Appendix D

Biological Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis

Kimley»Horn

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Ladyface Vista

Office Project

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May 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Envicom Corporation has prepared this biological resources inventory and impact analysis for the Ladyface Vista Office Project, an approximate 3.45-acre property located in the City of Agoura Hills on Los Angeles Assessor's Parcel Number ("APN") 2053-001-008 ("the Project Site").

Project Site Location

The Project Site is located southeastern quarter of the USGS 7.5' Thousand Oaks topographic quadrangle map. The Project Site comprises an undeveloped lot located on the north side of Canwood Street, approximately 0.42-mile west of Kanan Road and 0.02-mile north of the 101 Freeway. Uses surrounding the Project Site include the Los Angeles County Fire Department Station No. 89 and residential properties to the west, medical offices and medical care facilities to the east, Canwood Road and the 101 Freeway to the south, and residential properties to the north. The location of the Project Site is provided on **Figure 1, Project Location Map**.

Project Description

The proposed Project would develop the site with five (5) office buildings, 109 surface parking spaces, associated amenities, and landscaping ("the Project"). It is anticipated that the five (5) buildings will be arranged in the central portion of the property and the parking lot will be constructed along the perimeter of the subject buildings. There will be one (1) main driveway providing access to the Project Site from Canwood Road. The Project Site Plan showing the anticipated development (prepared by pk:architecture, received April 22, 2021) is provided as **Appendix 1, Project Site Plan**.

Report Scope and Content

This report summarizes the methods and results of field investigations conducted to identify and map the biological resources of the Project Site. It includes a discussion of the protected and regulated biological resources confirmed present or with potential to occur that could represent constraints to development, including special-status species and sensitive plant communities. Maps and representative photographs of the mapped plant communities are provided. The existing conditions discussion is followed by Project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to offset the anticipated Project impacts. Lists of the vascular plants and vertebrate wildlife species observed during the field surveys and an analysis of the potential for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species at the site are included as appendices to this report.

2.0 METHODS

Biological Surveys and Habitat Mapping

A literature review was performed that included information available in standard references and relevant lists and databases pertaining to the status and known occurrences of sensitive and special-status biological resources. Other sources of information included aerial photographs, topographic maps, soil survey maps, climatic data, relevant policy and planning documents, and previous biological studies of the site, if available. The following sources were among those reviewed in preparation for field surveys, or that were consulted during preparation of this report. For a complete list, please refer to the References section of this report.

Source: ESRI, World Street Map, 2021.

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Project Location Map

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FIGURE 1

- *Biogeographic Information and Observation System ("BIOS")*, California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("CDFW"), data accessed on February 5, 2021;
- *California Natutal Diversity Database ("CNDDB") Rarefind 5* report for the 7.5' USGS Thousand Oaks quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, CDFW, data accessed on February 5, 2021;
- *California Native Plant Society ("CNPS") Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* for the 7.5' USGS Thousand Oaks quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, CDFW, data accessed on February 5, 2021;
- *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities,* CDFW, March 10, 2018;
- *FWS Critical Habitat Mapper for Threatened and Endangered Species,* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS"), data accessed on February 5, 2021.
- *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List,* CDFW, January 2021;
- *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties,* CNPS & CDFW, January 2006; and
- *Special Animals List,* CDFW, November 2020.

Lists generated for the CNDDB and the CNPS literature searches are provided as **Appendix 2, CNDDB and CNPS Database Results - February 5, 2021**.

Envicom Corporation biologist Erin Roberts conducted the biological survey and habitat mapping of the Study Area on February 16, 2021 and May 14, 2021. These surveys were conducted per the following times and conditions:

- February 16, 2021 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. in cool to warm conditions (low-40s to low-60s °F) with clear skies and light wind (1-3 m.p.h.); and
- May 14, 2021 between the hours 10:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. in warm conditions (low- to mid-60s °F) with cloudy skies and light wind (2-5 m.p.h.).

The February 12th survey included a search for protected biological resources, including rare, threatened, and endangered plant and wildlife species, special habitats, and sensitive natural plant communities, as well as an evaluation of the value of the site for wildlife movement. The May 14th springtime survey included a search for rare, threatened, and endangered plant species. The surveys were performed by slowly walking transects across the "Study Area" and investigating particular areas thoroughly as necessary. For the purposes of this study, the Study Area included those areas located within the Project parcel as well as those areas within 200-feet of the proposed locations of the Project office buildings to account for areas where vegetation could potentially be removed or thinned in accordance with the Los Angeles County Fire Department ("LACFD") fuel modification requirements. As all these areas were accessible by foot, this survey methodology resulted in an investigation of all plant communities and habitats growing within the Study Area.

Data collected during the February 12th survey included an inventory of all vascular plants, vertebrate wildlife species, plant communities, and photographs were recorded. The May 14th survey included an inventory of all vascular plants. Vascular plants were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine applicable protection status and species determinations were made using the *Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin B. et al. 2012). Vertebrate wildlife species were identified by direct observation, sign, (e.g. tracks, scat, or burrows), or vocalization and species identification relied upon Reid (2006), Sibley (2016), and Stebbins (2003). Plant communities were

mapped using orthorectified, high-resolution aerial imagery of the site from 2017/2018 which was representative of the current conditions of the Project Site. In addition, photographs were taken recording the conditions of the Project Site during these surveys and are provided as **Plate 1, Representative Photos of Project Site Conditions**.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

General Site Condition and Existing Land Use
The Project Site comprises an undeveloped dirt lot that appears to have been previously graded and receives routine disking for fuel modification purposes. No structures or existing building pads were observed on the property. Representative photographs of the Project Site are provided as Plate 1.

Topography & Elevation
The Project Site is relatively flat or gradually slopes up in a south to north direction. There are some steeper berms located along the western and eastern edges, possibly remnants of past dirt moving activities. Elevations range from approximately 869-feet and 951-feet above mean sea level (Google Earth data accessed on February 22, 2021).

Geology/Soils
Mapped soil units for the Project Site include Urban land-Cropley, fill complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes and Urban land-Sapwi, landscaped-Kawenga, landscaped complex, 0 to 20 percent slopes (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov). The Project Site is not rocky and there are no rocky outcrops present.

Climate
Average high/low summer temperatures in August are 89/67 degrees Fahrenheit, average high/low temperatures in January are 64/49 degrees Fahrenheit, and precipitation is approximately 18 inches over the year (www.wunderground.com/intellicast). Most of the rainfall occurs in the winter months between November and January.

4.0 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1 VEGETATION AND PLANT COMMUNITIES

The vegetation growing within the Study Area generally consists of non-native grassland/fuel reduction areas, developed areas, non-native tree stands, native and non-native grass/forb habitats, and a small mulefat thicket. Additionally, there are seven (7) oak trees which are disjunct from woodland areas and have been mapped as individual trees. The vegetation within the Study Area was correlated with the *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains Natural Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California* (CDFW/CNPS, January 2006) and the *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, September 9, 2020). These documents provide lists of plant communities occurring in the Santa Monica Mountains and the environs and in the State of California, respectively. In each of these documents plant communities are assigned a conservation status rank (also known as "rarity rank"), which is used to determine the sensitivity of the plant community. Plant communities with global or state status ranks of G1 through G3, or S1 through S3 respectively, are sensitive and are referred to as "natural communities of special concern." Plant communities are classified based on plant species composition and abundance, as well as the underlying abiotic conditions of the stand, such as slope, aspect, or soil type.

Photo 1A – Representative photo of the Study Area extent. Photo taken from the northernmost edge of the subject area, facing south on February 16, 2021.

Photo 1B – Representative photo of the Study Area extent. Photo taken from the southernmost edge of the subject area, facing north on February 16, 2021.

Representative Photos of Project Site Conditions

The plant communities within the Study Area are shown on **Figure 2, Generalized Vegetation & Project Impacts Map**. The acreage and conservation status rank of the plant communities are provided in **Table 1, Plant Communities Recorded in Study Area**. Representative photographs of the habitats and the conditions of these habitats within the Study Area are provided on **Plates 2** and **3, Representative Photos of Habitats and Study Area Conditions**.

As shown on Figure 2 and summarized in Table 1, there is one (1) plant community growing within the Study Area, outside limits of the Project disturbance, that is considered rare or sensitive by the State of California, namely the woodland community Coast Live Oak - Arroyo Willow Woodland Association (*Quercus agrifolia - Salix lasiolepis*). A discussion of the vegetation recorded within the Study Area is provided below and is organized by habitat type.

