AGENDA

Meeting Place: In-Person: 320 W. Temple Street, Room 150, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Meeting Date: July 06, 2026 - Monday Time: 1:00 PM

PROVIDING WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

To provide written public comment for the record, send an email to comment@planning.lacounty.gov and provide the SEATAC meeting date, the agenda item number, your first name, last name, email address, phone number, and identify yourself as the applicant or not the applicant. Written public comments submitted prior to 12:00 p.m. on Thursday, the week before the meeting, will be provided to the SEATAC. Written public comments submitted after 12:00 p.m. on Thursday, the week before the meeting, will not be provided to the SEATAC but will be added to the public record.

PART I - PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. ROLL CALL

PART II - MINUTES FOR APPROVAL

2. DRAFT SEATAC Meeting Minutes - April 6, 2026 **26-169**

PART III - OLD BUSINESS

None

PART IV - NEW BUSINESS

3. Project Name: Woolsey Canyon Grading Project **26-150**
Project No.: PRJ2020-001220-(3)
Permit No.: SEA CUP RPPL2021002331, Oak Tree Permit No. RPPL2021002524, Environmental Assessment No. RPPL2023005020
APN: 2017007010, -011, -014, -016, and 018
Address: 24668 Woolsey Canyon Road, West Hills
SEA: Santa Susana Mountains / Simi Hills
USGS Quad: Calabasas
Applicant: Menashe Braonstiin
Biologist: Forde Biological Consultants
DRP Planner: Soyeon Choi
DRP Biologist: Joe Decruyenaere / Michael Cady

The proposed project site is located on five parcels totaling 6.7 acres in Woolsey Canyon. The project seeks to retroactively authorize approximately 16,200 cubic yards of unpermitted fill that resulted in approximately 1.75-acre ground disturbance within the project site, as well as the removal of two oak trees. The disturbed would be utilized for low-intensity, personal agricultural purposes, including a horse corral and a small orchard.
The project also includes corrective and restorative activities to address prior unauthorized grading. These activities include re-grading approximately 12,400 cubic yards of unpermitted fill on site (consisting of 6,200 cubic yards of cut, 3,200 cubic yards of fill, and 3,000 cubic yards of exported), as well as implementation of drainage restoration and improvements, slope stabilization measures, and a total of 6.95-acre active and passive habitat restoration and mitigation across both onsite and offsite parcels. Oak tree impacts will be addressed in accordance with County requirements through replacement planting and monitoring or mitigation fee payment. Collectively, these components are intended to restore natural landforms, improve site hydrology, and enhance biological resources within the project area.
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PART V - PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment pursuant to Section 54954.3 of the Government Code.

PART VI - ADJOURNMENT

ADJOURNMENT TO 1:00 PM, AUGUST 3, 2026.

TIME LIMITS: The Director of Regional Planning has established time limits with respect to receipt of testimony regarding matters on this Agenda. Applicants will be allowed fifteen (15) minutes to present testimony in support of their application, with an additional ten (10) minutes for responses to issues raised by other witnesses. Other proponents and opponents will be limited to three (3) minutes per speaker. Responses to questions from the SEATAC members will not be included in these time limitations. All speakers are urged to refrain from repeating testimony presented by others. The Coordinator may impose different time limits, depending upon the length of the agenda, the number of speakers wishing to give testimony and/or the complexity of an agenda item.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: Written testimony that is received prior to the public meeting will be made a part of the record and need not be read into the record.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATION: Any person who seeks support or endorsement from SEATAC on any official action may be subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 93-0031, relating to lobbyists. Violation of the lobbyist ordinance may result in a fine and other penalties. FOR INFORMATION, CALL (213) 974-1093.

MEETING MATERIALS: The agenda package is accessible on the Department's website at https://planning.lacounty.gov/agenda/seatac. Any meeting-related writings or documents provided to a majority of the SEATAC after distribution of the agenda package, unless exempt from disclosure pursuant to California law, are available online or retained as noted above.

LA COUNTY PLANNING

SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DRAFT MINUTES

Meeting Date: April 06, 2026 – Monday
Time: 1:00 PM
To be approved by SEATAC at a future meeting

SEATAC MEMBERS
Ty Garrison
Cassy Aoyagi
Greg Pauly, Ph.D
Edgar De La Torre (alternate)

LA COUNTY PLANNING STAFF
Tyler Montgomery, Senior Planner
Karla Moreno, Biologist
Cameron Robertson, SEATAC Coordinator

PART I – PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Roll Call

PART II – MINUTES FOR APPROVAL

Motion to approve the February 2, 2026 minutes with no revisions made by Aoyagi and seconded by Pauly. The motion passed by Garrison, Aoyagi, and Pauly.

PART III – OLD BUSINESS

[none]

PART IV – NEW BUSINESS

2. PROJECT: Pebbly Beach Landfill Capacity Expansion
   Project No.: PRJ2023-003499-(4)
   Permit Nos.: SEA-CUP RPPL2024005997, CDP RPPL2024005996
   APNs: 7480-045-900
   LOCATION: 1 Dump Road, Santa Catalina Island
   SEA: Pebbly Beach Canyon SEA
   USGS QUAD: Santa Catalina East
   APPLICANT: City of Avalon
   BIOLOGIST: Brenda Eells, Rincon Consultants
   DRP PLANNER: Tyler Montgomery
   DRP BIOLOGIST: Karla Moreno

Project Description: The project proposes to extend the life of the Pebbly Beach Landfill on Santa Catalina Island, primarily through the construction of an approximately 20-foot-high mechanically stabilized earthen wall at the bottom of the existing landfill footprint. This will allow for additional waste filling behind the wall to a final grade of 305 feet above mean sea level. All of the proposed additional capacity for waste filling is contained within

the existing permitted waste footprint. This additional capacity will extend the life of the landfill to approximately 2048 at current fill rates. The landfill is the primary destination for trash generated on Santa Catalina Island. A Significant Ecological Area Conditional Use Permit ("SEA-CUP") is required, as the project will intensify an existing use that is partially within the Pebbly Beach Canyon Significant Ecological Area ("SEA"). A coastal development permit ("CDP") is also required for the proposed development within the Coastal Zone. The site is south of the City of Avalon and encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 7480-045-900 with an approximate 5.6-acre waste disposal footprint. The shoreline is located approximately 230 feet to the east at the bottom of a coastal bluff with an approximate height of 180 feet above sea level. The site is accessed by Dump Road and Quarry Access Road, which are paved private roadways to the east.

