurus (nesting)</i>	white-tailed kite			FP	3			(NESTING) ROLLING FOOTHILLS/VALLEY MARGINS W/SCATTERED OAKS & RIVER BOTTOMLANDS OR MARSHES NEXT TO DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	OPEN GRASSLANDS, MEADOWS, OR MARSHES FOR FORAGING CLOSE TO ISOLATED, DENSE-TOPPED TREES FOR NESTING AND PERCHING.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May nest in oaks or other trees on-site, and may use limited portions of the site for foraging.
<i>Empidonax traillii (nesting)</i>	willow flycatcher		SE	SA	3			INHABITS EXTENSIVE THICKETS OF LOW, DENSE WILLOWS ON EDGE OF WET MEADOWS, PONDS, OR BACKWATERS; 2000-8000 FT ELEVATION	REQUIRES DENSE WILLOW THICKETS FOR NESTING/ROOSTING. LOW, EXPOSED BRANCHES ARE USED FOR SINGING POSTS/HUNTING PERCHES.		<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	SA	3			(NESTING) RIPARIAN WOODLANDS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. STATE LISTING INCLUDES ALL SUBSPECIES.	REQUIRES DENSE WILLOW THICKETS FOR NESTING/ROOSTING. NESTING SITES ARE WITHIN 20 YARDS OF WATER OR SATURATED SOIL.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark			WL	3			COASTAL REGIONS, CHIEFLY FROM SONOMA CO. TO SAN DIEGO CO. ALSO MAIN PART OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY & EAST TO FOOTHILLS.	SHORT-GRASS PRAIRIE, "BALD" HILLS, MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, OPEN COASTAL PLAINS, FALLOW GRAIN FIELDS, ALKALI FLATS.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May occur on limited portions of the site for foraging.
<i>Falco columbarius (wintering)</i>	merlin			WL	3			(WINTERING) SEACOAST, TIDAL ESTUARIES, OPEN WOODLANDS, SAVANNAHS, EDGES OF GRASSLANDS & DESERTS, FARMS & RANCHES.	CLUMPS OF TREES OR WINDBREAKS ARE REQUIRED FOR ROOSTING IN OPEN COUNTRY.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May use site for occasional winter foraging.
<i>Falco mexicanus (nesting)</i>	prairie falcon			WL	3			(NESTING) INHABITS DRY, OPEN TERRAIN, EITHER LEVEL OR HILLY.	BREEDING SITES LOCATED ON CLIFFS. FORAGES FAR AFIELD, EVEN TO MARSHLANDS AND OCEAN SHORES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat. Species may use site for foraging.

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting)</i>	American peregrine falcon	FD	SE	FP	3			NEAR WETLANDS, LAKES, RIVERS, OR OTHER WATER; ON CLIFFS, BANKS, DUNES, MOUNDS; ALSO, HUMAN-MADE STRUCTURES.	NEST CONSISTS OF A SCRAPE ON A DEPRESSION OR LEDGE IN AN OPEN SITE.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat. Species may use site for foraging.
<i>Icteria virens (nesting)</i>	yellow-breasted chat			SSC	3			SUMMER RESIDENT; INHABITS RIPARIAN THICKETS OF WILLOW & OTHER BRUSHY TANGLES NEAR WATERCOURSES.	NESTS IN LOW, DENSE RIPARIAN, CONSISTING OF WILLOW, BLACKBERRY, WILD GRAPE; FORAGES AND NESTS WITHIN 10 FT OF GROUND.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat. Species may use site for foraging.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis (nesting)</i>	least bittern			SSC	3			COLONIAL NESTER IN MARSHLANDS AND BORDERS OF PONDS AND RESERVOIRS WHICH PROVIDE AMPLE COVER.	NESTS USUALLY PLACED LOW IN TULE, OVER WATER.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus (nesting)</i>	loggerhead shrike			SSC	3			(NESTING) BROKEN WOODLANDS, SAVANNAH, PINYON-JUNIPER, JOSHUA TREE, & RIPARIAN WOODLANDS, DESERT OASES, SCRUB & WASHES.	PREFERS OPEN COUNTRY FOR HUNTING, WITH PERCHES FOR SCANNING, AND FAIRLY DENSE SHRUBS AND BRUSH FOR NESTING.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to lack of suitable habitat. May occur occasionally to forage in grassland and scrub in eastern part of site.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax (rookery)</i>	black-crowned night heron			SA				(ROOKERY) COLONIAL NESTER, USUALLY IN TREES, OCCASIONALLY IN TULE PATCHES.	ROOKERY SITES LOCATED ADJACENT TO FORAGING AREAS: LAKE MARGINS, MUD-BORDERED BAYS, MARSHY SPOTS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat, but species likely visits ponds on-site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey (nesting)			WL	3			OCEAN SHORE, BAYS, FRESH-WATER LAKES, AND LARGER STREAMS.	LARGE NESTS BUILT IN TREE-TOPS WITHIN 15 MILES OF A GOOD FISH-PRODUCING BODY OF WATER.		<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos (nesting colony)</i>	American white pelican			SSC				(NESTING COLONY) COLONIAL NESTER ON LARGE INTERIOR LAKES.	NESTS ON LARGE LAKES, PROVIDING SAFE ROOSTING AND BREEDING PLACES IN THE FORM OF WELL-SEQUESTERED ISLETS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus (rookery site)</i>	double-crested cormorant			WL	3			(ROOKERY SITE) COLONIAL NESTER ON COASTAL CLIFFS, OFFSHORE ISLANDS, & ALONG LAKE MARGINS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.	NESTS ALONG COAST ON SEQUESTERED ISLETS, USUALLY ON GROUND WITH SLOPING SURFACE, OR IN TALL TREES ALONG LAKE MARGINS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat, but low potential for species to visit ponds on-site.
<i>Picoides nuttallii (nesting)</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker			SA				OAK FOREST AND WOODLANDS	REQUIRES STANDING SNAG OR HOLLOW TREE FOR NEST CAVITY.		<b>Moderate Potential</b> May nest on-site; observed foraging on-site.
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT		SSC				OBLIGATE, PERMANENT RESIDENT OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB BELOW 2500 FT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	LOW, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN ARID WASHES, ON MESAS & SLOPES. NOT ALL AREAS CLASSIFIED AS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ARE OCCUPIED. NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur on-site due to the lack of occurrences in the region and the limited, fragmented and disturbed condition of the scrub habitat on-site
<i>Riparia riparia (nesting)</i>	bank swallow		ST	SA	3			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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Selasphorus rufus (nesting)</i>	Rufous hummingbird			SA				BREEDS IN TRANSITION LIFE ZONE OF NORTHWEST COASTAL AREA FROM OREGON BORDER TO SOUTHERN SONOMA COUNTY.	NESTS IN BERRY TANGLES, SHRUBS, AND CONIFERS. FAVORS HABITATS RICH IN NECTAR-PRODUCING FLOWERS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest on-site due to limited and disturbed habitat; may forage on-site during migration.
<i>Selasphorus sasin (nesting)</i>	Allen's hummingbird			SA				BREEDS IN COASTAL LOWLANDS OF THE UPPER SONORAN AND TRANSITION LIFE ZONES.	PREFERS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, SOFT CHAPARRAL, RAVINES & CANYONS, BROKEN COASTAL FORESTS, OAK WOODLANDS & RIPARIAN-LINED WOODLANDS	N/A	<b>High Potential</b> May nest on-site; observed foraging on-site.

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Spizella passerina (nesting)</i>	Chipping sparrow			SA				WOODLAND WITH GRASSY UNDERSTORY. OAK WOODLANDS, MIXED DECIDUOUS-CONIFEROUS, PINYON-JUNIPER & CONIFEROUS FORESTS	USUALLY NESTS IN CONIFER TREE, BUT DECIDUOUS TREE OR SHRUB ALSO USED.	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May nest on-site; may forage over limited portions of the site.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber (nesting)</i>	Red-breasted sapsucker			SA				BREEDS IN MIXED CONIFEROUS AND MIXED DECIDUOUS-CONIFEROUS FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.	REQUIRES STANDING SNAGS OR HOLLOW TREES FOR NESTING CAVITY.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May nest on-site; may forage over limited portions of the site.
<i>Vermivora virginiae (nesting)</i>	Virginia's warbler			WL	3			EAST SLOPE OF SOUTHERN SIERRA NEVADA, IN ARID, SHRUBBY, MIXED-CONIFER, PINYON-JUNIPER, MONTANE-CHAPARRAL. 7000-9000 FT	NESTS ON ARID SLOPES W/ STANDS OF TALL SHRUBS/SCATTERED TREES; ALSO, RIPARIAN THICKETS OF WILLOW/WILD ROSE ALONG STREAMS	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or occur as the site is outside of this species' range.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	SA	3			(NESTING) SUMMER RESIDENT OF SOUTHERN CALIF 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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not nest or forage due to lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (nesting)</i>	yellow-headed blackbird			SSC				NESTS IN FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLANDS WITH DENSE VEGETATION & DEEP WATER. OFTEN ALONG BORDERS OF LAKES OR PONDS.	NESTS ONLY WHERE LARGE INSECTS SUCH AS ODONATA ARE ABUNDANT, NESTING TIMED WITH MAXIMUM EMERGENCE OF AQUATIC INSECTS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to lack of suitable habitat. Would not nest because site is outside of breeding range.
<b>MAMMALS</b>											
<i>Antrozous pallidus pallidus</i>	pallid bat			SSC	3			DESERTS, GRASSLANDS, SHRUBLANDS, WOODLANDS & 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.	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May roost and forage on-site.
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	ringtail			FP				ROCKY AREAS SUCH AS JUMBLES OF BOULDERS, CANYONS, TALUS, SLOPES, AND ROCK PILES.	THIS SPECIES SHUNS URBAN AREAS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance and human activity.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat			SSC				OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN SAN DIEGO CO., WHICH IS ON THE PERIPHERY OF THEIR RANGE.	FEEDS ON NECTAR & POLLEN OF NIGHT-BLOOMING SUCCULENTS. ROOSTS IN RELATIVELY WELL-LIT CAVES, & IN & AROUND BUILDINGS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> The site is well north of this species' range.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat (pale big-eared bat)			SSC	3			THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS. MOST COMMON IN MESIC SITES.	ROOSTS IN THE OPEN, HANGING FROM WALLS & CEILINGS. ROOSTING SITES LIMITING. EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO HUMAN DISTURBANCE.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to high level of disturbance and activity on-site.
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	spotted bat			SSC				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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not roost on-site due to a lack of cliffs/caves. <b>Low Potential</b> May forage on site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat			SSC	3			MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC	ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not roost on-site due to a lack of cliffs/caves. <b>Low Potential</b> May forage on site.
<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat			SA				PRIMARILY A COASTAL & MONTANE FOREST DWELLER FEEDING OVER STREAMS, PONDS & OPEN BRUSHY AREAS.	ROOSTS IN HOLLOW TREES, BENEATH EXFOLIATING BARK, ABANDONED WOODPECKER HOLES & RARELY UNDER ROCKS. NEEDS DRINKING WATER.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May roost on-site. <b>Moderate Potential</b> May forage on-site.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western red bat			SSC				ROOSTS PRIMARILY IN RIPARIAN TREES, 2-40 FT ABOVE GROUND, FROM SEA LEVEL UP THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS.	PREFERS HABITAT EDGES & MOSAICS WITH TREES THAT ARE PROTECTED FROM ABOVE & OPEN BELOW WITH OPEN AREAS FOR FORAGING.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May roost and forage on-site.