Table 1
Plant Communities Within Study Area

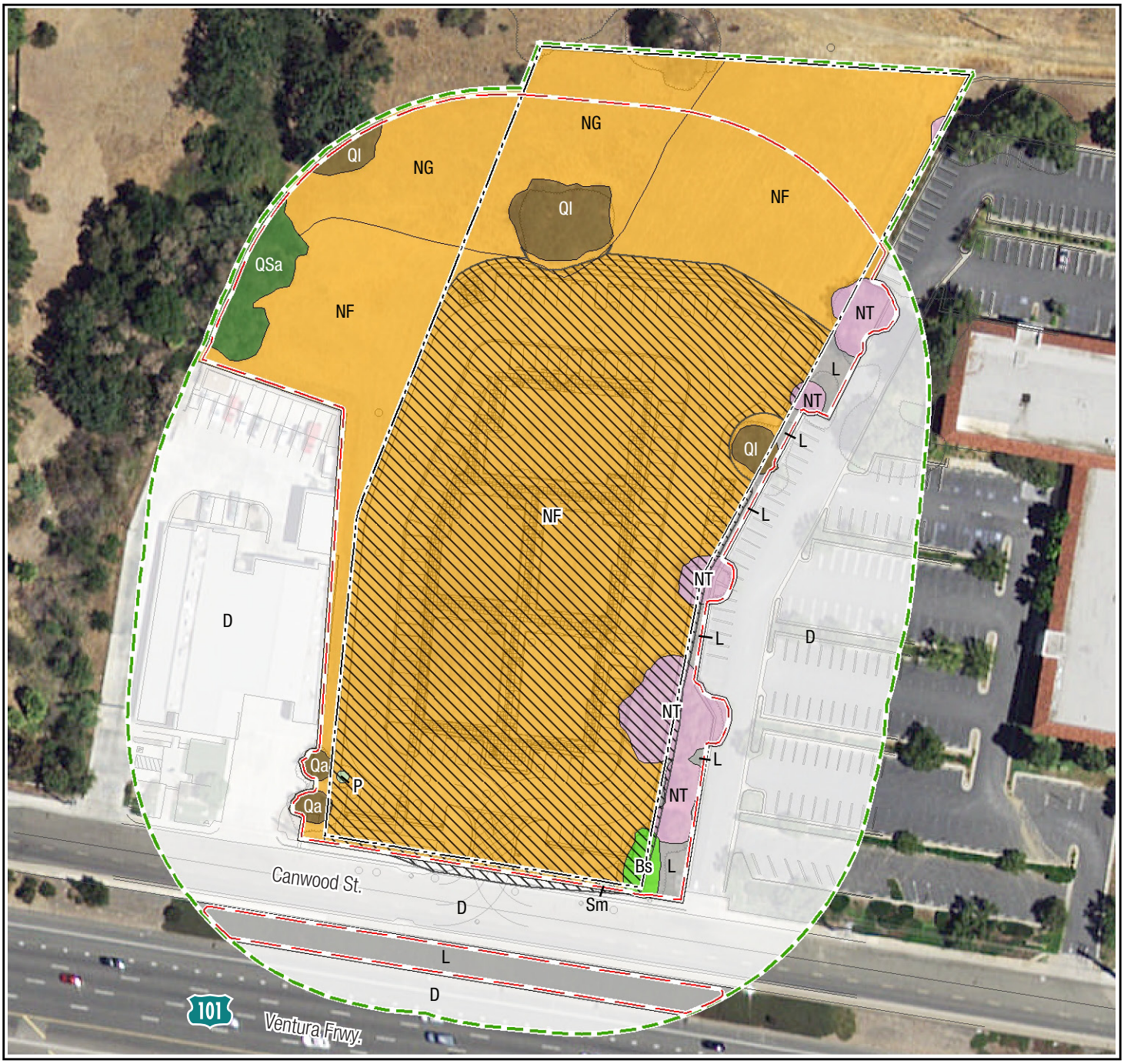
Habitat Class	Plant Community*	Conservation Status Rank	Study Area (Acres)
Woodland	Coast Live Oak – Arroyo Willow Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia – Salix lasiolepis*) [71.060.47]**	G3S3	0.08
Scrub Shrubland	Mulefat Thicket (*Baccharis salicifolia*) [63.510.01]	G5S5	0.02
Herbaceous	Native and Non-Native Grasses and Forbs	Not ranked	0.52
	Non-Native Grassland/Fuel Reduction Area	Not ranked	3.19
Individual Native Trees	Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)	n/a	0.02
	Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)	n/a	0.11
Individual Non-Native Trees	Pine (*Pinus* sp.)	n/a	0.001
	Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)	n/a	0.001
Non-Native Tree Stand	Peruvian peppers/Pines	Not ranked	0.19
Other Landcover	Developed (Structure/Asphalt/Cement)	n/a	2.46
	Landscape	n/a	0.26
		Total Acreage	**6.85**

* Numbers in brackets are unique codes for each plant community, as provided in *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (*Natural Communities List*) (CDFW, September 2020).
**Considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

Woodland

Coast Live Oak - Arroyo Willow Woodland/Forest Association

This woodland/forest association is located offsite and outside the anticipated limits of disturbance. It appears to originate several hundred feet northwest of the Study Area, terminating behind the fire station west of the subject property and Study Area. This association forms an open to intermittent overstory tree layer that is dominated by both coast live oaks and arroyo willow, while red willows and valley oaks are also present. The shrub layer is sparse and open and, the portion within the Study Area, predominately



Aerial Source: Valtus Imagery Services: Hexagon Imagery Program (HxIP), 2018. Site Plan Source: pk:architecture, recieved April 22, 2021.

Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Limit of Grading
- Focused Biological Study Area (Parcel Boundary and 200-Ft. Buffer)
- Fuel Modification Area (Structures and 200-Ft. Buffer)

Vegetation

Woodland

- QSa — Coast Live Oak - Arroyo Willow Woodland / Forest Association (*Quercus agrifolia - Salix lasiolepis*)

Scrub Shrubland

- Bs — Mulefat Thicket (*Baccharis salicifolia*)

Herbaceous

- NG — Native and Non-Native Grasses & Forbs
- NF — Non-Native Grassland / Fuel Reduction Area (Disked)

Individual Native Trees*

- Qa — Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- QI — Valley oak (*Quercus Lobata*)

Individual Non-Native Trees

- P — Pine (*Pinus* sp.)
- Sm — Peruvian Pepper (*Schinus molle*)

Non-Native Tree Stand

- NT — Peruvian Pepper / Pines

Other Land Cover

- D — Developed (Structure / Asphalt / Cement)
- L — Landscape

* See project's oak tree report for a comprehensive study of oak trees at this site.

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Generalized Vegetation & Project Impacts Map

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FIGURE 2

Photo 2A: Representative photo of the small segment of Coast Live Oak - Arroyo Willow Woodland / Forest Association located in the northwestern portion of the Study Area, outside the anticipated limits of anticipated Project disturbance. The open to intermittent overstory tree layer is dominated by both coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Within the Study Area, the shrub layer supports a scattered distribution of arroyo willow and oak saplings and the herbaceous layer supports a diverse mix of native and non-natives. Photo taken facing southwest on February 16, 2021.

Photo 2B: Representative photo of the native and non-native grasses and forbs mapping unit comprising the northwestern edge of the Study Area. Photo shows the exposed, slightly rocky and shallow soils that support a mix of non-native grasses and native forbs in this area, including annual brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), wand buckwheat (*Eriogonum elongatum*), and whiteplume wirelettuce (*Stephanomeria exigua*). Photo taken facing northwest on February 16, 2021.

Photo 2C: Representative photo of the small mulefat thicket growing in the southeastern edge of the Study Area. The shrub layer comprises only mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and the herbaceous layer supports a sparse distribution of non-natives, including brome grasses, black mustard, and iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Due to the lack of additional native species, this area is not sensitive. Photo taken facing south on February 16, 2021.

Representative Photos of Habitats and Study Area Conditions

Photo 3A: Representative photo of the two (2) coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) growing as part of the landscaping associated with the fire station west of the project site. This photo also shows the individual pine tree (*Pinus* sp.) growing in the southwestern portion of the Study Area. Photo taken facing northwest on February 16, 2021.