SEATAC Comments:

- SEATAC concurred with County staff recommendation but added a recommendation that each hole and trench should be inspected before any construction work starts in consideration of some native mice that may use the plywood to hide.
- SEATAC asked how the landfill operations manage island foxes if they are found on-site. The applicant, Jocelyn Francis, City Manager for the City of Avalon, stated the island foxes have not been observed in the landfill site given the activity of the landfill. The City of Avalon, the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy, and other island agencies meet monthly to communicate the observations of island foxes on the island.
- SEATAC asked to clarify how the landfills hours of operation and construction activities work in tandem. The City of Avalon explained construction of the retaining wall will be built during the week and in phases, starting at the end of the landfill site, which will not be available operationally. The remaining landfill site will be operating 7 days a week, as normal. The construction of the retaining wall in phases is to help mitigate the operations of the landfill.
- SEATAC asked if the landfill currently has a liner and if the new portion of the landfill will have a liner. Currently the landfill does not have a liner. The City of Avalon discussed it with the water board, and it is not a requirement, therefore the landfill will not have a liner. The landfill site was a quarry and a trash incineration site prior to being a landfill. The rock bottom and ash layer could be why the water board determined to forego the requirement of a liner. The Water Resources Board monitors for the City of Avalon as required by CalRecycle and LA County.
- SEATAC asked if methane gas generation has been an issue or is the City of Avalon capturing and using methane gas. City of Avalon stated that methane gas has not been an issue, the landfill operation bales the material before putting it into the landfill.
- SEATAC asked if there are any measures put in place if there is leakage where the proposed retaining wall will be and into the rest of the property. There is existing infrastructure at the toe of the landfill as a preventative measure as well as water quality testing around the site to stay informed if there is leakage.
- SEATAC asked for more clarity on the potential runoff and drainage system on the landfill site. The City of Avalon stated that when the site was taken over by the

City, it was connected to the city's sewer system and anything from the landfill site is treated before going into the wastewater treatment plan.

- SEATAC asked to clarify if plants listed as low potential were referring to occurrence potential or lack of observed presence. Chris Julian, Rincon Consultant Biologist, stated the potential to occur was based on the habitat that was present and the habitat needs of specific species. In addition, after performing the survey, there was no observation of the species. SEATAC recommends a modification to the Appendix E table; add island endemic species that may not be listed on the CNDDB database or CNP and add a 'native potential to occur' column with a more definitive determination of the species potential on the site.
- SEATAC recommended updating language that all pipes, regardless of size, need to be covered.
- SEATAC discussed the report writing. Definitive statements made referring to observations from the past should be left out since occurrences could have happened that were not observed.
- SEATAC addressed the discussion of the non-native predator, spotted skunk, on the island as inaccurate since there are no skunks on Catalina Island. The biggest introduced non-native predator would be the domestic cat. SEATAC asked if there is any active feeding taking place by people. The City of Avalon acknowledges active feeding by the community. SEATAC noted that feeding feral cats is illegal and recommends adding this language as part of the condition of the CUP. In addition, SEATAC recommends a trap, spay, and release program to control the feral cat population.
- SEATAC recommends removing a very small 0.05 acres of intact toyon habitat included within the landfill footprint developed area.

Motion/second by Pauly/Aoyagi:

Move that the Significant Ecological Areas Technical Advisory Committee close the review of Project number PRJ2023-003499-(4) and find that the project is consistent with the Significant Ecological Areas program policies and development standards with minor project modification and recommend approval of the project to the Regional Planning Department. The minor modifications would be: agreement with recommendations by DRP Biologist to update language from 'or' to 'and' when discussing inadvertent entrapment; and the following modifications to the project: any holes and trenches will require plywood covers, an escape ramp, and an inspection of escape ramps and holes/trenches prior to any work that would involve disturbance of the hole/trench; ensure all pipes of any size are covered; include removal of the 0.05 acres of native habitat from the project plan; and on-site staff shall not feed feral cats. Modifications to the biota report include: adding island endemic plants and their status on the project site to the special status plant table; and modify any verbiage that suggests when the last time a species was observed since it is unknown how many surveys have taken place since that time. Modifications to the removal of 0.05 acres of native habitat shall be reviewed by project engineer and County staff will make the determination if the project shall return to be reviewed by SEATAC prior to project approval.

Vote: The motion carried unanimously.

PART V – PUBLIC COMMENT

4. **Public comment pursuant to Section 54954.3 of the Government Code:** There was no public comment.

PART VI – ADJOURNMENT

5. Adjournment to 1:00 pm, May 4, 2026.

MEETING MATERIALS: The agenda package is accessible on the Department's website at https://planning.lacounty.gov/agenda/seatac. Any meeting-related writings or documents provided to a majority of the SEATAC after distribution of the agenda package, unless exempt from disclosure pursuant to California law, are available online or retained as noted above.

MEDIA ARCHIVE: LA County Planning archives all regularly scheduled SEATAC Meetings on its website at http://lacdrp.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=1.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Meeting Date: July 6, 2026

PROJECT: Woolsey Canyon Grading Project

Project No.:	PRJ2020-001220-(3)
Permit No.:	SEA-CUP RPPL2021002331 OTP RPPL2021002524 ENV RPPL2023005020
APN:	2017007010, -011, -014, -016, and 018 (On-site parcels); 2017007001, -003, -004, -006, -012, -013, 2017-009-902 and 904 (Off-site parcels)
Address:	24668 Woolsey Canyon Road, West Hills, CA 91304
SEA:	Santa Susana Mountains / Simi Hills
USGS Quad:	Calabasas
Project Applicant:	Menashe Braonstiin
Project Biologist:	Forde Biological Consultants
Staff Planner:	Soyeon Choi
Staff Biologist:	Joseph Decruyenaere / Michael Cady

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project site is located on five parcels totaling 6.7 acres in Woolsey Canyon. The project seeks to retroactively authorize approximately 16,200 cubic yards of unpermitted fill that resulted in approximately 1.75-acre ground disturbance within the project site, as well as the removal of two oak trees. The disturbed would be utilized for low-intensity, personal agricultural purposes, including a horse corral and a small orchard.

The project also includes corrective and restorative activities to address prior unauthorized grading. These activities include re-grading approximately 12,400 cubic yards of unpermitted fill on site (consisting of 6,200 cubic yards of cut, 3,200 cubic yards of fill, and 3,000 cubic yards of exported), as well as implementation of drainage restoration and improvements, slope stabilization measures, and a total of 6.95-acre active and passive habitat restoration and mitigation across both onsite and offsite parcels. Oak tree impacts will be addressed in accordance with County requirements through replacement planting and monitoring or mitigation fee payment. Collectively, these components are intended to restore natural landforms, improve site hydrology, and enhance biological resources within the project area.

The retroactive unpermitted fill and the proposed grading consist of the following:

- 10,000 cy of the unpermitted fill deposit to remain on the northern portion of the project site and the off-site access road to the east.
- 6,200 cy of the unpermitted fill to be removed from the central and southern portion of the project site and used for slope stabilization within the off-site access road to the east.
- 3,000 cy of the unpermitted fill to be transported off-site.
- Grading restoration, including construction of retaining wall, engineered slope, and earthen berm along the east and southerly edge of the unpermitted fill and the off-site access road.