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		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat			SA				PREFERS OPEN HABITATS OR HABITAT MOSAICS, WITH ACCESS TO TREES FOR COVER & OPEN AREAS OR HABITAT EDGES FOR FEEDING.	ROOSTS IN DENSE FOLIAGE OF MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES. FEEDS PRIMARILY ON MOTHS. REQUIRES WATER.	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May roost on-site. <b>Moderate Potential</b> May forage on-site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat			SSC				FOUND IN VALLEY FOOTHILL RIPARIAN, DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT WASH, AND PALM OASIS HABITATS.	ROOSTS IN TREES, PARTICULARLY PALMS. FORAGES OVER WATER AND AMONG TREES. NOT DOCUMENTED IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May roost on-site. <b>Moderate Potential</b> May forage on-site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit			SSC	3			INTERMEDIATE CANOPY STAGES OF SHRUB HABITATS & OPEN SHRUB / HERBACEOUS & TREE / HERBACEOUS EDGES.	COASTAL SAGE SCRUB HABITATS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat			SSC				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.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	South coast marsh vole			SSC				TIDAL MARSHES IN LOS ANGELES, ORANGE AND SOUTHERN VENTURA COUNTIES.		N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	western small-footed myotis			SA				WIDE RANGE OF HABITATS MOSTLY ARID WOODED & BRUSHY UPLANDS NEAR WATER. SEEKS COVER IN CAVES, BUILDINGS, MINES & CREVICES	PREFERS OPEN STANDS IN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. REQUIRES DRINKING WATER. FEEDS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SMALL FLYING INSECTS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis			SA				FOUND IN ALL BRUSH, WOODLAND & FOREST HABITATS FROM SEA LEVEL TO ABOUT 9000 FT. PREFERS CONIFEROUS WOODLANDS & FORESTS.	NURSERY COLONIES IN BUILDINGS, CREVICES, SPACES UNDER BARK, & SNAGS. CAVES USED PRIMARILY AS NIGHT ROOSTS.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May roost and forage on-site; no recorded occurrences in the Los Angeles region.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis			SA				IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, OPTIMAL HABITATS ARE PINYON-JUNIPER, VALLEY FOOTHILL HARDWOOD & HARDWOOD-CONIFER.	USES CAVES, MINES, BUILDINGS OR CREVICES FOR MATERNITY COLONIES AND ROOSTS.	N/A	<b>Low Potential</b> May roost and forage on-site; no recorded occurrences in the Los Angeles region.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis			SA				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.	N/A	<b>Moderate Potential</b> May roost on-site. <b>Moderate Potential</b> May forage on-site.
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	cave myotis			SSC				LOWLANDS OF THE COLORADO RIVER AND ADJACENT MOUNTAIN RANGES.	REQUIRE CAVES OR MINES FOR ROOSTING.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat			SSC	3			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 & SLOPES.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur on-site due to the limited, fragmented and disturbed condition of the scrub habitat on-site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat			SSC				VARIETY OF ARID AREAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; PINE-JUNIPER WOODLANDS, DESERT SCRUB, PALM OASIS, DESERT WASH, DESERT RIPARIAN	ROCKY AREAS WITH HIGH CLIFFS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat			SSC				LOW-LYING ARID AREAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	NEED HIGH CLIFFS OR ROCKY OUTCROPS FOR ROOSTING SITES. FEEDS PRINCIPALLY ON LARGE MOTHS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse			SSC	3			DESERT AREAS, ESPECIALLY SCRUB HABITATS WITH FRIABLE SOILS FOR DIGGING. PREFERS LOW TO MODERATE SHRUB COVER.	FEEDS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON ARTHROPODS, ESPECIALLY SCORPIONS & ORTHOPTERAN INSECTS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> No suitable habitat present on-site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regulatory/Sensitivity Status**						General Habitat	Specific Habitat Conditions	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence On-site
		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse			SSC				LOWER ELEVATION GRASSLANDS & COASTAL SAGE COMMUNITIES IN AND AROUND THE LOS ANGELES BASIN.	OPEN GROUND WITH FINE SANDY SOILS. MAY NOT DIG EXTENSIVE BURROWS, HIDING UNDER WEEDS & DEAD LEAVES INSTEAD.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance and activity on-site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger			SSC				MOST ABUNDANT IN DRIER OPEN STAGES OF MOST SHRUB, FOREST, AND HERBACEOUS HABITATS, WITH FRIABLE SOILS.	NEED SUFFICIENT FOOD, FRIABLE SOILS & OPEN, UNCULTIVATED GROUND. PREY ON BURROWING RODENTS. DIG BURROWS.	N/A	<b>Not Anticipated</b> Would not occur due to the limited amount and disturbed nature of on-site habitats and the high level of activity on-site.
<b>NATURAL COMMUNITIES</b>											
<i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	California Walnut Woodland							WOODLAND WITH OPEN TREE CANOPY DOMINATED BY CALIFORNIA WALNUT, GENERALLY WITH GRASSY UNDERSTORY <sup>3</sup>	MAY INTERGRADE WITH LIVE OAK WOODLAND OR SAGE SCRUB HABITATS <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b> No habitats observed on-site dominated by California walnut canopy, although portions of oak woodland support many walnut trees.
<i>Coast Live Oak Woodland</i>	Coast Live Oak Woodland							ONLY ONE DOMINANT TREE, <i>QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA</i> , WITH POORLY DEVELOPED SHRUB LAYER. <sup>3</sup>	TYPICALLY ON NORTH-FACING SLOPES AND SHADED RAVINES. INTERGRADES WITH COASTAL SCRUB ON DRYER SITES. <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Present</b>
<i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i>	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub							OPEN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN XERIC REGIONS DOMINATED BY CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH & CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT <sup>3</sup>	ON SEVERLY DRAINED SOILS OF ALLUVIAL FANS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream</i>	Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream							CONSISTS OF PERENNIAL STREAMS WITH ROCKY SUBSTRATE, COOL CLEAR WATER, AND VEGETATION COVER ON THE SIDES.	LIMITED TO THE SAN GABRIEL AND SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHEDS.	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest				3			RIPARIAN WOODLAND DOMINATED BY COAST LIVE OAK <sup>3</sup>	OCCURS IN BOTTOMLANDS AND OUTER FLOODPLAINS ALONG LARGER STREAMS IN COASTAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh (Coastal Salt Marsh)</i>	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh				3			HERBACEOUS, SALT TOLERANT HYDROPHYTES FORMING MODERATE TO DENSE COVER UP TO 1 METER TALL. <sup>3</sup>	USUALLY FOUND ALONG SHELTERED INLAND MARGINS OF BAYS, LAGOONS, AND ESTUARIES. <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest				3			WINTER DECIDUOUS RIPARIAN FOREST DOMINATED BY COTTONWOOD AND WILLOW SPECIES <sup>3</sup>	OCCURS IN FREQUENTLY FLOODED LANDS ALONG RIVERS AND STREAMS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Mixed Riparian Forest							COMPONENT SPECIES MAY INCLUDE COTTONWOOD, WILLOW, ALDER, AND COAST LIVE OAK.	OCCURS IN FREQUENTLY FLOODED LANDS ALONG RIVERS AND STREAMS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland				3			WINTER DECIDUOUS STREAMSIDE WOODLAND DOMINATED BY WESTERN SYCAMORE AND OFTEN ALSO BY ALDER <sup>3</sup>	OCCURS ON VERY ROCKY STREAMBEDS SUBJECT TO SEASONAL FLOODING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA <sup>3</sup>	N/A	<b>Not Present</b>
<i>Walnut Forest</i>	Walnut Forest				3			SIMILAR TO CALIFORNIA WALNUT WOODLAND BUT WITH AT LEAST 80-PERCENT CANOPY COVER	MAY INTERGRADE WITH LIVE OAK WOODLAND.	N/A	<b>Not Present</b> No habitats observed on-site dominated by California walnut canopy, although portions of oak woodland support many walnut trees.

\*Sources: Search of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2008) occurrences and the California Native Plant Society's On-line Inventory (CNPS 2008) for the Burbank, Van Nuys, Sunland, Condor Peak, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and San Fernando 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles; the USFWS Carlsbad Office's list of Federal Endangered and Threatened Species for Los Angeles County (only species known from habitats similar to those observed on or adjacent to the Study Area; USFWS 2006); CDFG's Special Animals List July 2009; the Biological Assessment Report prepared for the Universal City Specific Plan by PCR in 1996 (Appendix to the DEIR); and the Rare Plant Survey Report of the Universal Studios Property prepared by PCR in 2006. Other sources for specific species/communities are noted below.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Regulatory/Sensitivity Status**						General Habitat	Specific Habitat Conditions	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence On-site
		Federal	State	CDFG	CLA		CNPS				

\*\* FE = Federal endangered, FT = Federal threatened, FC = Federal candidate, FD = federal delisted, SE = State endangered, SR = State Rare, SSC = Species of Special Concern, WL = Watch List, FP = California Fully Protected Species, SA = Special Animal, CLA 3 = City of Los Angeles Zone 3, CLA U = City of Los Angeles Unknown Zone, CNPS List 1A = presumed extinct in California, CNPS List 1B = plants endangered or rare in California and elsewhere, CNPS List 3 = Need More Information, CNPS List 4 = plants of limited distribution (.1 = seriously endangered in CA, .2 = fairly endangered in CA, .3 = not very endangered in CA)

<sup>1</sup> Personal communication. Darrell Ubick, Senior Curatorial Assistant, California Academy of Sciences Entomology Department. Phone conversation October 18, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Bird Species of Special Concern in California, Sharp-shinned Hawk. California Department of Fish and Game, 1978. Author: J.V. Rensen, Jr.

<sup>3</sup> Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. Department of Fish and Game. October 1986.

<sup>4</sup> Jennings, M. & M. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. Department of Fish and Game. November 1994.

<sup>5</sup> Hickman, J., ed. 1993. The Jepson Manual - Higher Plants of California. University of California Press.

<sup>6</sup> Munz, P. 1974. A Flora of Southern California. University of California Press.