Photo 3B: Representative photo of the fuel reduction areas comprising the majority of the Study Area and the entire project development area. This portion of the Study Area has been disked annually for fuel modification purposes. At the time of the survey, non-native grasses and forbs, primarily bromes and wild oats (*Avena* sp.), dominated the area with a sparse cover of annual natives including lupines (*Lupinus* sp.) and common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*). Photo taken facing north on February 16, 2021.

Photo 3B: Representative photo of the non-native tree stand comprising Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) growing as part of the landscaping associated with the medical offices east of the project site. Photo taken facing southeast on February 16, 2021.

comprises small arroyo willows and oaks. The herbaceous layer within the Study Area is diverse and includes Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*), and wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpa*). The coast live oak - arroyo willow woodland communities are considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

Herbaceous

Native and Non-Native Grasses and Forbs

The native and non-native grasses and forbs mapping unit is used for convenience and may contain multiple herbaceous vegetation types consisting primarily of various non-native grasses and forbs. The herbaceous habitat recorded in Study Area is found within the northwesternmost edge of the Study Area on a dry, exposed hillside with slightly rocky, shallow soils. Although non-native grasses are dominant in this area, several native forbs are also present in relatively low cover. Species observed in this area included non-native species such as annual brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus indicus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and native species such as wand buckwheat (*Eriogonum elongatum*), whiteplume wirelettuce (*Stephanomeria exigua*), and common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*). This area is routinely mowed and consists primarily of non-native herbaceous weeds and grasses.

Non-Native Grassland/Fuel Reduction Area

The Study area predominately comprises fuel reduction areas dominated by non-native grasses (approximately 3.19-acres) and includes those areas where the Project will be developed. Based on aerial images (Google Earth 2020), the site has been historically disked annually for fuel modification purposes. At the time of the surveys, non-native grasses and forbs, primarily cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), wild oats (*Aven*a fatus), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) dominated the land with a sparse cover of annual natives including dove lupines (*Lupinus bicolor*) and common fiddleneck.

Scrub Shrubland

Mulefat thicket

A small thicket of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) is growing in the southeastern corner of the Project Site at the terminating end of a narrow concrete culvert associated with the property to the east. The shrub layer comprises only mulefat and the herbaceous layer supports a sparse distribution of non-natives, including brome grasses, black mustard, and iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Due to the lack of additional native species, this area is not sensitive.

Individual Trees

There are seven (7) individual coast live and valley oak trees within the Study Area. Individual oak trees or very small groups of oak trees are considered to be isolated trees or inclusions within surrounding plant communities and are not considered to be oak woodlands. Coast live oak trees and valley oak trees meeting certain size requirements are protected pursuant to the City's oak tree ordinance (Division 7, Section 9657 of the City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code). Information associated with oak trees growing within the Study Area is provided in the Protected Oak Tree Report prepared by Envicom Corporation, dated March 2021. In addition, there is an individual pine tree (*Pinus* sp.) and a Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) growing in the southern portion of the Study Area.

Other Landcover

Developed

This mapping unit is the second most abundant and includes those areas within the Study Area that are developed with a structure or paved with asphalt or cement (approximately 2.46-acres). No vegetation is present within these areas.

Landscape

These areas are located along the eastern edge of the anticipated development footprint and are associated with the ornamental landscaping of the adjacent property. During the survey these areas were vegetated with various non-native shrubs and iceplant, no native species were observed in these areas.

4.1.1 Plant Communities/Habitats Listed in CNDDB

A review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database ("CNDDB") Rarefind 5 application reported that 13 Sensitive Plant Communities/Habitats have been recorded by other observers in the Thousand Oaks Quadrangle area, or within the adjacent quadrangles, including:

- California Walnut Woodland;
- Cismontane Alkali Marsh;
- Southern California Coastal Lagoon;
- Southern California Steelhead Stream;
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest;
- Southern Coastal Salt Marsh;
- Southern Mixed Riparian Forest;
- Southern Riparian Forest;
- Southern Riparian Scrub;
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland;
- Southern Willow Scrub;
- Valley Needlegrass Grassland; and
- Valley Oak Woodland.

None of these CNDDB-listed communities were observed within the Study Area during the February 12th survey.

4.2 PLANT SPECIES

A total of 47 vascular plant taxa were identified within the Study Area, including one (1) gymnosperm, 36 dicots and 10 monocots. A total of 18 plants were naturally occurring native species and 29 were non-native or introduced, representing low diversity of native species and a proportionally high number of non-native plant species. A complete list of vascular plant species observed within the Study Area is provided as **Appendix 3, Vascular Plants Observed - February 12, 2021 & May 14, 2021.**

4.2.1 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species either have unique biological significance, limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. For the purposes of this report, special-status plant species are those plants listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under

the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); those listed or proposed for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); and plants on the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank ("CRPR") of CRPR 1B (which includes rare, threatened, or endangered species in California and elsewhere), and CRPR 2B (plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere). The term "special-status" is also used in this report to denote plants on the CNPS inventory with CRPR 4 status that meet criteria to be considered locally significant. The status codes for special-status plants are summarized below in **Table 2, Status Codes for Special-Status Plants**.

Table 2
Status Codes for Special-Status Plants

FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES	
FE (Federal Endangered)	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
FT (Federal Threatened)	A species that is likely to become Endangered in the foreseeable future.
FC (Federal Candidate)	A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
STATE PROTECTED SPECIES	
CE (California Endangered)	A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
CT (California Threatened)	A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an Endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "Rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "Threatened species."
CR (California Rare)	A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is rare under the Native Plant Protection Act when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become Endangered if its present environment worsens. Animals are no longer listed as Rare; all animals listed as Rare before 1985 have been listed as threatened.
CALIFORNIA RARE PLANT RANK (CRPR) (formerly CNPS Lists)	
CRPR 1A	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
CRPR 1B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
CRPR 2A	Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 2B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 3	A review list for plants for which there is inadequate information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them.
CRPR 4	A watch list for plants that are of limited distribution in California.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS) THREAT RANK
The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank and designates the level of endangerment, as follows: • 0.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat). • 0.2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat). • 0.3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

4.2.2 Plant Species Observed

No plant species considered to be rare, threatened, endangered, or designated as a CRPR 4 plant were observed during the surveys of the site, including the recent springtime survey conducted on May 14, 2021 or the previous survey conducted on February 16, 2021.

An evaluation of the potential for occurrence at the site of special-status plant species known to occur in the region was undertaken through a search of the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 8th ed. (CNPS 2021) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Rarefind 5 application (CDFW 2021) for sensitive "elements" reported within the Calabasas quadrangle, and eight (8) others that surround it, namely Thousand Oaks, Calabasas, Simi, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Santa Susana, Triunfo Pass, Point Dume, and Malibu Beach. The CNDDB/CNPS derived lists are provided in Appendix 2. CRPR 4 species were not included in this analysis. Most special-status plant species known to occur in the region were precluded from occurring at the site due to the lack of suitable habitat and the disturbed nature of the site. Also, given the intensity and correct timing of the May 14th springtime survey to allow reliable detection, the two (2) species that do have potential to occur at the site can be confirmed as absent, including Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*) [CRPR 1B.1] and slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*) [CRPR 1B.2]. See **Appendix 4**, **Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species** for additional information.

4.3 WILDLIFE SPECIES

4.3.1 Wildlife Observed

Wildlife species observed during the biological survey of the site were primarily species that are common to the region. A list of the species observed at the site is provided as **Appendix 5, Vertebrate Wildlife Species Observed February 12, 2021**. The species observed represent only a fraction of the wildlife species that can be expected to utilize habitats within and adjacent to the Study Area for cover, foraging, and reproduction. Furthermore, in general, species observed include those that are more easily detected during daytime surveys. Several species (e.g., reptiles, birds, small mammals) inhabit the site, and a wide range of larger or mobile species can be expected to utilize portions of the Study Area's resources routinely, such as foraging raptors, and medium to large-sized mammals, such as for example coyotes, deer, bobcats, and skunks. Bird species observed during the survey consisted primarily of year-round residents. Several species of birds can be expected to nest at the site in any given year.

4.3.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

For the purposes of this report, special-status wildlife species are those species that are listed, proposed for listing, or that meet the criteria for listing as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA; and those that are listed on the CDFW's Special Animals list with a designation of SSC (California Species of Special Concern) or CFP (California Fully Protected). Mandatory special consideration or protection of these species is required pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Act, and/or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). No wildlife species considered to be rare, threatened or endangered were found during the February 12th survey of the site, although several are potentially occurring, as discussed below.