The proposed drainage stabilization consists of the following:

- Removal of an existing culvert on APN -003, an existing brick wall on APN -016, and an existing storm drainpipe on APN -018 to re-establish the natural stream alignment and flow.
- Stabilization of drainage by installing rock energy dissipators, trench drains, and catch basins on the off-site access road.
- Restoration of wastewater run-off in and from the project site per the natural topography of the area along the entire stream in both on-site and off-site parcels.

The proposed habitat restoration mitigation consists of the following:

- Restoration Site 1: A 0.31-acre of Stream Restoration Area over the entire length of the historical stream in both on-site and off-site parcels by removing fill materials and revegetation.
- Restoration Site 2: A 1.32-acre of fill and fill removal in southeastern portion of the on-site parcels and restoration with native species.
- Restoration Site 3: A 0.31-acre of the rock outcrop restoration and revegetation in the central area of the Project Site and the adjacent off-site parcels.
- Restoration Site 4: A 5-acre of major rock outcrops and their bases to be clear of all non-native plant species by hand.

SITE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND HABITAT

The project site is located at the western edge of the Santa Susana Mountains/Simi Hills Significant Ecological Area. It is also adjacent to the Dayton Canyon Open Space and is near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory Conservation Easement Area.

In the order of largest to smallest, the proposed project site currently supports the following vegetation communities and land covers: laurel sumac scrub, chamise chaparral, disturbed, rock outcrop, mustards and ruderal forbs, chamise chaparral – rock complex, California sagebrush, laurel sumac scrub-rock complex, thick-leaf yerba santa scrub, stream, California live oak woodland, ornamental trees, and fountain grass swards. The stream and rock outcrop are SEA Resource Category 1. California live oak woodland and thick-leaf yerba santa scrub are SEA Resource Category 3. The remaining native

vegetation communities are SEA Resource Category 4, and the non-native communities and land cover are Category 5.

The project is located within the Bell Creek Watershed. One drainage crosses from west to east in the middle portion of the project site. Waterflow in the drainage is ephemeral and does not support riparian vegetation. One vernal pool was identified within a rock outcrop along the southern boundary of the project site.

Two hundred and ninety-eight Santa Susana tarplant were documented on the project site. The species was associated with the rock outcrops. Following the surveys for the project, the following eight special-status plant species have moderate to high potential to occur: Brewer's calandrinia, Catalina mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, Parry's spineflower, western dichondra, decumbent goldenbush, Ojai navarretia, and California screw moss. Eight coast live oak that meet the SEA Protected Tree size criteria were documented on site.

Diagnostic sign (middens in the rock outcrop) for one special-status wildlife species, San Diego desert woodrat, was observed on the project site. The following sixteen special-status wildlife species are expected to occur: Gertsch's socalchemmis spider, Santa Monica grasshopper, crotch bumble bee, coast horned lizard, San Diegan tiger whiptail, southern California legless lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, San Bernardino ringneck snake, turkey vulture, greater roadrunner, Costa's hummingbird, Allen's hummingbird, Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Pallid bat, San Diego desert woodrat, and mountain lion. The following 11 special-status wildlife species have a moderate or high potential to occur: trask shoulderband snail, southern shoulderband snail, Santa Monica grasshopper, Santa Monica shieldback katydid, Bell's sage sparrow, lark sparrow, silver-haired bat, western small-footed myotis, long-eared myotis, long-legged myotis, and American badger. A canyon bat was observed roosting in rock fissures and other crevice-associated bat species are expected.

PROJECT IMPACTS TO SEA RESOURCES

The desktop analysis determined that the unpermitted activities resulted in the loss of approximately 21 Santa Susana tarplant, approximately 0.04 acres of stream, 0.31 acres of Rock Outcrop, and two California Live oak trees. It was also determined that the unpermitted activities resulted in the loss of approximately 21 Santa Susana tarplant, approximately 0.04 acres of stream, 0.31 acres of Rock Outcrop, and two California Live oak trees. It was also determined that the activities affected a portion of all the native plant communities within the project site. The impacts to these plant communities and other natural resources equate to the loss of approximately 0.31 acres of SEA Resource Category 1 habitat, approximately 0.09 acres of Category 3 habitat, and approximately 1.22 acres of Category 4 Habitat.

MITIGATION & MINIMIZATION MEASURES

The applicant proposes to designate 6.89 acres of Category 1 Habitat, 0.43 acres of Category 3 Habitat, and 2.44 acres of Category 4 Habitat, for a total of 9.76 acres, which includes all major rock outcrops, all known locations of Santa Susana tarplant, the oak

woodland, and coast live oak trees. Said land would be deed restricted via a conservation easement in favor of the MRCA or similar agency designated by the DRP. The conservation easement would prohibit future development and uses other than open space and limited recreation.

A Restoration and Monitoring Plan will be prepared and implemented to restore the areas of unpermitted impacts. The County will approve the restoration ecologist who prepares the plan and implements it. The restoration areas are categorized as stream areas (Site 1), upland fill and fill removal areas (Site 2), upland road areas (Site 3), and rock outcrops (Site 4). Non-native plant species will be removed using hand-held tools. The plant palette shall consist of native species observed within the project site. Both container stock and hydroseeding would be used. An irrigation system will be installed in all but Site 4. Monitoring after installation is completed will be a minimum of once per month during the first 120 days. Monitoring will then be conducted twice per year thereafter for five years. Success criteria include values for relative cover of native and non-native plants, with invasive plant species needing to be completely eradicated by the end of the five years. Additionally, the restoration sites must survive without irrigation for two years. The monitoring period shall be extended beyond 5 years if success criteria are not met. A report will be prepared and submitted to the County within 30 days of the initial 120-day monitoring period and then annual monitoring reports will be submitted.

To satisfy the oak tree mitigation, the applicant proposes to enter into an agreement with the Mountains Recreation and Conservation (MRCA) or similar agency designated by the DRP, whereby the MRCA or other agency will be responsible for completing the tree mitigation in exchange for a mitigation fee. The MRCA provided an estimate of $2,000 to $2,500 per tree ($40,000 to $50,000 total) to perform all planting, maintenance, monitoring, and adaptive management for a five-year monitoring period. Adaptive management would include replanting of failed trees until 100 percent survival of self-sufficient trees is reached.