**Appendix B.**

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed at Study Area on September 22 and November 1, 2006 and April 21, May 14, June 4 and 26, and July 1, 2008

## Appendix B1. Plant Species Observed During Site Surveys on September 22, 2006 and November 1, 2006\*

Scientific name	Common name	Ornamental	Weedy Exotic	Native
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	acacia, blackwood	X		
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	acacia	X		
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	eupatorium		X	
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	bentgrass		X	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven		X	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	pigweed		X	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel		X	
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush			X
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort			X
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed		X	
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaved milkweed			X
<i>Avena</i> sp.	wild oat		X	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush			X
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat			X
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard		X	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome		X	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess brome		X	
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle		X	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	ice plant		X	
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	toçalote		X	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	goosefoot, lambsquarters		X	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle		X	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed		X	
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass		X	
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	doveweed			X
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	X	X	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	umbrella sedge		X	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimson weed			X
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	tarweed		X	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass		X	
<i>Echium candicans</i>	tower of jewels		X	
<i>Elymus</i> sp.	wild rye			X
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California brittlebush			X
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	willow herb			X
<i>Eriogonum fasciculata</i>	California buckwheat			X
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	eucalyptus	X		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	sweet fennel		X	
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	ash	X		
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed		X	X
<i>Hazardia</i> sp.	goldenbush			X
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon			X
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed			X
<i>Isocoma</i> sp.	goldenbush			X

Scientific name	Common name	Ornamental	Weedy Exotic	Native
	Southern California black			
<i>Juglans californica</i> ssp. <i>Californica</i>	walnut			X
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce		X	
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i>	California aster			X
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	giant wild rye			X
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	deerweed			X
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac			X
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound		X	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkeyflower			X
<i>Mimulus longiflorus</i>	monkeyflower			X
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	myoporum	X		
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	X		
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco		X	
<i>Olea</i> sp.	olive	X		
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	prickly-pear cactus			X
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue		X	
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine	X		
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane tree	X		
<i>Polygonom</i> sp.	knotweed		X	
<i>Populus</i> sp.	cottonwood	X		
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak			X
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaved cherry			X
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry			X
<i>Ribes</i> sp.	currant, gooseberry			X
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean		X	
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose			X
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock		X	
<i>Salix</i> sp.	willow			X
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage			X
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry			X
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian peppertree	X		
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peppertree	X		
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California bee plant			X
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed grass			X
<i>Spatium junceum</i>	Spanish broom		X	
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	wire lettuce			X
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak			X
<i>Typha</i> sp.	cattail		X	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel			X
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	our Lord's candle			X

\*Only native, weedy exotic, or "naturalized" ornamental plant species were recorded.  
Most ornamental or cultivated species were not identified.

## Appendix B2. Vertebrate Wildlife Species Observed or With Potentially Suitable Habitat Occurring On-Site

<b>AMPHIBIA</b>	<b>Amphibians</b>	<b>Occurrence</b>
<b>CAUDATA</b>	<b>Salamanders</b>	
<b>SALAMANDRIDAE</b>	<b>Newts</b>	
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	California Newt	P
<b>PLETHODONTIDAE</b>	<b>Lungless Salamanders</b>	
<i>Batrachoseps attenuatus</i>	California Slender Salamander	P
<i>Batrachoseps nigriventris</i>	Black-bellied Slender Salamander	P
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>	Ensatina	P
<b>ANURA</b>	<b>Frogs and Toads</b>	
<b>BUFONIDAE</b>	<b>True Toads</b>	
<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Western Toad	P
<b>HYLIDAE</b>	<b>Tree Frogs and Relatives</b>	
<i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>	California Treefrog	P
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	Pacific Treefrog	O
<b>RANIDAE</b>	<b>True Frogs</b>	
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	P
<b>REPTILIA</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>	
<b>TESTUDINES</b>	<b>Turtles</b>	
<b>EMYDIDAE</b>	<b>Box and Water Turtles</b>	
* <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider	O
<b>SQUAMATA</b>	<b>Lizards and Snakes</b>	
<b>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</b>	<b>North American Spiny Lizards</b>	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard	O
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard	O
<b>SCINCIDAE</b>	<b>Skinks</b>	
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	Western Skink	P

<b>ANGUIDAE</b>	<b>Alligator Lizards and Relatives</b>	
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	Southern Alligator Lizard	O
<b>ANNIELLIDAE</b>	<b>California Legless Lizards</b>	
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery Legless Lizard	P
<b>TEIIDAE</b>	<b>Whiptails and Racerunners</b>	
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal Western Whiptail	P
<b>LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE</b>	<b>Slender Blind Snakes</b>	
<i>Leptotyphlops humilis</i>	Western Blind Snake	P
<b>BOIDAE</b>	<b>Boas</b>	
<i>Charina bottae</i>	Rubber Boa	P
<b>COLUBRIDAE</b>	<b>Egg-laying Snakes</b>	
<i>Arizona elegans</i>	Glossy Snake	P
<i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>	Baja California Rat Snake	P
<i>Chionactis occipitalis</i>	Western Shovel-nosed Snake	P
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Racer	P
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino Ring-necked Snake	P
<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	Night Snake	P
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Common Kingsnake	P
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Coachwhip	P
<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>	California Whipsnake (Striped Racer)	P
<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	Striped Whipsnake	P
<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	Spotted Leaf-nosed Snake	P
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Gopher Snake	P
<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>	Long-nosed Snake	P
<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>	Western Ground Snake	P
<i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>	Southwestern Black-headed Snake	P
<i>Tantilla planiceps</i>	California Black-headed Snake	P
<i>Trimorphodon biscutatus</i>	Western Lyre Snake	P
<b>NATRICIDAE</b>	<b>Live-bearing Snakes</b>	
<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	P
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Garter Snake	P
<b>VIPERIDAE</b>	<b>Vipers</b>	
<i>Crotalus viridis helleri</i>	Southern Pacific Rattlesnake	O

<b>AVES</b>	<b>Birds</b>	
<b>GAVIIFORMES</b>	<b>Loons</b>	
<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	<b>Grebes</b>	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Eared Grebe	P
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	O
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>	<b>Hérons, Storks, Ibises and Relatives</b>	
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	<b>Hérons and Bitterns</b>	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	O
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	O
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	O
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	O
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	P
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>	<b>New World Vultures</b>	
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	O
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>	<b>Screamers, Ducks and Relatives</b>	
<b>ANATIDAE</b>	<b>Swans, Geese and Ducks</b>	
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	P
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	P
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	P
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	P
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	P
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal	P
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	P
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	O
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	O
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	P
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ringed-necked Duck	O
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	P
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	P
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	P
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	O
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>	<b>Vultures, Hawks, and Falcons</b>	
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	<b>Hawks, Old World Vultures and Harriers</b>	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	O
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	P

<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	O
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	P
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite	P
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	<b>Caracaras and Falcons</b>	
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	O
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	P
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>	<b>Magapodes, Curassows, Pheasants and Relatives</b>	
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>	<b>New World Quail</b>	
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail	O
<b>GRUIFORMES</b>	<b>Cranes, Rails and Relatives</b>	
<b>RALLIDAE</b>	<b>Rails, Gallinules and Coots</b>	
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	O
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	P
<b>CHARADRIIFORM</b>	<b>Shorebirds, Gulls and Relatives</b>	
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	<b>Plovers and Relatives</b>	
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	O
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>	<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>	
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	O
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground-Dove	P
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	O
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	P
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	O
<b>CUCULIFORMES</b>	<b>Cuckoos and Relatives</b>	
<b>CUCULIDAE</b>	<b>Typical Cuckoos</b>	
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner	P
<b>STRIGIFORMES</b>	<b>Owls</b>	
<b>TYTONIDAE</b>	<b>Barn Owls</b>	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	O



<b>STRIGIDAE</b>	<b>Typical Owls</b>	
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	P
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech Owl	P
<b>APODIFORMES</b>	<b>Swifts and Hummingbirds</b>	
<b>APODIDAE</b>	<b>Swifts</b>	
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift	O
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>	<b>Hummingbirds</b>	
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird	P
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	O
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird	O
<b>CORACIIFORMES</b>	<b>Kingfishers and Relatives</b>	
<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>	<b>Kingfishers</b>	
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	O
<b>PICIFORMES</b>	<b>Woodpeckers and Relatives</b>	
<b>PICIDAE</b>	<b>Woodpeckers and Wrynecks</b>	
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	O
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker	P
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker	O
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	O
<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	Red-naped Sapsucker	P
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Red-breasted Sapsucker	P
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>	<b>Perching Birds</b>	
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>	
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	O
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-pewee	P
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	O
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher	O
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	O
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe	O
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	O
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird	O
<b>VIREONIDAE</b>	<b>Typical Vireos</b>	
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	O

<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's Vireo	P
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>Jays, Magpies and Crows</b>	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay	O
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	O
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	O
<b>ALAUDIDAE</b>	<b>Larks</b>	
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California Horned Lark	P
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	<b>Swallows</b>	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	O
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	O
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	O
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow	O
<b>PARIDAE</b>	<b>Titmice and Relatives</b>	
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse	P
<b>AEGITHALIDAE</b>	<b>Bushtit</b>	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	O
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	<b>Wrens</b>	
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	O
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	O
<b>REGULIDAE</b>	<b>Kinglets</b>	
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	O
<b>SYLVIIDAE</b>	<b>Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers</b>	
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	P
<b>TURDIDAE</b>	<b>Thrushes</b>	
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	O
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	P
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird	P
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	O
<b>TIMALIIDAE</b>	<b>Babblers</b>	
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	O

<b>MIMIDAE</b>	<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>	
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	O
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher	O
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	<b>Starlings and Allies</b>	
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	O
<b>BOMBYCILLIDAE</b>	<b>Waxwings</b>	
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	P
<b>PTILOGONATIDAE</b>	<b>Silky Flycatchers</b>	
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla	O
<b>PARULIDAE</b>	<b>Wood Warblers and Relatives</b>	
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	O
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	P
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	O
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler	P
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	O
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	O
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	O
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>	<b>Tanagers</b>	
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	O
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>Emberizines</b>	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow	P
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	O
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	O
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	P
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee	O
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee	O
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow	P
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	O
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	P
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	O
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping sparrow	P
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>	<b>Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies</b>	
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting	O
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	O
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak	O

<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	<b>Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies</b>	
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	P
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	P
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole	O
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole	P
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	O
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	O
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	<b>Finches</b>	
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Goldfinch	P
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	O
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	O
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	O
<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	<b>Old World Sparrows</b>	
<i>*Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	O
<b>MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<b>DIDELPHIDAE</b>	<b>New World Opossums</b>	
<i>*Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia Opossum	O
<b>SORICIDAE</b>	<b>Shrews</b>	
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew	P
<b>TALPIDAE</b>	<b>Moles</b>	
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole	P
<b>VESPERTILIONIDAE</b>	<b>Evening Bats<sup>1</sup></b>	
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis	P
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis	P
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis	P
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	P
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	P
<i>Lasiurus noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat	P
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat	P
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat	P
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat	P
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	P
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	Western Pipistrelle	P
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat	P

<b>MOLOSSIDAE</b>	<b>Free-tailed Bats</b>	
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian free-tailed bat	P
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western Mastiff Bat	P
<b>LEPORIDAE</b>	<b>Hares &amp; Rabbits</b>	
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	O
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	<b>Squirrels</b>	
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	O
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western Gray Squirrel	P
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox Squirrel	O
<b>GEOMYIDAE</b>	<b>Pocket Gophers</b>	
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher	O
<b>HETEROMYIDAE</b>	<b>Pocket Mice &amp; Kangaroo Rats</b>	
<b>CRICETIDAE</b>	<b>New World Rats And Mice</b>	
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Mouse	P
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Mouse	P
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	O
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-Footed Woodrat	O
<b>MURIDAE</b>	<b>Old World Mice, Rats, And Voles</b>	
<i>*Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	P
<i>*Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	P
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California vole	P
<b>CANIDAE</b>	<b>Wolves &amp; Foxes</b>	
<i>*Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog	O
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	O
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox	O
<b>PROCYONIDAE</b>	<b>Raccoons</b>	
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	O
<b>MUSTELIDAE</b>	<b>Weasels, Skunks, &amp; Otters</b>	
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	P
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	P

<b>FELIDAE</b>	<b>Cats</b>	
<i>*Felis catus</i>	Domestic Cat	P
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	P
<b>CERVIDAE</b>	<b>Deer</b>	
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule Deer	O

1 The site is within the range of a number of bat species in several families, but it is unlikely that all are present. As their distribution varies according to season, and as the precise habitat requirements of each species are not well known, it is difficult to determine which species are present on the property.