A number of special-status wildlife species that were not observed during the survey have potential to occur at the site and in the vicinity of the site, even if in some cases only infrequently, in transit, or on a temporary basis. An analysis of the potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife is provided as **Appendix 6, Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species**, which includes the species' protected status, primary habitat associations, and an assessment of their potential for occurrence (observed, potentially present, presumed absent, or absent). Status codes used for special status wildlife are listed in **Table 3, Status Codes for Special Status Wildlife.**

The potential for occurrence was undertaken through research of the CDFW Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2021) using the Rarefind 5 application for special-status "elements" on the USGS 7.5' Thousand Oaks quadrangle and the eight (8) adjacent quadrangles. The potential for occurrence analysis provides a speculative assessment of the potential for the occurrence of special-status animals on the basis of their known distribution and habitat requirements. The following eight (8) special-status animals, including one (1) reptile, four (4) birds, and three (3) mammals were determined to have at least some potential to occur at the site with varying probabilities ranging from medium to very low:

Reptiles

- Coastal whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris stejnegeri*) [SSC]

Birds

- American peregrine falcon (*Falco pereginus anatum*) [CFP]
- Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) [CT]
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) [CFP]
- White-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus) [CFP]

Mammals

- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) [SSC]
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) [SSC]
- Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) [SSC]

Table 3
Status Codes for Special-Status Wildlife

FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES	
FE (Federal Endangered)	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
FT (Federal Threatened)	A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
FC (Federal Candidate)	A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
FSC (Federal Species of Concern)	A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as "Category-2 Candidate" species.
STATE PROTECTED SPECIES	
CE (California Endangered)	A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
CT (California Threatened)	A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "threatened species."
SSC (California Species of Special Concern)	Animals that are not listed under the California ESA, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.
CFP (California Fully Protected)	This designation originated from the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Most fully protected species have also been listed as threatened or endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. California Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.
SA (Special Animal)	"SA" is used herein if the animal is included on the CDFW's Special Animals list but does not fall under any of the categories listed above. In general, special protection of these species is not mandatory under CEQA, although CDFW considers these species to be among those of greatest conversation need.

The only potentially occurring wildlife species listed under the Federal or California Endangered Species Acts is the bank swallow, and this species would only forage rarely and temporarily over the site as transients during migration and would not inhabit at the site. The potential for occurrence of each species is also low, at best.

The potential use of the site by special-status wildlife species also includes several species of reptiles, birds and mammals listed as California Fully Protected or Species of Special Concern by the State of

California. Many of the special-status species with potential to occur onsite likely would occur only rarely or occasionally. These species residents, migrants, and winter visitors that may occasionally or in some cases routinely forage over and/or roost temporarily at the site, such as the American peregrine falcon, golden eagle, white-tailed kite, and all of the bat species. The potential for occurrence of some of the species in this category is high while for others it is quite low, but they have not been excluded because their potential temporary presence at the site cannot be entirely discounted. Further, a total of one (1) of the special-status species listed above have potential to occur onsite as year-round residents that have all or part of their home ranges or territories on the site and would routinely use the northwestern portion of the site that is not annually disked to meet their life history requirements for refuge, breeding, and/or foraging. This species includes the coastal whiptail. Please refer to Appendix 6 for a full description of habitat requirements for each special-status species.

4.4 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Habitat linkages are physical connections that allow wildlife to move between areas of suitable habitat in both undisturbed and fragmented landscapes. These can be critical at both the local and the regional level. Habitat linkages are necessary not only to access essential resources, such as water sources or habitat for foraging, breeding, or cover, but also to maintain healthy ecological and evolutionary processes by allowing for the dispersal and migration necessary to ensure the mixing of genes between populations, subsequently enabling wildlife populations the ability to respond and adapt to environmental stress.

Wildlife corridors are areas of open space of sufficient width to permit the movement of larger, mobile species to move from one major open space region to another. Regional habitat linkages are larger wildlife corridors or regions of connectivity that are important for movement of multiple species and maintenance of ecological processes at a regional scale. Habitat loss and fragmentation are the leading threats to biodiversity, both globally and in southern California. Efforts to combat these threats include identifying and conserving large "core" areas of habitat as well as the habitat linkages between them.

Wildlife crossings are generally small, narrow areas allowing wildlife to pass through an obstacle or barrier, such as a roadway to reach another patch of habitat. Examples of barriers or impediments to movement include housing and other urban development, roads, fencing, or open areas with little vegetative cover. Examples of wildlife crossings include culverts, drainage pipes, underpasses and tunnels.

Based on a review of the following documents the Study Area is not located within an area that has been identified as important to wildlife movement, such as a regional-scale habitat linkage, a wildlife movement corridor, or a wildlife crossing:

- *City of Agoura Hills General Plan* (March 2010).
- *Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Land Protection Plan* (National Park Service, March 1998).
- *South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica Mountains-Sierra Madre Connection* (Penrod, K. et. al., 2006).

The potential importance of the Study Area to wildlife movement was also evaluated both in the field and by reviewing recent aerial imagery of the site and the surrounding area. The Study Area, although undeveloped, is situated along the developed corridor abutting Canwood Street, a U.S 101 Highway

frontage road, and is surrounded by residential and commercial development. In addition, the coast live oak-arroyo willow woodland recorded in the northwest edge of the Study Area terminates directly behind the fire station located west of the Project Site. Although this woodland may facilitate localized wildlife movement, the likelihood of wildlife passing through the Study Area in order to access the subject woodland area is highly unlikely due to the developed condition surrounding the site resulting in a lack of adequate vegetative cover and native habitats suitable for the movement of conspicuous wildlife species. Therefore, development of the Project would not fragment natural habitat and it is not necessary for wildlife to pass through the site to access essential resources for water, foraging, breeding, or cover.

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

This impact analysis relies on the Site Plan prepared by pk:architecture, received April 22, 2021which is attached to this report as Appendix 1. The anticipated limits of Project grading and fuel modification clearance activities are overlaid on the Project Site's generalized vegetation map provided as Figure 2.

The proposed limits of grading are inclusive of all proposed ground and vegetation disturbance associated with development of the Project. The portion of the Study Area not subject to development consists of native and non-native grasses and forbs and areas subject to periodic disking or "fuel reduction areas". The land cover types that would be impacted by the Project are summarized below in **Table 4**, **Impacts to Plant Communities** below. As the entire Study Area is already subject to fuel modification activities or disking, it is not anticipated that Project fuel modification impacts will change due to Project development based on standard LACFD fuel modification requirements, including 200-feet from structures and 10-feet from roads. Therefore, anticipated fuel modification impacts to plant communities present within the Study Area were not analyzed as a potential condition resulting from Project development.

By concentrating development of the Project to those areas that are annually disked and disturbed for fuel reduction purposes, the Project would not result in the removal of protected native vegetation or oak trees. Should fuel reduction activities require the complete removal of herbaceous vegetation within 100- to 200-feet of the proposed structures, the Project has the potential to impact potentially occurring special-status plant species, and the potentially occurring special-status coastal whiptail. The Project also has the potential to impact potentially occurring wildlife species and nesting birds. The site contains coast live oak and valley oak trees, which meet size requirements to be protected by the City's oak tree ordinance. Impacts to oak trees protected by the City's ordinance will be minimized to protection zone or canopy encroachments and are described in the Project's Protected Oak Tree Report (prepared by Envicom Corporation, dated March 2021).

Table 4
Impacts to Plant Communities

Habitat Class	Plant Community	Conservation Status Rank	Development Impacts (acres)	Fuel Modification Impacts (acres)
Woodland	Coast Live Oak – Arroyo Willow Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia – Salix lasiolepis*) [71.060.47]**	G3S3	0.00	N/A*
Scrub Shrubland	Mulefat Thicket (*Baccharis salicifolia*) [63.510.01]	G5S5	0.01	N/A*
Herbaceous	Native and Non-Native Grasses and Forbs	Not ranked	0.01	N/A*
	Non-Native Grassland/Fuel Reduction Area	Not ranked	2.15	N/A*
Individual Native Trees	Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)	n/a	0.00	N/A*
	Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)	n/a	0.00	N/A*
Individual Non-Native Trees	Pine (*Pinus* sp.)	n/a	0.00	N/A*
	Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*)	n/a	0.00	N/A*
Non-Native Tree Stand	Peruvian peppers/Pines	n/a	0.06	N/A*

Other Landcover	Developed (Structure/Asphalt/Cement)	n/a	0.00	N/A*
	Landscape	n/a	0.00	N/A*
		TOTAL ACREAGE	**2.23**	**0.00**
*These landcover types have been subject to past fuel modification activities and are not analyzed as impacts resulting from the development of this Project.				