SEA ORDINANCE CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

The following discussions list the required SEA Ordinance Findings, followed by Staff's assessment of the proposed Project's consistency with those findings. Pursuant to Los Angeles County Code Section 22.102.080.D, the applicant shall substantiate the following facts:

1. **The proposed development is highly compatible with the SEA Resources, including the preservation of natural open space areas and providing for the long-term maintenance of ecosystem functions.**

The proposed project, including retroactive authorization of unpermitted fill and site restoration, is compatible with the SEA resources as it prioritizes the restoration of the open space. The project primarily consists of corrective grading, drainage restoration, slope stabilization, and habitat restoration measures designed to remediate prior disturbances and re-establish natural landforms and hydrologic processes. Native revegetation and invasive species removal will enhance habitat quality and support biological resources within the SEA. In addition, long-term use is limited to low-intensity, personal agricultural activities, including a small orchard and equestrian use, which are

consistent with the rural character of the area. The incorporation of restoration and conservation measures will ensure protection of SEA resources and support the long-term maintenance of the ecosystems function.

2. **The proposed development avoids or minimizes impacts to the SEA Resources and wildlife movement through one or more of the following:**
    a. **Avoiding habitat fragmentation;**
    b. **Minimizing edge effects; or**
    c. **Siting development in the least sensitive location.**

The proposed project minimizes impacts to the SEA resources and wildlife movement by avoiding habitat fragmentation and minimizing edge effects. The project site is limited to previously disturbed areas that are in the northern portion of the project site near Woolsey Canyon Road, with the southern portion of the project site being natural open space areas that are adjacent or near large continuous blocks of open space that are preserved. The project also incorporates various habitat restoration measures that will restore native vegetation that can be used by wildlife. The proposed personal agricultural activities will be contained within the existing disturbed area stabilized by earthen berm and engineered grading. The project does not introduce new barriers, such as fencing, so wildlife movement is not expected to be substantially affected by the long-term use of the site. In addition, restoration of natural drainage features and slope stabilization will further improve ecological function and reduce disturbance to adjacent habitat areas and minimize edge effects.

3. **Important habitat areas are adequately buffered from development by retaining sufficient natural vegetation cover and/or natural open spaces and integrating sensitive design features.**

Important habitat areas are adequately buffered from development through retention and restoration of native vegetation and preservation of natural open space. The stream across the on-site and off-site parcels will be restored to allow natural water flow to the extent possible. All unpermitted fill materials, the brick wall in the upstream of the fill area, the culvert at Bang Road will be removed. The area between Bang Road and the brick wall will be restored with a four-foot-wide bed and banks and a 10-foot buffer.

The project limits development to previously disturbed areas. The proposed personal agricultural uses will be located in the deposited fill area located to the north of the stream. The surrounding area where rock outcrop and deposit of unpermitted fill occurred would be restored by incorporating slope recontouring, drainage restoration, and native revegetation. This would help maintain separation between active use areas of the project site and the remaining natural open space areas. These measures provide functional buffers that protect habitat quality, reduce edge effects, and support the long-term integrity of ecological resources within the SEA.

4. **The proposed development maintains ecological and hydrological functions of water bodies, watercourses, and their tributaries.**

The proposed project restores the hydrological functions of the stream that was affected by historical disturbance. The 1,550-foot-long stream across both on-site and off-site

parcels will be restored to allow natural water flow to the extent possible. All unpermitted fill materials, the brick wall and storm drainpipe in the upstream of the fill area, the culvert at Bang Road will be removed. The area between Bang Road and the brick wall will be restored with a four-foot-wide bed and banks and a 10-foot buffer. The project also consists of drainage improvement and stabilization efforts, such as installation of trench drains and catch basins in order to re-establish the natural stream alignment and flow throughout both on-site and off-site parcels that have been affected by the unpermitted ground disturbance activities.

5. **The proposed development ensures that roads, access roads, driveways, and utilities do not conflict with Priority Biological Resources, habitat areas, migratory paths, or wildlife corridors; and**

The project site is accessed through an existing access road on off-site parcels to the east. The access road will be stabilized with appropriate grading, retaining walls, and back drain. The majority of the access road is part of the historically disturbed area and connects to a private street, Woolsey Canyon Road, which serves the neighborhood. There is an existing water well, and no other utilities are required or proposed for the project.

6. **The proposed development promotes the resiliency of the SEA to the greatest extent possible. For purposes of this finding, SEA resiliency is not promoted when the proposed development may cause any of the following:**
    a. **Significant unmitigated loss of contiguity or connectivity of the SEA;**
    b. **Significant unmitigated impact to a Priority Biological Resource;**
    c. **Removal of habitat that is the only known location of a new or rediscovered species; and/or**
    d. **Other factors as identified by SEATAC.**

The project promotes the resiliency of the SEA resources by restoring impacted areas to native vegetation and preserving onsite vegetation in perpetuity. The proposed development is limited to a low-intensity, small-scale personal agricultural use, so the long-term use of the project site is not expected to substantially degrade the remaining natural open space areas onsite and in adjacent lands. The rest of the project consists of comprehensive restoration and mitigation measures that will enhance onsite habitat and provide opportunities for plants and wildlife. The stream affected by historic disturbance will be restored the entire length to allow natural water flow. Rock outcrop will be mimicked as closely as feasible by removing invasive species and unpermitted fill. Two removed oak trees will be mitigated by supplying mitigation fees to support planting and maintaining of 20 trees. Furthermore, a total of approximately 9.76 acres will be preserved using a conservation easement to mitigate for impacts to SEA Resources.

PROJECT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The County recommends the following changes to be memorialized with revisions or addendum of the report or project prior to public hearing for the project:

1. The Biota Report indicates that floodlights have been installed and shine directly on rock outcrops where bats had previously been found roosting. As such, the following recommendation pertaining to lighting should be added:

a. Exterior lighting shall be minimized and restricted to low intensity features that are shielded and directed downward and away from native habitats to minimize impacts on wildlife.

2. For the preservation areas, signage will be established that indicates the sensitivity of the habitats being preserved.