**\* = Non Native, O = Observed on site, P = Potential to occur on site**

**Appendix C. Site Photographs**

## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Coast live oak woodland in the eastern (top) and central (bottom) portions of the site, taken on September 22, 2006*



Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Annual Grassland in the northeastern corner of the site (top, 11/1/06) and the southeastern (bottom, 9/22/06) portions of the site*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**



## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Coyote Brush Scrub in the center of the site (top) and the northeastern (bottom) portions of the site, taken on November 1, 2006*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Sumac Scrub in the southeastern corner of the site (top, 9/22/06) and the northeastern (bottom, 11/1/06) corner of the site*

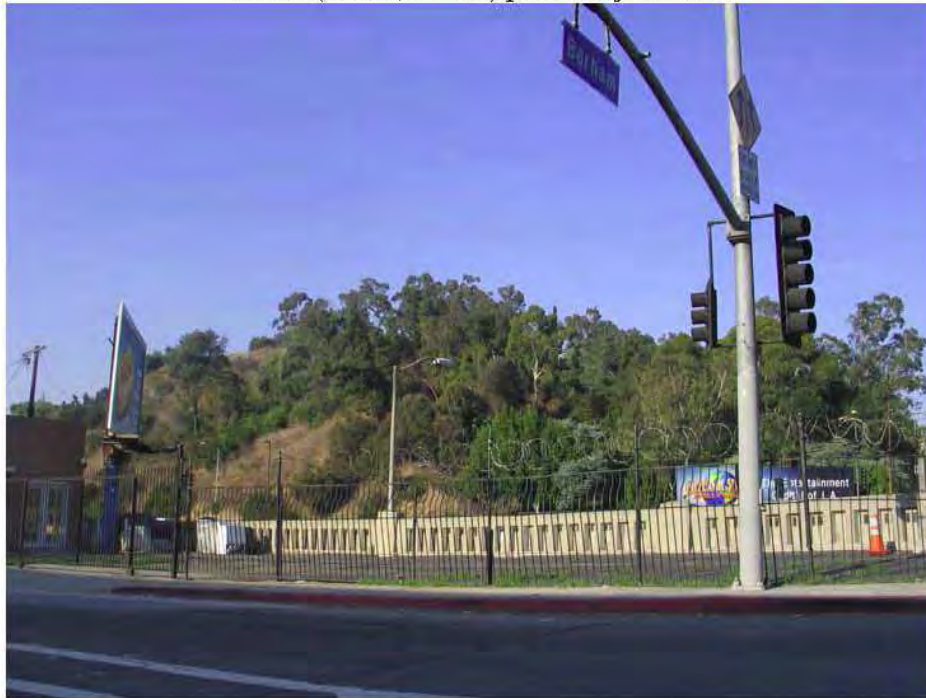


**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**



## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Ornamental Vegetation in the southeastern corner of the site (top, 11/1/06) and the western (bottom, 9/22/06) portions of the site*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Park Lake (top) and Collapsing Bridge Pond (bottom), taken on September 22, 2006*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**



## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Falls Lake (top, 11/1/06) and New Falls Lake (bottom, 9/22/06)*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of Upper Falls Lake (top) and a concrete v-ditch (bottom) in the northwest portion of the site, taken on November 1, 2006*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of the artificial drainage/creek flowing west out of New Falls Lake (top) and the same artificial drainage/creek flowing north into Falls Lake (bottom), taken on November 1, 2006*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**





## Appendix C. Site Photographs

*Representative photographs of the erosional drainage swale (A) in the northeastern corner of the site (top) and a dry drainage swale (B) along the eastern property boundary along Barham Blvd. (bottom), November 1, 2006*



**Source: Christopher A. Joseph and Associates**



**Appendix D. PCR Rare Plant Survey Report, July 12, 2006**



July 12, 2006

Mr. Mark Lyum  
**NBC UNIVERSAL**  
100 Universal City Plaza  
Universal City, California 91608

**Re: RESULTS OF A FOCUSED SENSITIVE PLANT SURVEY ON THE UNIVERSAL STUDIOS PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Lyum:

This report presents the findings of a focused sensitive plant survey conducted on the Universal Studios property ("study area") located within the City and County of Los Angeles, California. **PCR Services Corporation (PCR)** biologists conducted the focused survey within suitable native habitat areas throughout the approximately 390-acre study area to determine the presence or absence of special status plant species. One special status plant species was observed within the study area, the southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) [California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 4 (plants of limited distribution-watch list species)].

#### **STUDY AREA**

The study area consists of approximately 390 acres. The majority of the study area is within Universal City under the jurisdictional of the County of Los Angeles. One portion in the northeast corner of the study area is within the City of Los Angeles. The study area is generally bound by the Hollywood Freeway (the 101) to the south, Lankershim Boulevard to the west, the Los Angeles River to the north, and Barham Boulevard to the east (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, attached). The study area can be found within an unsectioned portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Burbank topographic quadrangle map, as shown in Figure 2, *Vicinity Map*, attached.

The study area consists of an active theme park, movie studios and back lots, and office buildings. A few remnant habitat areas occur throughout the study area and support chaparral, oak woodland, and grassland plant communities. Elevation ranges from 560 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the northern portion of the study area along the Los Angeles River to 889 feet above msl in the southern portion of the study area.



Mr. Mark Lyum  
**NBC UNIVERSAL**  
July 12, 2006 - Page 2

## **METHODOLOGY**

Sensitive plant species include those listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the CNPS, particularly Lists 1A (plants presumed extinct in California), 1B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), and 2 (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere). A literature review was conducted to determine the sensitive plant species that have the potential to occur within the study area. Sources included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a CDFG database of known sensitive species locations, and previous documentation for the study area.<sup>1</sup>

Twenty-two sensitive plant species were reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the Beverly Hills, Burbank, Hollywood, or Van Nuys quad. Four additional species were addressed in the 1996 Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for Universal City. All of these species are listed in Table 1, *Sensitive Plant Species*, attached.

Focused surveys for sensitive plants were conducted by PCR biologists Kristin Szabo and Crysta Dickson on June 27, 2006. The survey date encompassed the blooming periods of all sensitive species potentially occurring within the study area. The survey was conducted in accordance with the survey guidelines published by the CNPS.<sup>2</sup> Due to the presence of chain-link fence and very steep slopes, some of the study area was inaccessible. Therefore, the survey focused on all habitat areas that may be impacted by any future project. All plant species observed within the study area were recorded and compiled and are included in the attached *Floral Compendium*.

## **RESULTS**

One sensitive plant species was observed during the June 27, 2006 survey, the Southern California black walnut, a CNPS List 4 species. The List 4 status denotes that a species is of limited distribution or is infrequent throughout a broader area in California and its vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears to be low at this time. List 4 plants cannot be called "rare" from a statewide perspective; however, they are uncommon enough that they are monitored regularly. Approximately 82 southern California black walnut trees were observed throughout the property as shown in Figure 3, *Sensitive Plant Species*, attached.

In addition to being a CNPS List 4 species, the southern California black walnut is protected under the City of Los Angeles' tree ordinance as a Protected Tree (Added by Ord. No. 177,404, Eff. 4/23/06). Any impacts to the southern California black walnut would be mitigated in accordance with the City's tree ordinance.

No other sensitive plant species were observed or are expected to occur within the study area.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Planning Consultants Research. October 1996. Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Universal City Project. Prepared for the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles.*

<sup>2</sup> *CNPS. 2001. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (sixth edition). Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, California. x+388pp.*

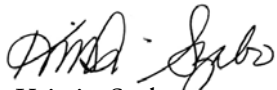


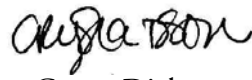


Mr. Mark Lyum  
**NBC UNIVERSAL**  
July 12, 2006 - Page 3

If you have any questions regarding the methodology or findings in this report, please contact Kristin Szabo or Crysta Dickson at (949) 753-7001.