5.1 IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

During the survey, one sensitive plant community, Coast Live Oak – Arroyo Willow Woodland, was recorded within the Study Area. Development of the proposed Project would occur approximately 100-feet east of the Coast Live Oak – Arroyo Willow Woodland recorded within the Study Area and potential fuel modification activities would remain outside the associated understory and not require the removal of live tissue. Therefore, impacts to sensitive plant communities would be less than significant.

5.2 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

This evaluation of impacts to special-status plants considers those species that require mandatory special consideration and/or protection pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Act, and/or CEQA. CRPR 4 species are also considered if protected by local policy or if they meet criteria to be locally significant. No special-status plant species were found during the surveys of the Study Area. As discussed in the potential for occurrence section analysis for special-status plant species earlier in this document, many of the special-status plant species known to occur in the region are presumed absent from the site due to the lack of suitable habitat. The Ojai navarettia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*) [CRPR 1B.1] and slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*) [CRPR 1B.2], which were thought to have potential to occur within the Study Area north of the anticipated limits of Project disturbance activities, were confirmed absent during the springtime survey conducted on May 14, 2021. Therefore, impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant.

5.3 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

This assessment of impacts to special-status wildlife considers those species that are listed, proposed for listing, or that meet the criteria for listing as Endangered or Threatened under the FESA or CESA; and those with a designation of SSC (California Species of Special Concern) or CFP (California Fully Protected), as mandatory special consideration and/or protection of these species is required pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Act, and/or CEQA.

No rare, threatened, or endangered wildlife species were observed during the survey of the Study Area. The special-status wildlife species that may potentially occur at the site are capable of escaping harm during project development, including grading or fuel modification. In this case, the special-status species that could be directly impacted include the potentially occurring land dwelling coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) [SSC] in the herbaceous forb habitat in the northwestern portion of Study Area, as well as four (4) special-status birds, and three (3) bats that have low potential to occur while foraging within the woodland habitat northwest of the Study Area, including American peregrine falcon (*Falco pereginus anatum*) [CFP], bank swallows (*Riparia riparia*) [CT], white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) [FP], golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) [FP], pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) [SSC], western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) [SSC], and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) [SSC]. The potential for occurrence of these species is primarily due to the presence of suitable habitats adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Study Area, rather than the quality or suitability of the habitat within the subject site.

Although these eight (8) species could be impacted, if present, the habitat loss associated with the Project would not significantly impact a population of any of these species, given the acreage of habitat that would be affected and the amount of remaining suitable habitat in the surrounding area. As the Project would not result in significant project-level impacts to special-status wildlife species, cumulative impacts to special-status wildlife are less than significant. Impacts to nesting birds are addressed below.

5.4 IMPACTS TO NESTING BIRDS

Ground and vegetation disturbing activities, including but not limited to grading and fuel modification, if conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), would have the potential to result in disturbance to trees and shrubs that could contain active bird nests. Birds nesting in the vicinity of Project activities may potentially be disturbed by noise, lighting, dust, and human activities associated with the Project, which could result in nesting failure and the loss of eggs or nestlings. Project activities that result in the loss of bird nests, eggs, and young, would be in violation of one (1) or more of California Fish and Game Code sections 3503 (any bird nest), 3503.5 (birds-of-prey), or 3511 (Fully Protected birds). In addition, removal or destruction of one (1) or more active nests of any other birds listed by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), whether nest damage was due to vegetation removal or to other construction activities, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3511. The loss of protected bird nests, eggs, or young due to project activities would be a significant, but mitigable impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 (MM-1) would reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant.

5.5 IMPACTS TO WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

The Project site is not within an area that has been identified as important to wildlife movement, such as a regional-scale habitat linkage or a wildlife movement corridor. Although the perimeter of the Study Area provides habitats with suitable vegetative cover for the movement of a diversity of species, it is not of particular importance to wildlife for movement. For example, the site is not within a bottleneck of habitat between larger areas of core suitable habitat, and it is not necessary for wildlife to pass through the site to access essential resources for water, foraging, breeding, or cover. Further, the Project site is situated among existing commercial development and a freeway frontage road, therefore, development of the site would not fragment natural habitats and would not impede wildlife movement or reduce wildlife access to the undeveloped natural habitats to the northwest of the Study Area. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement would be less than significant.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Impacts to Nesting Birds

MM-1 Nesting Bird Surveys.

If ground or vegetation disturbing activities would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species (February 1 through August 31), no earlier than 14 days prior to the start of ground or vegetation disturbance, a qualified biologist shall perform two (2) field surveys to determine if active nests of any bird species protected by the state or federal Endangered Species Acts, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and/or the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, or 3511 are present in the disturbance zone or within 300-feet of the disturbance zone for songbirds or within 500-feet of the disturbance zone for raptors and special-status bird species. The second nesting bird

survey shall be conducted within three days of the start of ground or vegetation disturbing activities. A letter report summarizing the methods and results of the surveys shall be submitted to the City of Agoura Hills Planning Department prior to commencement of project activities. In the event that an active nest is found within the Study Area, site preparation, construction, and fuel modification activities shall stop until consultation with the City of Agoura Hills Planning Department, is conducted and an appropriate setback buffer can be established. The buffer shall be demarcated and project activities within the buffer shall be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the biologist, until the nest is vacated, and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the biologist, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.

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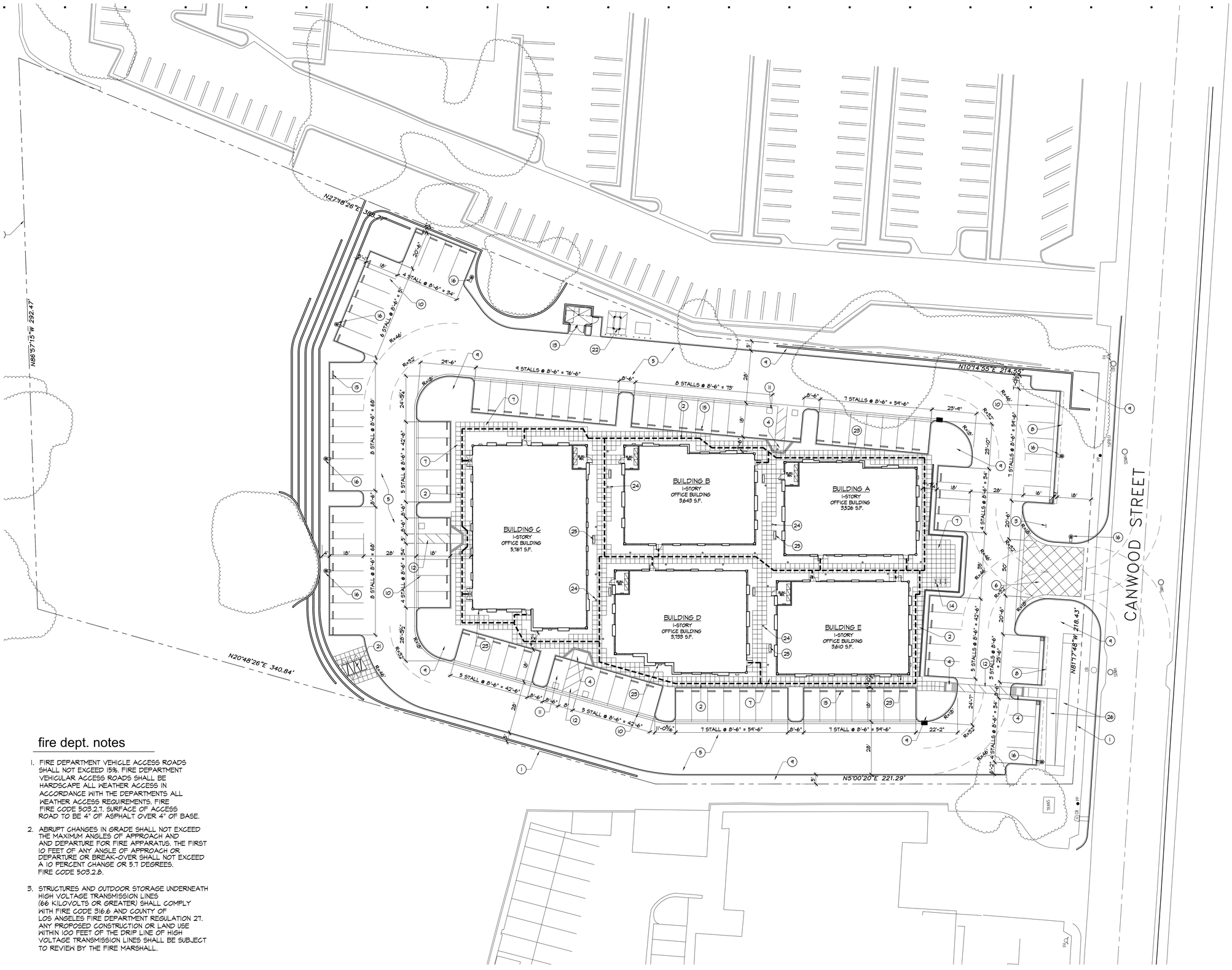
APPENDIX 1
Project Site Plan