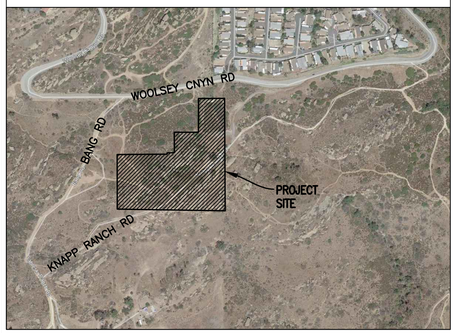
Staff Recommendation:	**_X_ Consistent**	**_X_ Consistent after Modifications & Bio Report Completion**
	__ Inconsistent	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION / AGENDA TEXT

Project Name:	Woolsey Canyon SEACUP
Project No.:	PRJ2020-001220
Permit No.:	SEACUP RPPL2021002331 OTP RPPL2021002524 ENV RPPL2023005020
APNs:	2017007010, -011, -014, -016, and 018 (On-site parcels) 2017007001, -003, -004, -006, -012, -013, and 2017-009-902 and 904 (Off-site parcels)
Address:	24668 Woolsey Canyon Road, West Hills, CA 91304
SEA:	Santa Susana Mountains / Simi Hills SEA
USGS Quad:	Calabasas
Applicant:	Menashe Braonstiin
Biologist:	Forde Biological Consultants
DRP Project Planner:	Soyeon Choi
DRP Biologist:	Michael Cady

The application is a request to retroactively authorize approximately 16,200 cubic yards of unpermitted fill that resulted in approximately 1.75-acre ground disturbance within the 6.7-acre project site, as well as the removal of two oak trees. The disturbed would be utilized for low-intensity, personal agricultural purposes, including a horse corral and a small orchard. The project also includes corrective and restorative activities to address prior unauthorized grading. These activities include re-grading approximately 12,400 cubic yards of unpermitted fill on site (consisting of 6,200 cubic yards of cut, 3,200 cubic yards of fill, and 3,000 cubic yards of exported), as well as implementation of drainage restoration and improvements, slope stabilization measures, and habitat restoration and mitigation across both onsite and offsite parcels. To satisfy the oak tree mitigation, the applicant proposes to pay a mitigation fee for planting and maintaining of 20 trees in accordance with County. Collectively, these components are intended to restore natural landforms, improve site hydrology, and enhance biological resources within the project area.

LOCATION & VICINITY MAP



ON-SITE PROPERTY AREAS

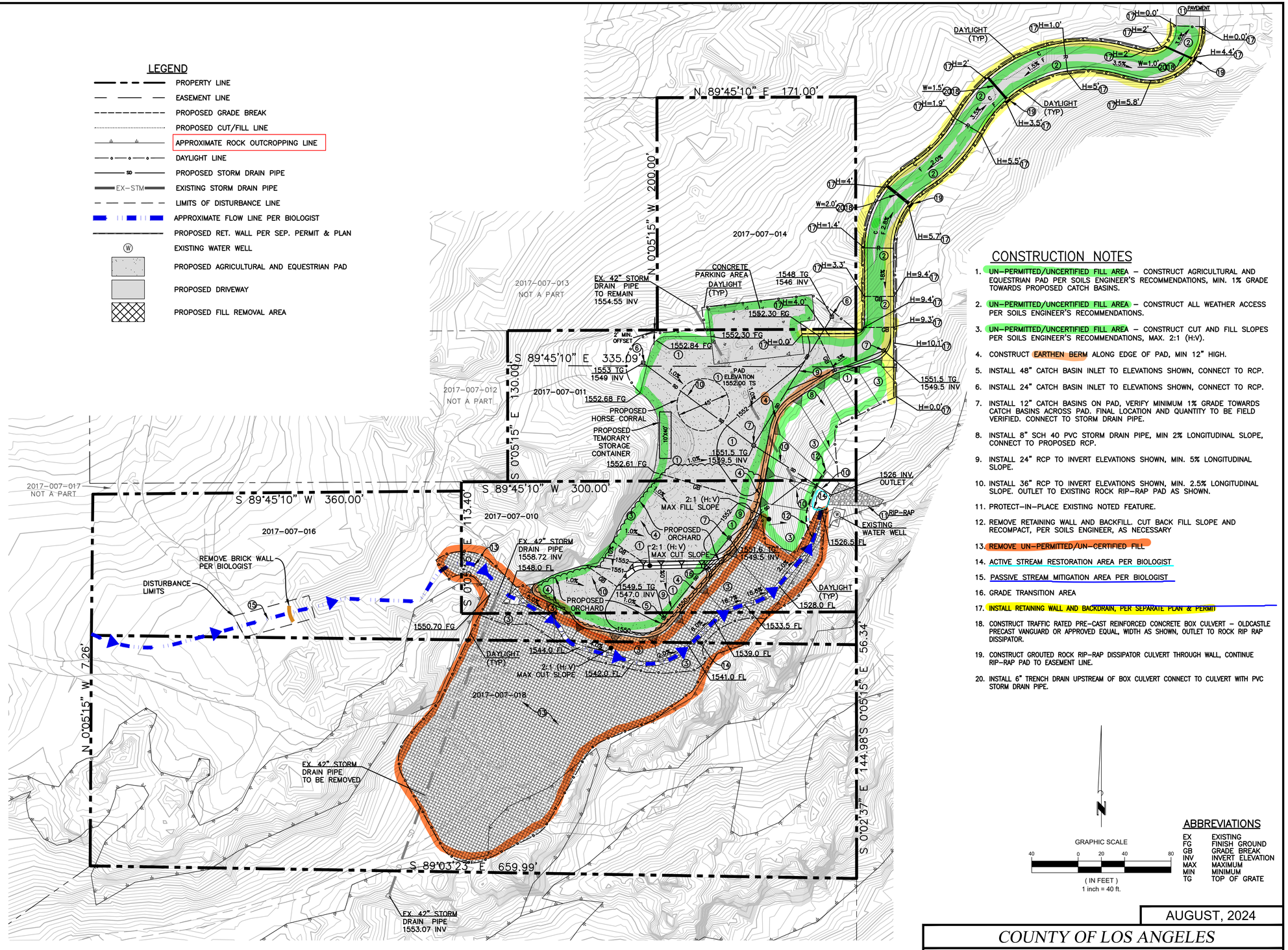
AIN#	GROSS ACRES	DISTURBED NET ACRES
2017-007-014	0.78 AC	0.05 AC
2017-007-011	0.90 AC	0.37± AC
2017-007-016	1.11 AC	0.14± AC
2017-007-010	0.89 AC	0.50± AC
2017-007-018	3.03 AC	0.69± AC
TOTALS	6.71 AC	1.75± AC

EARTHWORK NUMBERS

EXISTING PAD	±16,200 CY
PROPOSED PAD	±10,000 CY
EXISTING PAD – CUT	±6,200 CY
PROPOSED ROAD – FILL	±3,200 CY
PROPOSED EXPORT	±3,000 CY

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CUT/FILL LINE
- APPROXIMATE ROCK OUTCROPPING LINE
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN PIPE (SD)
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN PIPE (EX-STM)
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE LINE
- APPROXIMATE FLOW LINE PER BIOLOGIST
- PROPOSED RET. WALL PER SEP. PERMIT & PLAN
- EXISTING WATER WELL (W)
- PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL AND EQUESTRIAN PAD
- PROPOSED DRIVEWAY
- PROPOSED FILL REMOVAL AREA