Sincerely,  
**PCR SERVICES CORPORATION**

  
Kristin Szabo  
Senior Biologist

  
Crysta Dickson  
Biologist

Attachments

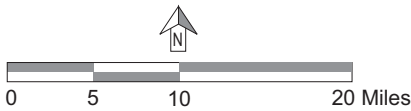
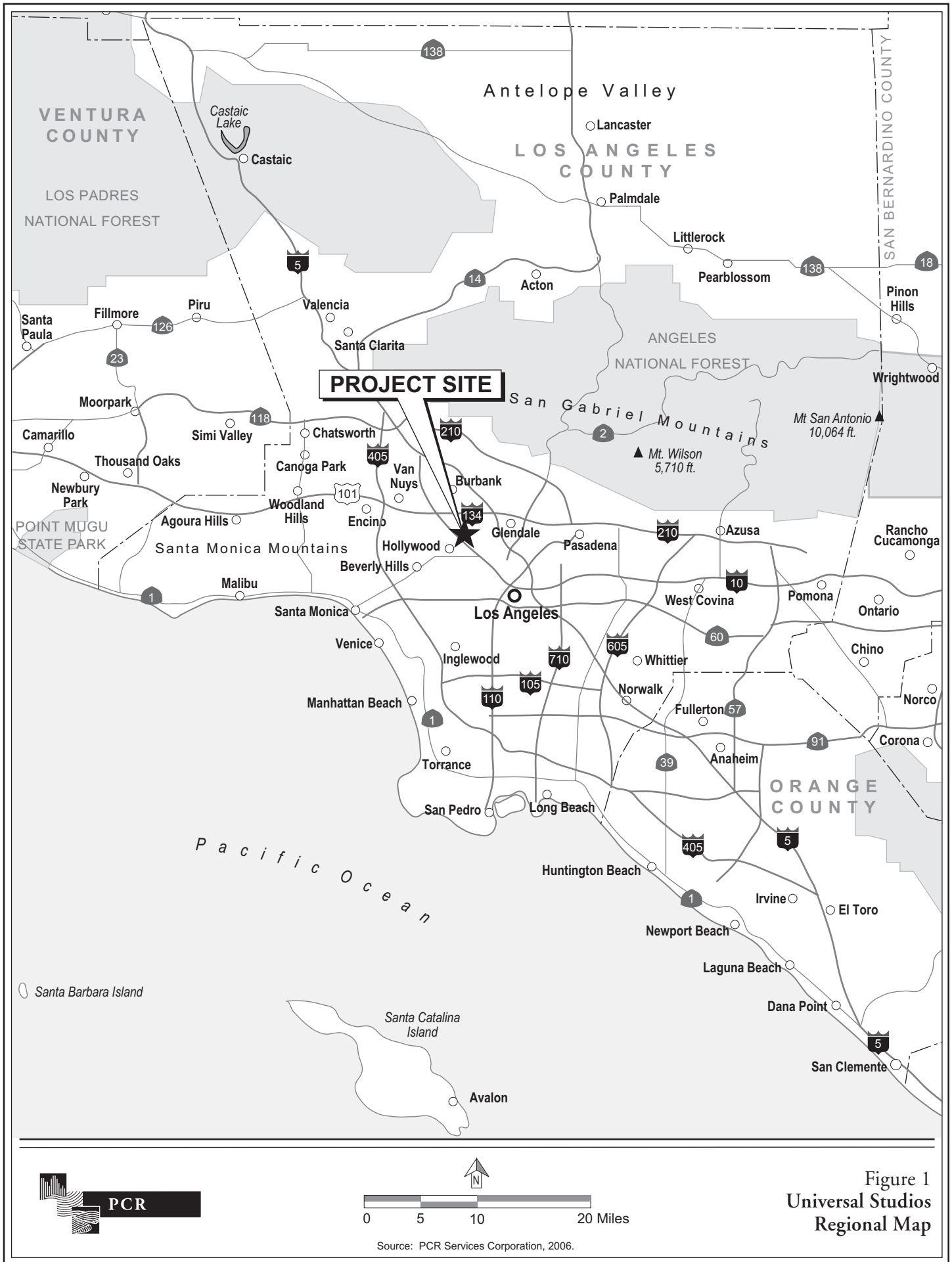
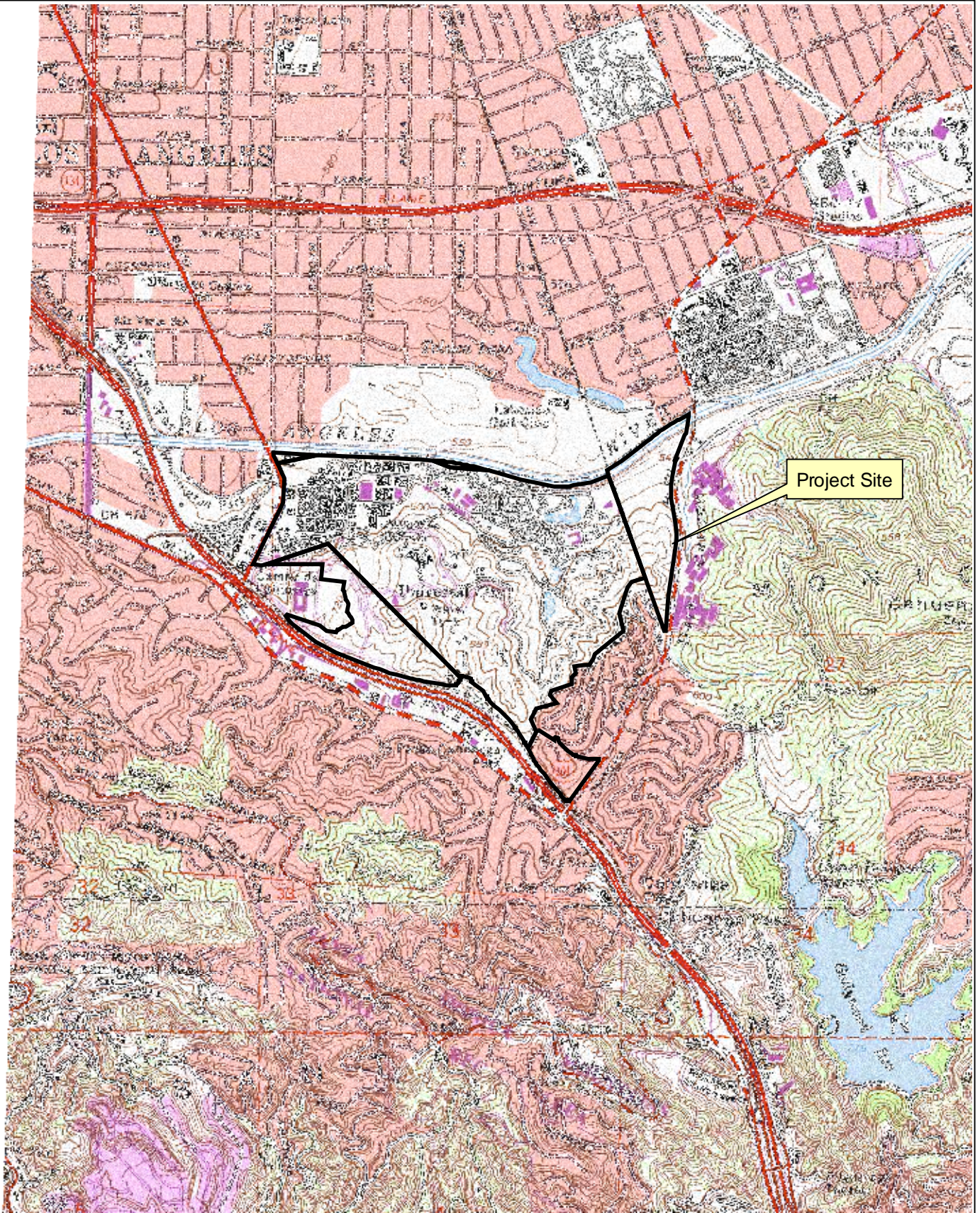


Figure 1  
Universal Studios  
Regional Map

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2006.





Project Site



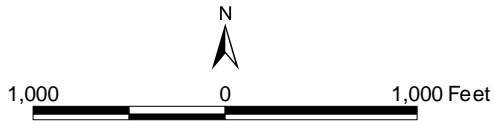
2,000 0 2,000 Feet  
Source: USGS Topographic Series (Burbank, Hollywood, CA);  
PCR Services Corporation, 2006.

Figure 2  
Universal Studios  
Vicinity Map





Project Boundary  
Southern California Black Walnut  
(*Juglans californica*)



Source: USGS DOQQ, 2004; PCR Services Corporation, 2006.

Figure 3  
Universal Studios  
Sensitive Plant Species



**Table 1**  
**Sensitive Plant Species**

<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>								
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Flowering Period</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>CNPS List</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Occurrence On Site</b>
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)</b>								
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Sunflower Family</b>							
<i>Aster greatae</i>	Greata's aster	Jun-Oct.	None	None	1B	Broad leaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland/mesic.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Greata's aster is not expected to occur due to the negative results of the focused survey conducted.								
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	May-Nov.	None	None	1B	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Southern tarplant is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat and the negative results of the focused survey conducted.								
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	Santa Susana tarplant	July-Nov.	None	SR	1B	Sage scrub, chaparral; rocky.	Los Angeles and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Santa Susana tarplant is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey conducted.								
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	Aug.-Oct.	None	None	1A	Coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps.	Assumed extirpated from Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Los Angeles sunflower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	Mar.-Aug.	FE	SE	1B	Openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands; coastal habitats below 500 feet.	Los Angeles and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Lyon's pentachaeta is not expected to occur within the study area. The study area is above the elevational range of this species. Critical habitat for this species was proposed on November 10, 2005. The study area is not within the proposed critical habitat boundary.								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<i>Symphytotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino sunflower	Jul.-Nov.	None	None	1A	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego counties.	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland; vernal mesic; near ditches, streams, and springs	NE
<b>Comments:</b> San Bernardino sunflower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Berberidaceae</b>	<b>Barberry Family</b>							
<i>Berberis nevii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Mar.-Apr.	FE	SE	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub/sandy or gravelly.	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Nevin's barberry was not observed during the focused survey conducted.								
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Mustard Family</b>							
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	beach spectaclepod	Mar.-May	None	ST	1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	Likely extirpated from Los Angeles county.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Beach spectaclepod is not expected to occur within the study due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>							
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	Jun.-Oct.	None	None	1B	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. Believed to be extirpated from Los Angeles County.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Parish's brittlescale is not expected to occur within the study due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	Apr.-Oct.	None	None	1B	Coastal bluff scrub; coastal scrub/alkaline.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Possibly extirpated from Los Angeles County.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Davidson's saltscale is not expected to occur within the study due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Morning-Glory Family</b>							
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i> binghamiae</i>	Santa Barbara morning-glory	Apr.-May	None	None	1A`	Marshes and swamps.	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara counties. Presumed extirpated	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Santa Barbara morning-glory is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>							
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Apr.-Jul.	None	None	1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; often clay.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Many-stemmed dudleya is not expected to occur within the study due to the negative results of the focused survey conducted.								
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i> oratifolia</i>	Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	Mar.-June	FT	None	1B	In rock crevices (usually volcanic) in chaparral and coastal scrub.	Los Angeles and Orange counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Santa Monica Mountains dudleya is not expected to occur within the study due to the lack of suitable habitat (i.e., rock outcrops).								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Legume Family</b>							
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	Mar.-July	FE	None	1B	Sage scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, closed cone coniferous forest; limestone endemic, carbonate soils, recent burns and disturbed areas.	Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Braunton's milk-vetch is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey. Critical habitat for this species was proposed on November 10, 2005. The study area is not within the proposed critical habitat boundary.								
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Jun.-Oct.	FPE	SE	1B	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps.	Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Mar.-May	FE	SE	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	Los Angeles and San Diego counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Coastal dunes milk-vetch is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b>	<b>Waterleaf Family</b>							
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	mud nama	Jan.-July	None	None	2	Marshes and swamps.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties; Baja California.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Mud nama is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<b>Juglandaceae</b>	<b>Walnut Family</b>							
<i>Juglans californica</i>	southern California black walnut	Mar.-May	None	None	4	Sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland; often in association with oaks/oak woodland; frequently found on steep hillsides with northern exposures; deep alluvial soils.	Southern California.	OB
Comments: Approximately 82 southern California black walnut trees were observed scattered throughout the study area as shown in Figure 3, <i>Sensitive Plant Species</i> , attached.								
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>							
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush mallow	Jun.-Jan.	None	None	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	Los Angeles County.	NE
Comments: Davidson's bush mallow is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey.								
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Mar.-June	None	None	2	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, desert scrub.	Southern California	NE
Comments: Salt spring checkerbloom is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey.								
<b>Polemoniaceae</b>	<b>Phlox Family</b>							
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate navarretia	Apr.-Jul.	None	None	1B	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/mesic.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.	NE
Comments: Prostrate navarretia is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<b>Polygonaceae</b>		<b>Buckwheat Family</b>						
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Apr.-Jun.	FC	SE	1B	Coastal scrub, sandy soils.	Recently rediscovered and known from two disjunct populations; southeastern Ventura County and southwestern Los Angeles County.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> San Fernando Valley spineflower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Apr.-Jun.	None	None	1B	Occurs in alluvial chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub; sandy.	Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Slender-horned spineflower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Rosaceae</b>		<b>Rose Family</b>						
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Feb.-Sep.	None	None	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly.	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Mesa horkelia is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey.								
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>		<b>Figwort Family</b>						
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	May-Oct.	FE	SE	1B	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps.	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Salt marsh bird's beak is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.