site plan keynotes

1. PROPERTY LINE, REFER TO TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP AND CIVIL DRAWINGS
2. ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL WITH 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE AND 5% MAXIMUM RUN, REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS
3. SITE ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE SIGN REFER TO DETAIL A ON SHEET ap2.1
4. ACCESSIBLE RAMP, 1:12 MAXIMUM SLOPE
5. PARKING AREA PAVING AND DRIVE AISLE, REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BASED ON SOIL ENGINEER RECOMMENDATIONS
6. ENHANCED ENTRY PAVING AND PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALK - SCORED COLORED CONCRETE REFER TO L/ap2.1
7. ON-SITE CONCRETE SIDEWALK
8. LINE OF PARKING STALL OVERHANG
9. LANDSCAPE AREA, REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS
10. SITE PARKING STRIPING PER CITY OF AGOURA HILLS STANDARDS
11. ACCESSIBLE STALL AND STRIPING, MAXIMUM 2% ALL DIRECTIONS
12. CLEAR SPACE STRIPING, PAINT 4" WIDE 45 DEGREE DIAGONAL STRIPING SPACED AT 3'-0" O.C. WITH (2) COATS HIGHWAY PAINT, COLOR PER LOCAL AGENCY
13. TRASH AND RECYCLE ENCLOSURE, SEE c4d/ap2.1
14. BICYCLE RACKS, (6) BICYCLE SPACES
15. CONCRETE WHEEL BUMPER, SEE k/ap2.1
16. PARKING LOT LIGHT FIXTURE AND CONCRETE BASE, MAXIMUM 20 FT HIGH MEASURED FROM GROUND TO LENS - LIGHT FIXTURE F3
17. FIRE BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
18. CONCRETE SWALE AND CATCH BASINS, REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS
19. POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS
20. NEW WATER METERS AND BACKFLOW DEVICE
21. BICYCLE LOCKERS, (6) LOCKERS
22. NEW ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER WITH REQUIRED SAFETY BOLLARDS.
23. EXTERIOR WALL MOUNTED WALL PACK BY: LITHONIA LIGHTING, TYPE IV SHORT BUG
24. LIGHT BOLLARDS BY: LITHONIA LIGHTING
25. BENCH - REFER TO p/ap2.1
26. RAMP - REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS
27.
28.
29.
30. NEW LANDSCAPE WATER METER AND BACKFLOW DEVICE
31. NEW SEWER MANHOLE
32.
33. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT TO REMAIN.
34. NEW FIRE HYDRANT. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS.
35. VINE POCKET AT TRASH ENCLOSURES

site plan general notes

1. REMOVE ALL EXISTING ON-SITE CHAIN-LINK FENCING
2. IF THE UNITS ARE EVENTUALLY SOLD TO TENANTS AS PART OF A CONDOMINIUM MODEL, THE WASTE MANAGEMENT WILL NEED TO BE MANAGED CENTRALLY. EACH UNIT WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SIGN UP FOR WASTE SERVICE INDIVIDUALLY.
3. IF SECURITY CAMERA OR ALARM SYSTEMS ARE TO BE ADDED BY THE PERMITTEE, A SECURITY PLAN WILL BE NEEDED IDENTIFYING THESE FEATURES.

site plan legend

- ON-SITE CONCRETE SIDEWALK, REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS
- ENHANCED PAVING - SCORED COLORED CONCRETE
- LANDSCAPE AREA, REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS
- ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL
- PARKING LOT LIGHT FIXTURE
- EXISTING OFF-SITE STREET LIGHTING

fire dept. notes

1. FIRE DEPARTMENT VEHICLE ACCESS ROADS SHALL NOT EXCEED 15%. FIRE DEPARTMENT VEHICULAR ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE HARDSCAPE ALL WEATHER ACCESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENTS ALL WEATHER ACCESS REQUIREMENTS. FIRE FIRE CODE 503.2.7. SURFACE OF ACCESS ROAD TO BE 4" OF ASPHALT OVER 4" OF BASE.
2. ABRUPT CHANGES IN GRADE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM ANGLES OF APPROACH AND AND DEPARTURE FOR FIRE APPARATUS. THE FIRST 10 FEET OF ANY ANGLE OF APPROACH OR DEPARTURE OR BREAK-OVER SHALL NOT EXCEED A 10 PERCENT CHANGE OR 5.7 DEGREES. FIRE CODE 503.2.8.
3. STRUCTURES AND OUTDOOR STORAGE UNDERNEATH HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES (66 KILOVOLTS OR GREATER) SHALL COMPLY WITH FIRE CODE 316.6 AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT REGULATION 27. ANY PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OR LAND USE WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE DRIP LINE OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE FIRE MARSHALL.

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CANWOOD OFFICE CAMPUS
29541-29555 CANWOOD STREET
AGOURA HILLS, CALIFORNIA

true north

site plan
scale: 1"=20'-0"

date: 04.14.202
job number: 20-572

ap2

APPENDIX 2
CNDDB and CNPS Database Results – February 5, 2021

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Thousand Oaks (3411827) OR Calabasas (3411826) OR Point Dume (3411817) OR Malibu Beach (3411816) OR Simi (3411837) OR Moorpark (3411838) OR Newbury Park (3411828) OR Santa Susana (3411836) OR Triunfo Pass (3411818))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agoura Hills dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis*	PDCRA040A7	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
arroyo toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Blochman's dudleya *Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Braunton's milk-vetch *Astragalus brauntonii*	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*	AMACB01010	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
California legless lizard *Anniella spp.*	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
California Walnut Woodland *California Walnut Woodland*	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
chaparral nolina *Nolina cismontana*	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Cismontane Alkali Marsh *Cismontane Alkali Marsh*	CTT52310CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
conejo buckwheat *Eriogonum crocatum*	PDPGN081G0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
Conejo dudleya *Dudleya parva*	PDCRA04016	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
decumbent goldenbush *Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens*	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
dune larkspur *Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae*	PDRAN0B1B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella *Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi*	PDLAM18163	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Gertsch's socalchemmis spider *Socalchemmis gertschi*	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
globose dune beetle *Coelus globosus*	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
late-flowered mariposa-lily *Calochortus fimbriatus*	PMLIL0D1J2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lyon's pentachaeta *Pentachaeta lyonii*	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Malibu baccharis *Baccharis malibuensis*	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
marcescent dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*	PDCRA040A3	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
monarch - California overwintering population *Danaus plexippus pop. 1*	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Ojai navarretia *Navarretia ojaiensis*	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Orcutt's pincushion *Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana*	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Payne's bush lupine *Lupinus paynei*	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Plummer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus plummerae*	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
San Bernardino ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
San Fernando Valley spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina*	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Santa Monica dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Santa Monica grasshopper *Trimerotropis occidentiloides*	IIORT36300	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Santa Susana tarplant *Deinandra minthornii*	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
slender mariposa-lily *Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Sonoran maiden fern *Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
Southern California Coastal Lagoon *Southern California Coastal Lagoon*	CALE1220CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Southern California Steelhead Stream *Southern California Steelhead Stream*	CARE2310CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest *Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest*	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh *Southern Coastal Salt Marsh*	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest *Southern Mixed Riparian Forest*	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Forest *Southern Riparian Forest*	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Scrub *Southern Riparian Scrub*	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland *Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi ssp. australis*	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Southern Willow Scrub *Southern Willow Scrub*	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
steelhead - southern California DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
two-striped gartersnake *Thamnophis hammondii*	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
unarmored threespine stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Valley Needlegrass Grassland*	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Oak Woodland *Valley Oak Woodland*	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Verity's dudleya *Dudleya verityi*	PDCRA040U0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Wawona riffle beetle *Atractelmis wawona*	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	AMACC05060	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
western ridged mussel *Gonidea angulata*	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
western small-footed myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	AMACC01140	None	None	G5	S3	
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
white-veined monardella *Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	