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. UN-PERMITTED/UNCERTIFIED FILL AREA – CONSTRUCT AGRICULTURAL AND EQUESTRIAN PAD PER SOILS ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, MIN. 1% GRADE TOWARDS PROPOSED CATCH BASINS.
2. UN-PERMITTED/UNCERTIFIED FILL AREA – CONSTRUCT ALL WEATHER ACCESS PER SOILS ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
3. UN-PERMITTED/UNCERTIFIED FILL AREA – CONSTRUCT CUT AND FILL SLOPES PER SOILS ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, MAX. 2:1 (H:V).
4. CONSTRUCT EARTHEN BERM ALONG EDGE OF PAD, MIN 12" HIGH.
5. INSTALL 48" CATCH BASIN INLET TO ELEVATIONS SHOWN, CONNECT TO RCP.
6. INSTALL 24" CATCH BASIN INLET TO ELEVATIONS SHOWN, CONNECT TO RCP.
7. INSTALL 12" CATCH BASINS ON PAD, VERIFY MINIMUM 1% GRADE TOWARDS CATCH BASINS ACROSS PAD. FINAL LOCATION AND QUANTITY TO BE FIELD VERIFIED. CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN PIPE.
8. INSTALL 8" SCH 40 PVC STORM DRAIN PIPE, MIN 2% LONGITUDINAL SLOPE, CONNECT TO PROPOSED RCP.
9. INSTALL 24" RCP TO INVERT ELEVATIONS SHOWN, MIN. 5% LONGITUDINAL SLOPE.
10. INSTALL 36" RCP TO INVERT ELEVATIONS SHOWN, MIN. 2.5% LONGITUDINAL SLOPE. OUTLET TO EXISTING ROCK RIP-RAP PAD AS SHOWN.
11. PROTECT-IN-PLACE EXISTING NOTED FEATURE.
12. REMOVE RETAINING WALL AND BACKFILL. CUT BACK FILL SLOPE AND RECOMPACT, PER SOILS ENGINEER, AS NECESSARY
13. REMOVE UN-PERMITTED/UN-CERTIFIED FILL
14. ACTIVE STREAM RESTORATION AREA PER BIOLOGIST
15. PASSIVE STREAM MITIGATION AREA PER BIOLOGIST
16. GRADE TRANSITION AREA
17. INSTALL RETAINING WALL AND BACKDRAIN, PER SEPARATE PLAN & PERMIT
18. CONSTRUCT TRAFFIC RATED PRE-CAST REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX CULVERT – OLDCASTLE PRECAST VANGUARD OR APPROVED EQUAL, WIDTH AS SHOWN, OUTLET TO ROCK RIP RAP DISSIPATOR.
19. CONSTRUCT GROUTED ROCK RIP-RAP DISSIPATOR CULVERT THROUGH WALL, CONTINUE RIP-RAP PAD TO EASEMENT LINE.
20. INSTALL 6" TRENCH DRAIN UPSTREAM OF BOX CULVERT CONNECT TO CULVERT WITH PVC STORM DRAIN PIPE.

N

GRAPHIC SCALE
40 0 20 40 80
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

ABBREVIATIONS

EX	EXISTING
FG	FINISH GROUND
GB	GRADE BREAK
INV	INVERT ELEVATION
MAX	MAXIMUM
MIN	MINIMUM
TG	TOP OF GRATE

Underground Service Alert
Call: TOLL FREE
811/1-800
227-2600
TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

AUGUST, 2024

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

REMEDIAL GRADING PLAN

ISACHAROV
24668 WOOLSEY CANYON RD
WEST CHATSWORTH, CA

SHEET 1 OF 3

SOILS ENGINEER & GEOLOGIST:
LK GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, INC.
10120 NATIONAL BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
(310) 866-8977

PREPARED FOR:
RONY ISACHAROV
6520 PLATT AVENUE, UNIT 268
WEST HILLS, CA 91307

REVISION #	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVED	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI
C 71534
EXP.12-31-25
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
M³ CIVIL
Consulting Civil Engineers
4000 CALLE TECATE, SUITE 108
CAMARILLO, CA 93012
(805) 445-4404
JACOB@M3CIVIL.COM

JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI, RCE 71534 DATE
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

FILE: 19.68_REMEDIAL GRADING PLAN.dwg

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP) GENERAL NOTES:

1. In case of emergency, call Moshe Braonstiin at (818) 335-3739

Total Disturbed Area _____ WDID _N/A_____
   i. Risk Level 1 2 3 (circle one as determined by State General Permit for sites greater than 1 acre)

2. A stand-by crew for emergency work shall be available at all times during the rainy season (November 1 to April 15). Necessary materials shall be available on-site and stockpiled at convenient locations to facilitate rapid construction of emergency devices when rain is imminent.

3. Erosion control devices shown on this plan may be removed when approved by the Building Official if the grading operation has progressed to the point where they are no longer required.

4. Graded areas adjacent to fill slopes located at the site perimeter must drain away from the top of slope at the conclusion of each working day. All loose soils and debris that may create a potential hazard to off-site property shall be stabilized or removed from the site on a daily basis.

5. All silt and debris shall be removed from all devices within 24 hours after each rainstorm and be disposed of properly.

6. A guard shall be posted on the site whenever the depth of water in any device exceeds two feet. The device shall be drained or pumped dry within 24 hours after each rainstorm. Pumping and draining of all basins and drainage devices must comply must comply with the appropriate BMP for dewatering operations.

7. The placement of additional devices to reduce erosion damage and contain pollutants within the site is left to the discretion of the Field Engineer. Additional devices as needed shall be installed to retain sediments and other pollutants on site.

8. Desilting basins may not be removed or made inoperable between November 1 and April 15 of the following year without the approval of the Building Official.

9. Storm Water Pollution and Erosion Control devices are to be modified, as needed, as the project progresses, the design and placement of these devices is the responsibility of the field engineer. Plans representing changes must be submitted for approval if requested by the Building Official.

10. Every effort should be made to eliminate the discharge of non-storm water from the project sites at all times.

11. Eroded sediments and other pollutants must be retained on-site and may not be transported from the site via sheet flow, swales, area drains, natural drainage courses, or wind.

12. Stockpiles of earth and other construction-related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by the forces of wind or water.

13. Fuels, oils, solvents, and other toxic materials must be stored in accordance with their listing and are not to contaminate the soils and surface waters. All approved storage containers are to be protected from the weather. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in a proper manner. Spills may not be washed into the drainage system.

14. Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public way or any other drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete wastes on-site until they can be disposed of as solid waste.

15. Developers/contractors are responsible to inspect all Erosion Control Devices and BMPs are installed and functioning properly if there is a 50% or greater probability of predicted precipitation, and after actual precipitation. A construction site inspection checklist and inspection log shall be maintained at the project site at all times and available for review by the Building Official (copies of the self-inspection check list and inspection logs are available upon request).

16. Trash and construction-related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of rainwater and dispersal by wind.

17. Sediments and other materials may not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways must be stabilized so as to inhibit sediments from being deposited into the public way. Accidental depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rain or other means.