Table 1 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On Site
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)</b>								
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily Family</b>							
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Feb.-May	None	None	4	Openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; heavy soils.	All coastal counties south of San Luis Obispo.	P
<b>Comments:</b> Catalina mariposa lily was not observed within the study area. However, the survey was outside of the blooming period for this species. Therefore, there remains a low potential for this species to occur within the grassland habitat in the eastern portion of the study area.								
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	May-July	None	None	1B	Variety of southern California plant communities, including sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, yellow pine forest; dry, rocky or sandy sites, granitic or alluvial soil; to 4,800 feet.	Ventura, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Plummer's mariposa lily is not expected to occur within the study area due to the negative results of the focused survey conducted.								
<b>Key to Species Listing Status Codes</b>								
FE	<i>Federally Listed as Endangered</i>	SE	<i>State Listed as Endangered</i>	SFP	<i>State Fully Protected</i>			
FT	<i>Federally Listed as Threatened</i>	ST	<i>State Listed as Threatened</i>	CSC	<i>California Special Concern Species</i>			
FPE	<i>Federally Proposed as Endangered</i>	SCE	<i>State Candidate for Endangered</i>					
FPT	<i>Federally Proposed as Threatened</i>	SCT	<i>State Candidate for Threatened</i>					
<b>California Native Plant Society (CNPS)</b>								
List 1A: <i>Presumed extinct in California.</i>								
List 1B: <i>Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range.</i>								
List 2: <i>Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common in other states.</i>								
List 3: <i>Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined.</i>								
List 4: <i>Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat.</i>								

OB = species observed on site; P = species has the potential to occur on site; NE = species is not expected to occur on site due to the lack of suitable habitat or negative survey results.



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## FLORAL COMPENDIUM

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### ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Amaranth Family</b>
* <i>Amaranthus albus</i>	tumbling pigweed
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumac or Cashew Family</b>
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
* <i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>
* <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Dogbane Family</b>
* <i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>	<b>Milkweed Family</b>
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian milkweed
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaf milkweed
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Sunflower Family</b>
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat
* <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
* <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	totalote
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
* <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California bush sunflower
<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	pinebush
<i>Filago californica</i>	California fluffweed
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium canescens</i>	felty everlasting
<i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i>	fascicled tarweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i>	California aster
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	cliff malacothrix

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## ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
* <i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue
* <i>Sonchus asper ssp. asper</i>	prickly sow thistle
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Mustard Family</b>
* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
* <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	sweet-alyssum
* <i>Raphanus sativus</i>	radish
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	southern honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Mexican elderberry
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>
* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Morning-Glory Family</b>
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	western bindweed
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Gourd Family</b>
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	dove weed
* <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge
* <i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Legume Family</b>
* <i>Acacia sp.</i>	acacia
<i>Lotus purshianus</i>	Spanish clover
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	deerweed
* <i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak Family</b>
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>
* <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stemmed filaree
<b>Grossulariaceae</b>	<b>Gooseberry Family</b>
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	white flowering currant
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	fuchsia-flowered gooseberry

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**ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)**


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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>Juglandaceae</b> <i>Juglans californica</i>	<b>Walnut Family</b> Southern California black walnut
<b>Lamiaceae</b> * <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Salvia mellifera</i>	<b>Mint Family</b> horehound black sage
<b>Myrtaceae</b> * <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	<b>Myrtle Family</b> gum tree
<b>Papaveraceae</b> <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	<b>Poppy Family</b> California poppy
<b>Platanaceae</b> <i>Platanus racemosa</i>	<b>Sycamore Family</b> western sycamore
<b>Polygonaceae</b> * <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> * <i>Rumex crispus</i>	<b>Buckwheat Family</b> common knotweed curly dock
<b>Primulaceae</b> * <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<b>Primrose Family</b> scarlet pimpernel
<b>Rosaceae</b> <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	<b>Rose Family</b> toyon
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> <i>Scrophularia californica</i>	<b>Figwort Family</b> orange bush monkey-flower California figwort
<b>Solanaceae</b> <i>Datura wrightii</i> * <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> <i>Solanum douglasii</i>	<b>Nightshade Family</b> jimson weed tree tobacco Douglas' nightshade
<b>Verbenaceae</b> <i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	<b>Vervain Family</b> western verbena

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**ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)**


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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>Areaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>
* <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed-grass
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily Family</b>
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's candle
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>
* <i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed
* <i>Avena barbata</i>	slender wild oat
* <i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass
* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess
* <i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i>	foxtail chess
* <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass
* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
* <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	glaucous foxtail barley
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	giant wild rye
* <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilo grass
* <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	annual beard grass

**Appendix E. NBC Universal Evolution Plan Tree Report, September 2010**

*\*See separate bound report\**

**Appendix F. Universal Vision Plan Raptor Survey, July 2008**



**Date:** July 22, 2008

**Attn:** John Foreman

**Address:** City of Los Angeles Dept. of City Planning  
Environmental Review Section  
200 N. Spring Street, Rm. 601  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**RE:** Universal Vision Plan, Raptor Survey

Dear Mr. Foreman,

This letter presents the results of a raptor study conducted on the Universal Studios property generally located between Lankershim Boulevard, the Los Angeles Flood Control Channel, Barham Boulevard, and the Hollywood Freeway in Universal City (the "Project Site") in spring and summer 2008. The purpose of this study is to assess the use of the Project Site by raptors, including raptor foraging and nesting, in order to determine the potential impacts to raptors from the proposed Project and recommend any measures to avoid and/or mitigate such impacts, if necessary or feasible. Raptors include birds of prey, such as hawks, eagles, falcons and owls. Although not all raptors are considered sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), they are all considered migratory birds which are afforded special protection and consideration under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

### **General Site Description**

The Project Site encompasses approximately 391 acres and is located two miles north of Hollywood and 10 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles, in central Los Angeles County (Figure 1). Land uses surrounding the Project Site are residential (particularly along the eastern boundary), recreational (north of the Los Angeles Flood Control Channel, the Lakeside Golf Club) and commercial (along the western boundary and south of the Hollywood Freeway). Beyond the immediate Project Site vicinity, land uses in the area generally consist of residential and commercial, with several recreation parks and open space areas, including Griffith Park (approximately one mile to the east) and lands owned by the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (approximately 1.5 miles to the west and beyond). However, the majority of the region is highly developed and urbanized, particularly along the Hollywood Freeway.

The Project Site has been extensively developed over the past 90 years, although the eastern portion of the Project Site is currently underdeveloped. The majority of the Project Site is either heavily developed with relatively little ornamental vegetation or consists of large areas of landscaped trees, shrubs or turfgrass, which are either located on steep slopes or are traversed by numerous roads and paths. The



only relatively contiguous area of somewhat natural vegetation on-site exists along the eastern boundary of the Project Site. However, this area is used for filming purposes and includes a number of structures of varying sizes. Notwithstanding the filming activities, the eastern portion of the Project Site supports patches of coast live oak woodland, ornamental plantings, non-native grassland and sumac scrub (Figure 2).

The Project proposes a development of 1.56 million net square feet of new additional studio, studio office, entertainment, entertainment retail, and community serving commercial uses, 500 hotel rooms and related hotel facilities and 2,937 residential dwelling units.

## Methods

Five (5) separate surveys were conducted in spring and summer (April 21, May 14, June 4, June 26 and July 1) 2008. Surveys were conducted by Shannon Lucas, Principal Biologist at Christopher A. Joseph & Associates and Jeff Ahrens, Biologist at Glenn Lukos Associates. Surveys were conducted at the times of day and during weather conditions considered suitable for maximizing observations of raptor activities; see Table 1 for survey times.

**Table 1. Survey Dates and Times**

Date and Surveyor(s)*	Weather Conditions	Start and End Times	Non-native Grassland Foraging Survey	Nest Surveys and Other Incidental Observations
4/21/08 JA & SL	52-71 degrees F, calm to slight winds, clear	8:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.	10 - 11 a.m., 4:20 – 6:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m. – 10 a.m. 11 a.m. – 4:20 p.m.
5/14/08 JA & SL	55-85 degrees F, calm to slight winds, clear	6:50 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.	6:50 – 8:40 a.m.	8:40 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.
6/4/08 SL	60-70 degrees F, calm to slight winds, overcast to clearing in early p.m.	7:15 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.	7:15 – 8:50 a.m., 9:15 – 9:45 a.m., 11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	8:50 – 9:15 a.m., 9:45 – 11:30 a.m., 12:00 – 1:30 p.m.
6/26/08 SL	65-70 degrees F, calm to slight winds, overcast to clearing in late a.m.	6:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	6:30 – 8:30 a.m., 9:30 – 10:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.**
7/1/08 JA	61-82 degrees F, slight wind, clear	6:15 a.m. – 11:25 a.m.	6:15 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m. - 11:25 a.m.**
*JA = Jeff Ahrens, SL = Shannon Lucas				
**Nest surveys not conducted on these dates				

## Foraging

Foraging surveys were conducted primarily within the non-native grassland area located on the hillside above the existing childcare center in the northeastern corner of the Project Site. These surveys were generally conducted in early morning and/or early evening, as this is the peak time for raptor foraging activity. A few of the surveys were also conducted during midday on the same dates of the morning and evening surveys. The surveys involved a stationary visual survey from a fixed location where the majority of the hillside could be viewed (either from the bottom of the hill along the edge of the parking lot north of the grassland, or under a small tree located near the top of the grassland at the southern end). All

observations of raptor activity within the grassland or adjacent areas were noted, including the time of observation and a description of the activity observed. Other wildlife species observed during each survey were also recorded and have been compiled into a compendium presented as Attachment 1 to this report.

### *Nesting*

Nest surveys were conducted on April 21, May 14 and June 4, which is the most appropriate time of year for detecting nesting raptors, as late spring and early summer is generally the peak period for raptor breeding activity (although species such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) can begin courtship as early as January and fledging of young can continue into August).<sup>1</sup> These surveys focused on areas supporting large trees (such as eucalyptus [*Eucalyptus* spp.], western sycamore [*Platanus racemosa*], and pines [*Pinus* spp.]) that were considered suitable for nesting by the larger, locally common raptors (such as red-tailed hawks, red-shouldered hawks (*Buteo lineatus*), or Coopers' hawks [*Accipiter cooperii*]). During these surveys, areas supporting suitable habitat were traversed on-foot and observations of raptor activities were noted. Efforts were made to detect raptor nesting activities on-site by surveying tall trees for nests with binoculars and by searching around these trees for other possible signs of nesting such as raptor distress or agitation calls, dropped nesting material, egg shell fragments, down feathers, and concentrated areas of white-wash (however, white wash can also indicate perching or roosting areas).

### *Other Incidental Observations*

In addition, while traversing portions of the Project Site (generally along the eastern boundary or in areas of tall trees while searching for nests) during all five surveys, incidental observations of other raptor activities, such as perching or flying, were noted.

## **Results**

The only raptors observed on the Project Site were red-tailed hawks and Cooper's hawks. In addition, evidence of barn owl occupation was observed near an abandoned structure in the southeastern portion of the Project Site as determined by regurgitated pellets. Some foraging activity was observed on the Project Site within the grassland area and the oak woodland/ornamental area along the eastern edge of the Project Site. Many other observations of raptors were of red-tailed hawks flying over the developed portions of the Project Site, flying high over the entire region and perching or foraging on the golf course north of the Project site. No potential raptor nests, old or active, or other possible indications of active nesting were observed on-site.

### *Foraging*

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<sup>1</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. 2005. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships version 8.1 personal computer program. Sacramento, California.

Observations of raptors during the foraging surveys included observations of raptors adjacent to the Project Site or flying above the entire area, and are presented in Table 2. Foraging activity by red-tailed hawks was observed during four of the five surveys within the non-native grassland area in the northeastern portion of the Project Site; however, in most cases, this activity was brief and limited to only one or two such observations during the entire survey period. Many other red-tailed hawk observations were made of individuals flying very high over the Project Site, off-site, or flying or perching on the golf course north of the Project Site.