Record Count: 97

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*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

53 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	4.2	S3?	G4
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S1S2	G3
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	club-haired mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	4.3	S3	G4T3
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.3	S3	G3
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	3	S4	G4
	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2

Centromadia parryi ssp. australis							
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	4.3	S4	G5T4
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S1	G5T1T2
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Nov	1B.2	S2	G2
Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae	dune larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum	Mt. Pinos larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	4.3	S4	G4T4
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis	Agoura Hills dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens	marcescent dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G5T1
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Dudleya parva	Conejo dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G1
Dudleya verityi	Verity's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Eriogonum crocatum	conejo buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	1B.2	S2	G3G5T2T3
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	4.2	S4	G4
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4?	G4T4?
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	1B.1	S1	G1Q

Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	1B.3	S3	G4T3
Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi	Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G3T1
Monardella sinuata ssp. sinuata	southern curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G3T2
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	1B.2	S3	G3
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	3.2	S3	G5?T3Q
Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	4.2	S3	G3
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	1B.1	S3	G3
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	2B.2	S2	G5T3
Tortula californica	California screw-moss	Pottiaceae	moss		1B.2	S2S3	G2G3

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APPENDIX 3
Vascular Plants Observed - February 12, 2021 & May 14, 2021

***indicates a non-native or introduced species**

GROUP **Family** ***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**
GYMNOSPERMS	
Pinaceae	
Pinus sp.	pine
FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS	
Anacardiaceae	
**Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper tree
Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)	
Asclepias fascicularis	narrowleaf milkweed
Asteraceae	
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat
**Carduus pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle
**Centaurea melitensis*	tocalote
**Helminthotheca echioides*	bristly oxtongue
**Lactuca serriola*	prickly lettuce
**Hypochaeris glabra*	annual cat's ear
**Silybum marianum*	milk thistle
**Sonchus asper*	prickly sowthistle
**Sonchus oleraceus*	common sowthistle
Stephanomeria exigua	whiteplume wirelettuce
Aizoaceae	
**Carpobrotus edulis*	iceplant
Boraginaceae	
Amsinckia intermedia	common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	
**Brassica nigra*	black mustard
**Hirschfeldia incana*	hoary mustard
**Raphanus sativus*	wild radish
Chenopodiaceae	
**Salsola* sp.	Russian thistle
Cucurbitaceae	
Marah macrocarpa	wild cucumber
Euphorbiaceae	
Croton setiger	turkey mullein
Fabaceae	
**Medicago polymorpha*	burclover
**Melilotus indicus*	yellow sweet clover
Lupinus bicolor	dove lupine
Fagaceae	
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak
Quercus lobata	valley oak
Geraniaceae	
**Erodium cicutarium*	red-stemmed filaree
Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	
**Marrubium vulgare*	white horehound
Malvaceae	
**Malva parviflora*	cheeseweed
Onagraceae	
Eulobus californicus	mustard evening primrose
Papaveraceae	
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy

GROUP **Family** ***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**
Polygonaceae	
Eriogonum elongatum	wand buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwehat
Salicaceae	
Salix laevigata	red willow
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow
Urticaceae	
**Urtica urens*	dwarf nettle
FLOWERING PLANTS-MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae	
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	soap plant
Arecaceae	
**Washingtonia filifera*	fan palm
Poaceae	
**Avena fatua*	wild oat grass
**Bromus diandrus*	ripgut grass
**Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*	red brome
**Bromus tectorum*	cheat grass
**Hordeum murinum*	wall barley
**Hordeum vulgare*	cultivated barley
**Stipa miliacea*	smilo grass
Themidaceae	
Dichelostemma capitatus	blue dicks

APPENDIX 4
Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*)	perennial herb	May - June	Rocky, volcanic breccia in chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations between 260 to 460 meter.	FT/1B.2	**None.** Suitable habitats are absent.
Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*)	perennial herb	April - June	Open, rocky slopes, often in shallow clays over serpentine or rocky areas with little soils in coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 5 to 290 meters.	1B.1	**None.** Suitable habitats are absent.
Braunton's milk vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	perennial herb	January - August	Recent burn or disturbed areas, usually on sandstone with carbonate layers in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 3 and 640 meters. A soil specialist in saline, somewhat alkaline soils high in calcium, manganese, with some potassium.	FE/1B.1	**None**. Absence of live or dead plants. Also, suitable calcareous soils appear to be absent, so unlikely to occur as dormant seedbank.
California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	annual herb	April - August	Vernal pools at elevations between 10 and 660 meters.	FE /CE/ 1B.1	**None**. Suitable vernal pool habitats are absent.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
California screw moss (*Tortula californica*)	moss	N/A	Moss growing on sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 45 to 750.	1B.2	**Probably absent**. Surveys for bryophytes not undertaken.
chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontane*)	perennial evergreen shrub	May - July	Primarily on sandstone, shale, and gabbro substrate in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 140 and 1100 meters.	1B.2	**None**. Suitable sandstone, shale, and gabbro substrates are absent. Also, absence of this perennial species confirmed by field survey.
chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)	annual herb	January – April	Drying alkaline flats in chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub at elevations between 20-1020 meters.	2B.2	**None**. Drying alkaline flats are absent at the site.
conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*)	perennial herb	April - July	Conejo volcanic outcrops and rocky sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 90 and 580 meters.	CR/1B.2	**None**. Conejo volcanic outcrops and rocky sites absent. Also, absence of this perennial species confirmed by field survey.
conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*)	perennial herb	May - June	Clay or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides at elevations between 90 and 380 meters.	FT/1B.2	**None**. Suitable volcanic rock outcrops are absent.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*)	annuak herb	February - June	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands in coastal salt marshes, playas, and vernal pools at elevations between 1 -1375 meters.	1B.1	**None**. Suitable habitats absent.
Coutler's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	perennial herb	March - October	Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, and alkaline low places in alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 2 and 460 meters.	1B.2	**None**. A species of coastal areas and California islands. Based on Consortium of California Herbaria records, this site is outside the known range of this species. Also, not expected to have any potential for occur at this inland location.
Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*)	annual herb	April - October	Alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub at elevations between 0 and 480 meters	1B.2	**None**. Suitable habitats absent.
decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*)	perennial herb	April - November	Sandy soils, often in disturbed sites, in coastal scrub and chaparral at elevations between 10 and 135 meters.	1B.2	**None**. Confirmed absent by field surveys. A species of coastal areas and California islands with a limited number of occurrences in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties. Based on Consortium of California Herbaria records, this site is outside the known range of this species.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
dune larkspur (*Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae*)	perennial herb	April - June	Rocky areas and dunes in chaparral (maritime) and coastal dunes at elevations between 0 to 200 meters.	1B.2	**None**. Site lacks suitable habitats.
Gerry' curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata* ssp. *gerryi*)	annual herb	April - June	Sandy openings in coastal scrub at elevations between 150 to 245 meters.	1B.1	**None**. Dominant coastal sage scrub habitat absent onsite and CNDDB recent known occurrences were recorded in sandy soils derived from sandstone, which are absent onsite.
late-flowered mariposa-lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	June - August	Serpentine soils in dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland at elevations between 275 and 1,905 meters.	1B.3	**None**. Site lacks suitable serpentine soils.
Lewis' evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*)	annual herb	March - May	Sandy or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 0 to 300 meters.	CRPR 3	**None**. Site lacks suitable soils.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*)	annual herb	March - August	Rocky, clay substrates in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and openings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks, at elevations between 30 and 690 meters.	FE / CE / 1B.1	**None**. Suitable habitats absent.
Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*)	perennial deciduous shrub	August	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland at elevations between 150 to 305 meters.	1B.1	**None.** Absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	perennial herb	April - July	Often growing in clay substrates in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 15 and 790 meters.	1B.2	**None.** Suitable habitat not present. Also, absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
marcescent duleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*)	perennial herb	April - July	On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs in chaparral at elevations between 150 and 520 meters.	FT/CR/1B.2	**None.** Suitable habitat not present. Also, absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*)	perennial herb	February – July	Sandy or gravelly sites in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations between 70 and 810 meters.	1B.1	**None.** Suitable habitat not present. Also, absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	perennial evergreen shrub	February - April	Sandy, clay, loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub at elevations between 15 and 400 meters.	1B.1	**None**. Absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*)	annual herb	May - July	Valley and foothill grassland and openings in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 275 and 620 meters.	1B.1	**Low**. Not observed during field survey. Potentially occurring in the less disturbed portions of the onsite grassland.
Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*)	annual herb	January - August	Sandy coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes at elevations between 0 – 100 meters	1B.1	**None.** Suitable habitat not present.
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*)	annual herb	April - June	Sandy or rocky openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 275 and 1220 meters.	1B.1	**None.** Suitable habitat not present.
Payne's bush lupine (*Lupinus paynei*)	perennial shrub	March – April	Sandy areas within coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 220 and 420 meters.	1B.1	**None.** Suitable habitat not present. Also, perennial shrub confirmed absent with field survey.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*)	annual herb	April - July	Valley and foothill grassland and sandy soils in coastal scrub at elevations between 150 and 1220 meters.	CE/1B.1	**None.** Probably absent. Sandy soils absent and based on the CNDDB occurrence records, the site is outside the known range of this species.
Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*)	perennial herb	March - June	In canyons on north-facing slopes on volcanic or sedimentary substrates in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 150 and 1675 meters.	FT/1B.1	**None**. Suitable habitat absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*)	perennial deciduous shrub	July - November	Rocky sites in chaparral and coastal scrub.	CR/1B.2	**None**. Suitable rocky sites absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	March – June	Shaded foothill canyons in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 320 and 1,000 meters.	1B.2	**Low**. Although shaded foothill canyons are absent at site, CNDDB occurrence reports have reported on grassy slopes which are present at the site.
south coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*)	perennial herb	March - August	Sandy, sometimes rocky substrate in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and coastal salt marshes and swamps at elevations between 5 and 300 meters.	CRPR 3.2	**None.** Suitable substrates absent at site.
Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	January - September	Along streams, seepage areas in meadows and seeps at elevations between 50 and 610 meters.	2B.2	**None**. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)	annual herb	May - November	Marsh and swamp margins, vernally mesic valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools at elevations between 0 and 480 meters.	1B.1	**None**. Suitable habitats absent.
Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verityi*)	perennial herb	May - June	Rocky, volcanic sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub.	FT/1B.1	**None**. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*)	annual herb	March - June	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and saline flats and depressions at elevations between 5 and 1,000 meters.	CRPR 3.2	**None**. Suitable habitats absent.
white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*)	perennial herb	May – August	Dry slopes in chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations between 50 and 1,525 meters.	1B.3	**None**. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.