18. Any slopes with disturbed soils or denuded of vegetation must be stabilized so as to inhibit erosion by wind and water.

19. As the engineer/QSD of record, I have selected appropriate BMPs to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality. The project owner and contractor are aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored, and maintained to ensure their effectiveness.

_____ _____
Civil Engineer/QSD Signature Date

20. As the project owner or authorized agent of the owner, "I certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that a qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that submitting false and/ or inaccurate information, failing to update the ESCP to reflect current conditions, or failing to properly and/or adequately implement the ESCP may result in revocation of grading and/or other permits or other sanctions provided by law."

_____ _____
Owner or Authorized Representative (Permittee) Date

21. Developers/contractors are responsible to inspect all Erosion Control Devices and BMPs are installed and functioning properly as required by the State Construction General Permit. A construction site inspection checklist and inspection log shall be maintained at the project site at all times and available for review by the Building Official.

22. The following BMPs from the "2009 Construction BMP Handbook/Portal" must be implemented for all construction activities as applicable. As an alternative, details from "Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks, Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual" may be used. Additional measures may be required if deemed appropriate by the Building Official.

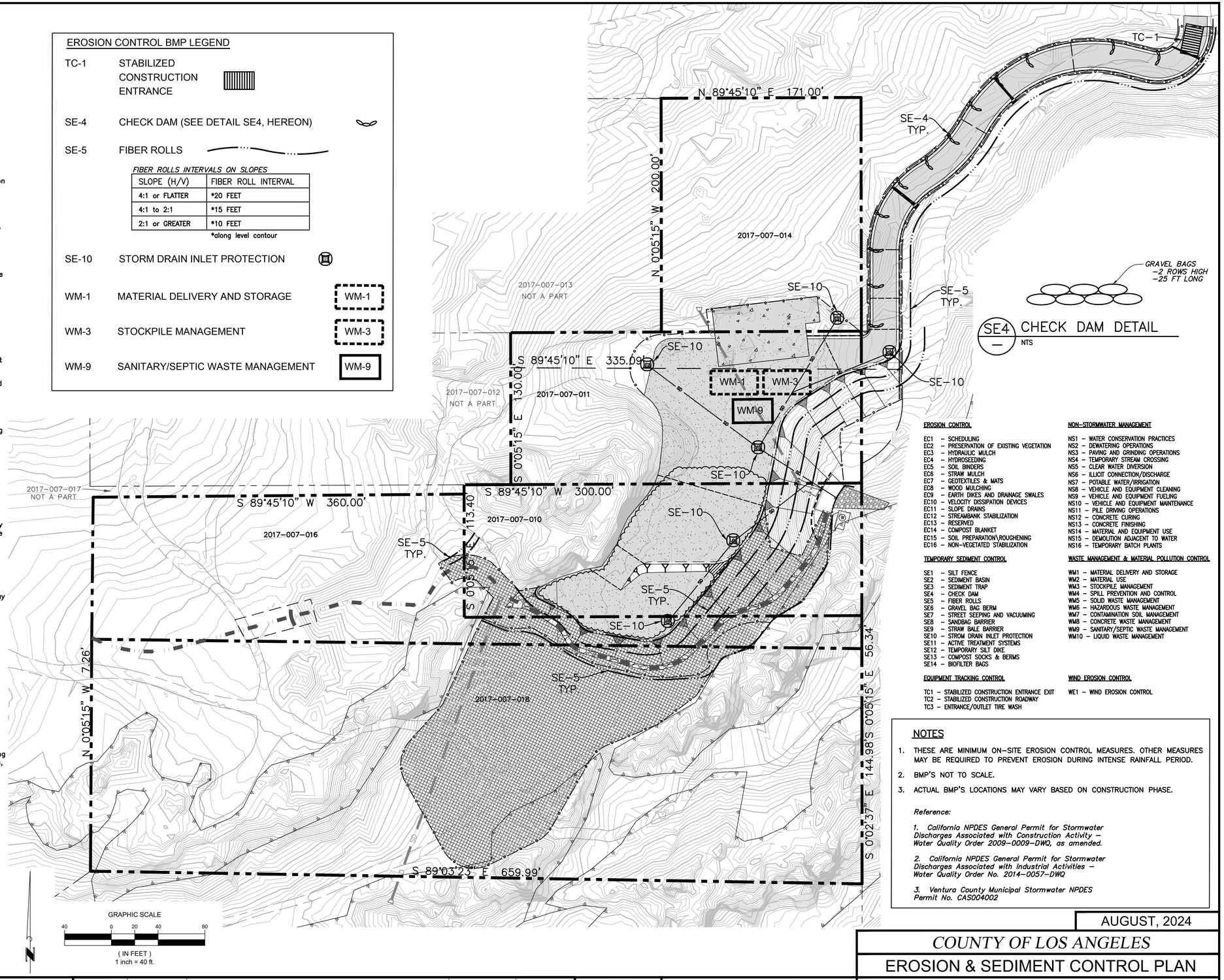
EROSION CONTROL BMP LEGEND

TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	
SE-4	CHECK DAM (SEE DETAIL SE4, HEREON)	
SE-5	FIBER ROLLS	
SE-10	STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	
WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE	WM-1
WM-3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT	WM-3
WM-9	SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT	WM-9

FIBER ROLLS INTERVALS ON SLOPES

SLOPE (H/V)	FIBER ROLL INTERVAL
4:1 or FLATTER	*20 FEET
4:1 to 2:1	*15 FEET
2:1 or GREATER	*10 FEET

*along level contour



GRAVEL BAGS -2 ROWS HIGH -25 FT LONG

SE4 CHECK DAM DETAIL
NTS

EROSION CONTROL

EC1 – SCHEDULING
EC2 – PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
EC3 – HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC4 – HYDROSEEDING
EC5 – SOIL BINDERS
EC6 – STRAW MULCH
EC7 – GEOTEXTILES & MATS
EC8 – WOOD MULCHING
EC9 – EARTH DIKES AND DRAINAGE SWALES
EC10 – VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES
EC11 – SLOPE DRAINS
EC12 – STREAMBANK STABILIZATION
EC13 – RESERVED
EC14 – COMPOST BLANKET
EC15 – SOIL PREPARATION\ROUGHENING
EC16 – NON-VEGETATED STABILIZATION

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL

SE1 – SILT FENCE
SE2 – SEDIMENT BASIN
SE3 – SEDIMENT TRAP
SE4 – CHECK DAM
SE5 – FIBER ROLLS
SE6 – GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE7 – STREET SEEPING AND VACUUMING
SE8 – SANDBAC BARRIER
SE9 – STRAW BALE BARRIER
SE10 – STROM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
SE11 – ACTIVE TREATMENT SYSTEMS
SE12 – TEMPORARY SILT DIKE
SE13 – COMPOST SOCKS & BERMS
SE14 – BIOFILTER BAGS