**Table 2. Raptor Grassland Foraging Survey Observations**

Survey #	Date	Start Time	End Time	Raptor Observations
1	4/21/08	10:00 a.m. 4:20 p.m.	11:00 a.m. 6:00 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10:00 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying low over grassland, then briefly hovered over grassland (likely foraging in grassland)</li> <li>4:35 p.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying very high over entire Project Site from southeast to northwest</li> <li>5:00 p.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying very high over entire Project Site from east to west</li> </ul>
2	5/14/08	6:50 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7:00 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying low at northwest corner of grassland at parking lot edge (likely foraging in grassland)</li> <li>8:30 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying out of sycamore along northern edge of grassland and over parking lot north of grassland (likely foraging in grassland)</li> </ul>
3	6/4/08	7:15 a.m. 9:15 a.m. 11:30 a.m.	8:50 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 12:00 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No raptors observed</li> </ul>
4	6/26/08	6:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6:35 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying moderately high over and along Barham Boulevard southward</li> <li>7:01 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying high over residential area and fire road south of grassland</li> <li>7:22 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed perched on top of eucalyptus tree along western edge of grassland, then flew over and landed on grassland, then flew into tree along southeastern edge of grassland and then westward (foraging in grassland)</li> <li>9:55 a.m. – Red-tailed hawk observed flying low over parking lot north of grassland from Barham Boulevard, then flying over to the golf course flushing another red-tailed hawk from a tree on the course, then circling high over golf course (may have been foraging in grassland)</li> </ul>
5	7/1/08	6:15 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6:20 to 7:45 a.m. – Family of 4 red-tailed hawks (one adult and three juveniles) observed foraging in grassland; observations included perching on utility pole, elderberry tree, and eucalyptus row along edge of grassland, hunting and eating small mammals (foraging in grassland)</li> <li>7:45 – 8:45 a.m. – Same family of 4 red-tailed hawks flew from grassland area on site northwest to the golf course and remained perched in large ornamental trees on the golf course for over one hour.</li> </ul>

*Nesting*

No evidence of active or previous raptor nesting was found on the Project Site. Specifically, no old or new nests large enough to be used by hawks (including red-tailed, red-shouldered or Cooper’s hawks) were observed in any of the large trees on-site, and no hawks were flushed from such trees or exhibited protective behavior (such as territorial or agitation calls) when approached.

*Other Incidental Observations*

In general, red-tailed hawks were observed somewhat regularly in the area, often seen flying very high over the entire region. Red-tailed hawks were frequently observed at the golf course north of the Project Site, either roosting in tall trees or flying high or low over the course. On several occasions, either an individual or pair of red-tailed hawks was observed flying lower over the developed portions of the Project Site, along Barham Boulevard or along U.S. 101. On one occasion, a pair of red-tailed hawks was observed perching on the tall blue screen near Falls Lake; on a separate occasion, a Cooper's hawk was observed perched on this same screen. See Table 3 below for notes regarding these incidental raptor observations recorded during the Project Site surveys.

**Table 3. Other Incidental Raptor Observations**

Survey #	Date	Start Time	End Time	Raptor Observations
1	4/21/08	11:00 a.m.	4:20 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One red-tailed hawk flying very high over Project Site being harassed by ravens</li> <li>• One red-tailed hawk flying very high over golf course and then over eastern portion of Project Site</li> <li>• One American kestrel observed flying over Project Site</li> <li>• Barn owl pellets observed adjacent to a structure in southeast portion of Project Site</li> <li>• Turkey vulture flying high over northeastern portion of Project Site</li> </ul>
2	5/14/08	8:40 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One red-tailed hawk flying low over center of Project Site from northwest to southeast and away off-site toward southeast</li> <li>• Pair of red-tailed hawks flying high over Project Site, then northward over to golf course where they remained for a prolonged period</li> </ul>
3	6/4/08	8:50 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 12:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two red-tailed hawks observed along U.S. 101 – one perched on light pole, another flying low over freeway</li> <li>• One Cooper's hawk observed perched on eucalyptus tree along eastern fire road</li> <li>• One Cooper's hawk observed perched on utility pole in residential area adjacent to eastern boundary of Project Site</li> <li>• Likely red-tailed hawk observed perched on top of pine on golf course</li> <li>• Pair of red-tailed hawks observed perched on top of large blue screen near center of Project Site</li> <li>• One red-tailed hawk observed flying high over Project Site then south over U.S. 101 and continuing southward</li> <li>• One red-tailed hawk flying high over U.S. 101 and then over the tall Sheraton Hotel</li> </ul>
4	6/26/08	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Cooper's hawk flushed from large laurel sumac shrub along eastern fire road, then flew toward eucalyptus row in northeastern corner of Project Site</li> <li>• One Cooper's hawk observed perched on top of large blue screen near center of Project Site</li> </ul>
5	7/1/08	9:45 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turkey vulture flying high over eastern portion of Project Site</li> </ul>

One or two Cooper's hawks were observed on several different occasions perched on either a power pole or tree along the fire road traversing the eastern Project Site boundary (adjacent to the existing off-site residential area). Although these individuals may be foraging for small birds within the oak woodland vegetation on this hillside on the Project Site, no nests were observed in this area on the Project Site.

**Analysis**

### *Foraging*

The results of the raptor surveys indicate that the Project Site possesses some value as raptor foraging habitat. Red-tailed hawks were observed periodically foraging in, or perching along the edge of, the non-native grassland on-site. This habitat, although dominated by non-native annual grass and forb species and regularly disturbed by annual mowing and adjacent activities on the Universal Studios lot, provides an open area for raptors to forage for small mammals from perched locations in adjacent trees or utility poles. Although the survey results do not suggest that this is a high-use foraging area, the results do suggest that it is used by local resident red-tailed hawks.

Grassland and other ruderal (weed-dominated) habitats supporting low-growing vegetation have become uncommon in the Los Angeles area due to development as well as the dominance of other densely vegetated native plant communities such as chaparral.<sup>1</sup> The area in and around the Project Site, including Griffith Park, supports only small patches of non-native grassland or ruderal habitat, although such areas may have increased somewhat due to the recent wildfires in Fall 2007.<sup>2</sup> However, during the surveys, frequent foraging activity was observed on the golf course north of the Project Site, which supports turfgrass and numerous large trees for perching. Red-tailed hawks are also known to forage on managed turfgrass in the area, also indicating that some raptors have become acclimated to urban and suburban environments, and have adapted to foraging in other habitat types that also support small mammal populations (particularly Botta's pocket gophers [*Thomomys bottae*] and desert cottontail rabbits [*Sylvilagus audubonii*]). Managed turfgrass is more abundant in the area than grassland or ruderal habitat, particularly on golf courses, in local parks and cemeteries; however, the value of these habitats may be somewhat compromised by small mammal control efforts that are often employed. In addition, red-tailed hawks have become highly adaptable to foraging in a wide variety of suburban and urban environments. Therefore, the non-native grassland foraging habitat on-site does not appear to be of high value critical to raptor populations in the area; however, it does represent a habitat type that has suffered from regional losses due to development and mainly exists in isolated patches in the area.

Cooper's hawks were observed perched near the oak woodland habitat along the eastern edge of the Project Site, potentially foraging there or in the adjacent residential community. The Cooper's hawk has undergone a dramatic rise in abundance in the western U.S., particularly in suburban and even urban areas, and are the most common raptor in the region.<sup>3</sup> As such, it has recently been removed from the California Department of Fish and Game's list of Species of Special Concern. Nonetheless, it is still a sensitive species and, as a raptor species, its habitat requirements deserve consideration. Although the Cooper's hawk was observed several times on the Project Site, the nature of these observations along with

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<sup>1</sup> Cooper Ecological and Cartifact. 2008. Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. <http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org>

<sup>2</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper Ecological and Cartifact. 2008. Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. <http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org>

the lack of observed nesting indicates that the habitat on-site is likely not considered to be of high value critical to populations in the area. In addition, while intact oak woodland foraging habitat has also suffered from regional losses due to development, Cooper's hawks have become highly adaptable to foraging in a wide variety of suburban and urban environments supporting trees, which are relatively common around the Project Site. .

### *Nesting*

No active or potential hawk nests were observed on the Project Site during the surveys. While trees on the Project Site have the potential to support such nests, since many raptors use the same nest for many years, or find and refurbish old nests, the potential for new nests to be constructed on-site is relatively low. One reason for the lack of nesting may be due to the extent and frequency of disturbance on the Project Site, which supports regular traffic, sound effects generation and helicopter activity (mostly in support of off-site uses). Another reason may be that such hawks are nesting in other trees near the Project Site, such as on the golf course, in the adjacent residential communities, or in Griffith Park. Red-tailed, red-shouldered, and Cooper's hawks have all been documented as nesting in Griffith Park.<sup>1</sup> Given the fact that hawks are very territorial during nesting season and maintain rather large territories, the number of possible nests in the entire area would be inherently limited. For example, distances between Cooper's hawk nests in California are reported as averaging 1.6 miles<sup>2</sup>, and it is estimated that as many as 10 pairs of Cooper's hawks may nest in and around Griffith Park each spring.<sup>3</sup>

### *Other Incidental Observations*

The incidental observation of other raptor activity on or near the Project Site indicates that raptors are common in the area and travel over, around or on the Project Site with some regularity. The most common raptor observed in the area is red-tailed hawk, but others included American kestrel (flying over the site), turkey vulture (flying over site), Cooper's hawk (perched) and barn owl (pellets observed). As noted above, many raptors have become highly adapted to urban and suburban environments, which helps to explain these observations in this highly urbanized area of Los Angeles.

### **Recommendations**

Efforts should be made to avoid and/or re-create areas of grassland on the Project Site, or preserve or restore such areas off-site, in order to minimize the loss of raptor foraging habitats in the area. The most commonly accepted mitigation ratio for the loss of non-native grassland raptor foraging habitat is replacement at a 0.5 to 1 acreage ratio. Since the proposed Project would include the re-creation of six

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<sup>1</sup> Cooper, D. and P. Mathewson. 2008. Draft Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. February 2008.

<sup>2</sup> California Department of Fish and Game. California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. 2005. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships version 8.1 personal computer program. Sacramento, California.

<sup>3</sup> Cooper Ecological and Cartifact. 2008. Griffith Park Wildlife Management Plan. <http://www.griffithparkwildlife.org>

acres of native grassland within the 29-acre Hillside Open Space Area proposed along the eastern edge of the Project Site, this recommendation has already been incorporated into the proposed Project as it would result in a 0.5 to 1 replacement ratio for the approximately 12 acres of non-native grassland that may be removed by the proposed Project.

In addition, while no nesting was observed on the Project Site, proposed construction activities should be conducted to avoid disturbance to nesting raptors on or adjacent to the Project Site to avoid removal or abandonment of nests, which would constitute a violation of the MBTA.