APPENDIX 5
Vertebrate Wildlife Species Observed
February 12, 2021

Common Name	Scientific Name
REPTILES	
western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*
BIRDS	
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
California scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis*
house finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
house sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
house wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
oak titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*
red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
rock pigeon	*Columba livia*
ruby-crowned kinglet	*Regelus calendula*
song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
spotted towhee (call)	*Pipilo maculatus*
western gull	*Larus occidentalis*
white-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
MAMMALS	
brush rabbit	*Sylvilagus bachmani*
Botta’s pocket gopher (mounds)	*Thomomys bottae*
coyote (scat)	*Canis latrans*

APPENDIX 6
Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
Invertebrates			
There is no potential for occurrence of special-status invertebrates due to lack of suitable habitat.			
Fish			
No species of fish have potential to occur due to lack of permanent water at the site.			
Amphibians			
arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*)	FE / SSC	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.	**Absent.** No potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat within Study Area.
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)	FT / SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Absent.** No potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat within Study Area.
western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	--/SSC	Almost completely terrestrial, entering water only to breed. Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**Absent.** No potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat within Study Area. Not known to occur within Santa Monica Mountains.
Reptiles			
California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)	--/SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	**Presumed Absent.** While some suitable habitat exists, the site is highly disturbed. Furthermore, records and observations of this species occur further to the southeast or inland to the north.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status (Federal / State)**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Presumed Absent.** Patches of loose sandy soils for burial and native ants are not present within the Study Area.
coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)	--/SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Potentially Present.** Suitable habitat exists within the northwestern edge Study Area, north of the limits of the Project development. Unlikely to occur in the highly disturbed areas where anticipated Project development will occur. Species is highly mobile and easily escapes capture or trampling.
Southern California legless lizard / California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi* / *Anniella* sp.)	--/SSC	Sandy areas within other habitats; also in litter under live oaks. Soil moisture is essential.	**Presumed Absent.** Some suitable habitat exists just north of the Study Area, however the potential habitat within the Study Area is highly disturbed and soil moisture is limited.
two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	--/SSC	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.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat within Study Area.
western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)	--/SSC	Inhabits permanently or nearly permanent bodies of water in may habitat types, below 6000 ft elevation. Requires basking sites, such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Needs suitable nesting sites with a proper thermal and hydric environment for incubation of the eggs. Nest sites are typically located on relatively dry, exposed slopes.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat within Study Area.

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
Birds			
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)	--/CFP	Uncommon but widespread year-round resident in Los Angeles region, with some influx of birds during migration (Garrett, K., et al., 2006). Nests near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**Potentially Present.** Potentially foraging over site temporarily during migration, but no potential to nest at the site.
bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	--/CT	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.	**Potentially Present.** Potentially foraging over site temporarily during migration, but no potential to nest at the site.
burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	--/SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Presumed Absent.** Study Area does not contain low-growing herbaceous vegetation that is preferred especially around burrow sites.
coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	FT/SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal scrub below 2,500 ft in southern California. Low, coastal scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.	**Presumed Absent.** Study Area lacks suitable habitat.
golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	None / CFP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**Potentially Present.** Potentially foraging occasionally over Study Area, but no potential to nest at this site.
least Bell's vireo (V*ireo bellii pusillus*) (nesting)	FE/CE	Rare and local summer resident in lowland riparian woodlands, breeding in willow thickets and other dense, low riparian growth in lowlands and the lower portions of the canyons, generally along permanent or semi-permanent streams.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat within the Study Area. However, may be present within the riparian area northwest of the Study Area.
southwestern willow	FE/CE	Fairly common and widespread migrant from mid-	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)		May to early June, and again from August to early October. Formerly bred in wet willow thickets, but breeders are virtually gone from the L.A region and endangered over most of the southwest. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows (Zeiner et al., 1990b).	within Study Area.
tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	--/SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat within Study Area.
western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)	FT/CE	Riparian forest nester, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with understory of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape. Presumed extirpated throughout much of the L.A County region.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat within Study Area.
white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	--/CFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with 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.	**Potentially Present.** Potentially foraging occasionally over Study Area, but no potential to nest at this site.
Mammals			
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Presumed Absent.** Study Area lacks suitable habitat.
California leaf-nosed bat	--/SSC	Found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis	**Presumed Absent.** Study Area lacks

Common Name (*Scientific Name*)	**Status (Federal / State)**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
(*Macrotus californicus)*		habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.	suitable habitat.
pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	--/SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Potentially Present.** Limited potential to forage within the Study Area, but no potential to roost, reproduce or hibernate.
San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	--/SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**Presumed Absent.** The species commonly builds their nests among rocky areas, which are limited to non-existent within the Study Area.
spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	--/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.	**Presumed Absent.** Study Area lacks suitable habitat.
western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	None / SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Potentially Present.** Potential to forage over the Study Area, and low potential to roost, reproduce or hibernate within the trees at the site.
western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	--/SSC	Roosts in forests and woodlands, and feeds over a variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands. Foliage-dwelling, migratory bat occurs in California's Central Valley, foothills, and in similar areas of tree growth in southern California (Constatine 1998).	**Potentially Present.** Potential to forage over the Study Area, and low potential to roost, reproduce or hibernate within the trees at the site.