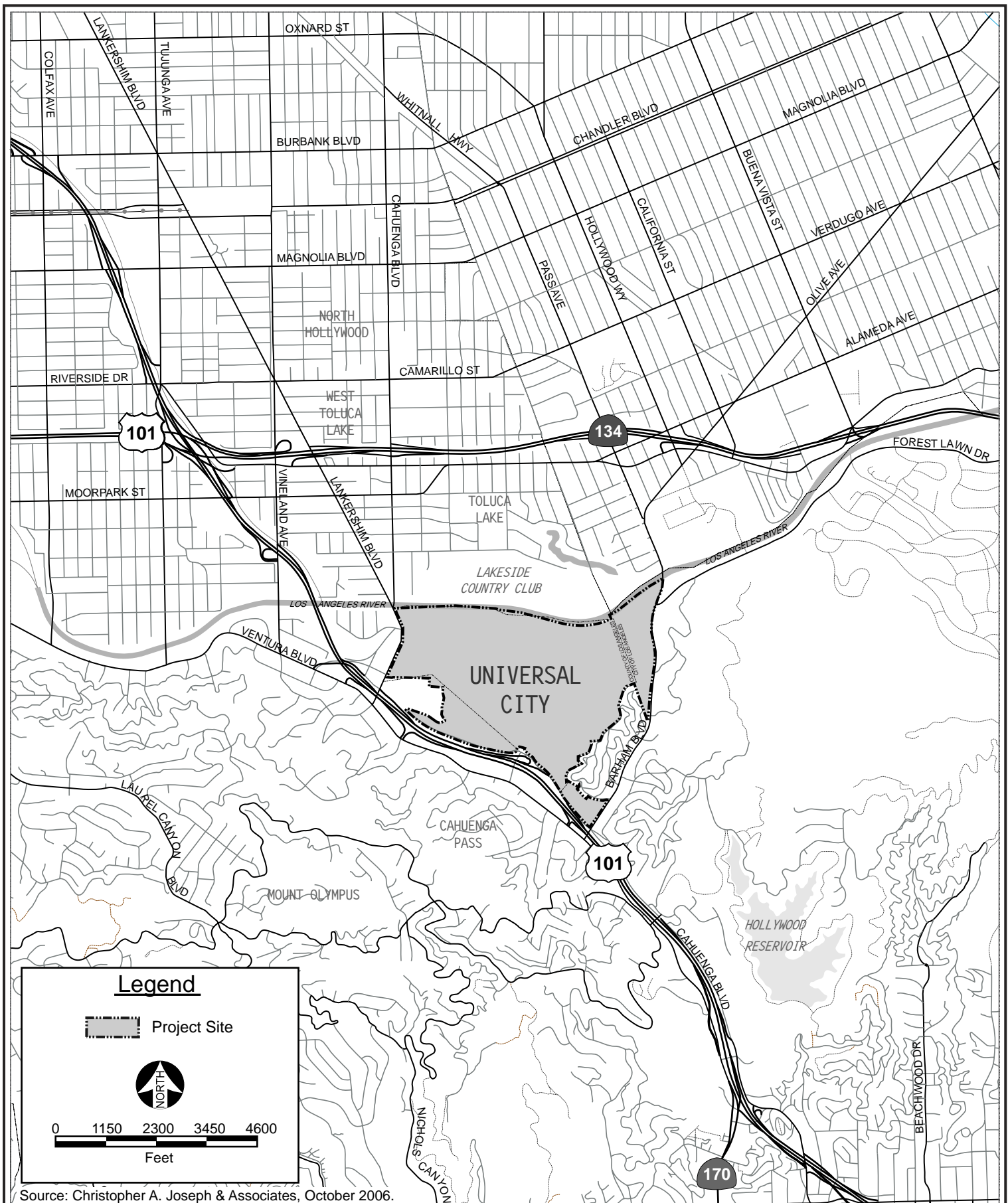
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shannon Lucas', with a stylized, cursive script.

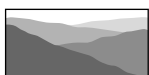
*Shannon Lucas*  
Principal Biologist

Attachment 1 – Compendium of Wildlife Species Observed





Source: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, October 2006.



CHRISTOPHER A. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES  
Environmental Planning and Research

Figure 1  
Project Location Map



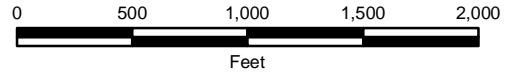
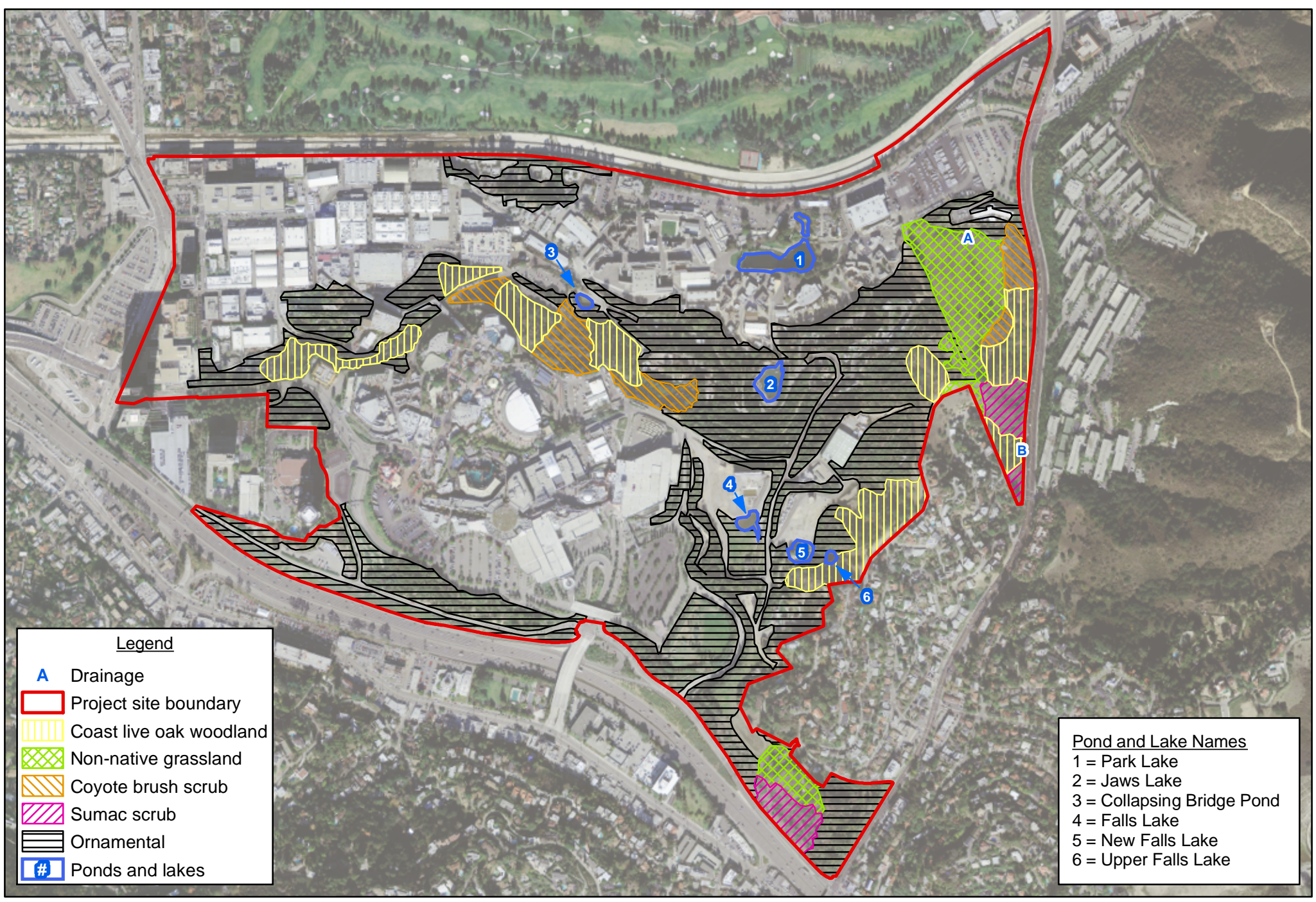


Figure 2  
Plant Communities and Site Features

**Attachment 1. Compendium of Wildlife Observed During Raptor Surveys 2008**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>	<b>Amphibians</b>
<b>ANURA</b>	<b>Frogs and Toads</b>
<b>HYLIDAE</b>	<b>Tree Frogs and Relatives</b>
<i>Hyla regilla</i>	Pacific Treefrog
<b>REPTILIA</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>
<b>TESTUDINES</b>	<b>Turtles</b>
<b>EMYDIDAE</b>	<b>Box and Water Turtles</b>
* <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider
<b>SQUAMATA</b>	<b>Lizards and Snakes</b>
<b>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</b>	<b>North American Spiny Lizards</b>
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	California Alligator Lizard
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard
<b>VIPERIDAE</b>	<b>VIPERS</b>
<i>Crotalus oreganus helleri</i>	Southern Pacific Rattlesnake
<b>AVES</b>	<b>Birds</b>
<b>GAVIIFORMES</b>	<b>Loons</b>
<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	<b>Grebes</b>
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>	<b>Herons, Storks, Ibises and Relatives</b>
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	<b>Herons and Bitterns</b>
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>	<b>New World Vultures</b>

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>	<b>Vultures, Hawks and Falcons</b>
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	<b>Hawks, Old World Vultures and Harriers</b>
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>	<b>Magapodes, Curassows, Pheasants and Relatives</b>
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>	<b>New World Quail</b>
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail
<b>GRUIFORMES</b>	<b>Cranes, Rails and Relatives</b>
<b>RALLIDAE</b>	<b>Rails, Gallinules and Coots</b>
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot
<b>CHARADRIIFORM</b>	<b>Shorebirds, Gulls and Relatives</b>
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	<b>Plovers and Relatives</b>
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>	<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<b>STRIGIFORMES</b>	<b>OWLS</b>
<b>TYTONIDAE</b>	<b>Barn Owls</b>
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<b>APODIFORMES</b>	<b>Swifts and Hummingbirds</b>
<b>APODIDAE</b>	<b>Swifts</b>
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>	<b>Hummingbirds</b>
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird
<b>PICIFORMES</b>	<b>Woodpeckers and Relatives</b>
<b>PICIDAE</b>	<b>Woodpeckers and Wrynecks</b>
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Picooides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker
<i>Picooides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>	<b>Perching Birds</b>
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
<b>VIREONIDAE</b>	<b>Typical Vireos</b>
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>Jays, Magpies and Crows</b>
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	<b>Swallows</b>
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow
<b>AEGITHALIDAE</b>	<b>Bushtit</b>
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	<b>Wrens</b>
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<b>TURDIDAE</b>	<b>Thrushes</b>
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<b>TIMALIIDAE</b>	<b>Babblers</b>
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit
<b>MIMIDAE</b>	<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California Thrasher
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	<b>Starlings and Allies</b>
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<b>PTILOGONATIDAE</b>	<b>Silky Flycatchers</b>
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla
<b>PARULIDAE</b>	<b>Wood Warblers and Relatives</b>
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>	<b>Tanagers</b>
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>Emberizines</b>



Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>	<b>Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies</b>
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	<b>Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies</b>
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	<b>Finches</b>
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	<b>Old World Sparrows</b>
* <i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<b>MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>
<b>DIDELPHIDAE</b>	<b>New World Opossums</b>
* <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia Opossum
<b>LEPORIDAE</b>	<b>Hares &amp; Rabbits</b>
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	<b>Squirrels</b>
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox Squirrel
<b>GEOMYIDAE</b>	<b>Pocket Gophers</b>
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
<b>CRICETIDAE</b>	<b>New World Rats And Mice</b>
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-Footed Woodrat
<b>CANIDAE</b>	<b>Wolves &amp; Foxes</b>
* <i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
<b>PROCYONIDAE</b>	<b>Raccoons</b>
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon

\* = Non Native