EQUIPMENT TRACKING CONTROL

TC1 – STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE EXIT
TC2 – STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ROADWAY
TC3 – ENTRANCE/OUTLET TIRE WASH

NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

NS1 – WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS2 – DEWATERING OPERATIONS
NS3 – PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS
NS4 – TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS5 – CLEAR WATER DIVERSION
NS6 – ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS7 – POTABLE WATER/IRRIGATION
NS8 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING
NS9 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS10 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
NS11 – PILE DRIVING OPERATIONS
NS12 – CONCRETE CURING
NS13 – CONCRETE FINISHING
NS14 – MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT USE
NS15 – DEMOLITION ADJACENT TO WATER
NS16 – TEMPORARY BATCH PLANTS

WASTE MANAGEMENT & MATERIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

WM1 – MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM2 – MATERIAL USE
WM3 – STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
WM4 – SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM5 – SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM6 – HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM7 – CONTAMINATION SOIL MANAGEMENT
WM8 – CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM9 – SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM10 – LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

WIND EROSION CONTROL

WE1 – WIND EROSION CONTROL

NOTES

1. THESE ARE MINIMUM ON-SITE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. OTHER MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT EROSION DURING INTENSE RAINFALL PERIOD.
2. BMP'S NOT TO SCALE.
3. ACTUAL BMP'S LOCATIONS MAY VARY BASED ON CONSTRUCTION PHASE.

Reference:

1. California NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended.

2. California NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities – Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ

3. Ventura County Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit No. CAS004002

AUGUST, 2024

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

SOILS ENGINEER & GEOLOGIST:
LK GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, INC.
10120 NATIONAL BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
(310) 866-8977

PREPARED FOR:
RONY ISACHAROV
6520 PLATT AVENUE, UNIT 268
WEST HILLS, CA 91307

REVISION #	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVED	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI
C 71534
EXP.12-31-25
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
M³ CIVIL
Consulting Civil Engineers
FILE: 19.68_REMEDIAL GRADING PLAN.dwg
4000 CALLE TECATE, SUITE 108
CAMARILLO, CA 93012
(805) 445-4404
JACOB@M3CIVIL.COM

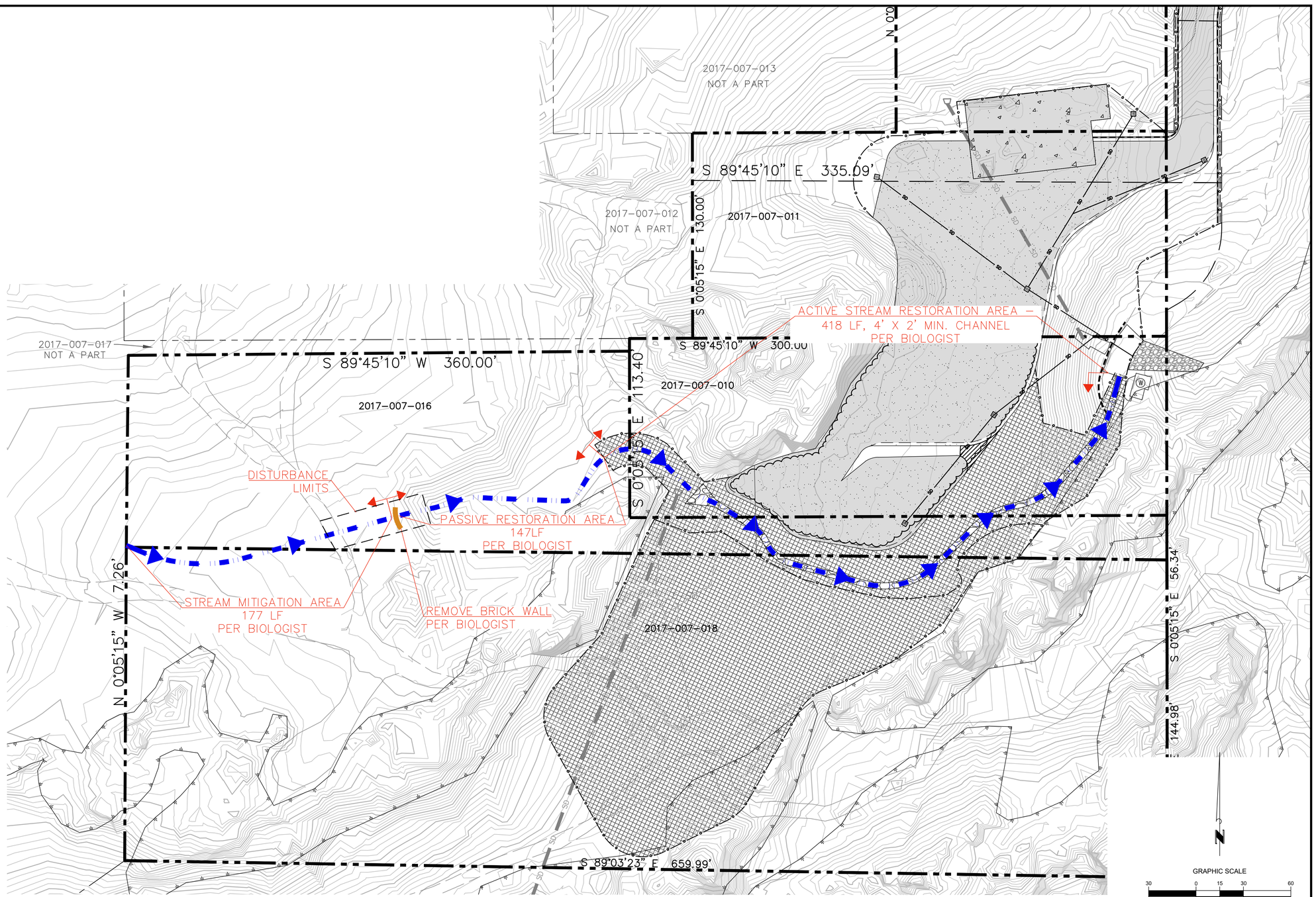
JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI, RCE 71534 DATE
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

ISACHAROV
24668 WOOLSEY CANYON RD
WEST CHATSWORTH, CA

SHEET 2 OF 3

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CUT/FILL LINE
- APPROXIMATE ROCK OUTCROPPING LINE
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE LINE
- APPROXIMATE FLOW LINE PER BIOLOGIST
- (W) EXISTING WATER WELL
- REMOVE EX. BRICK WALL PER BIOLOGIST
- PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL AND EQUESTRIAN PAD
- PROPOSED DRIVEWAY
- PROPOSED FILL REMOVAL AREA



1 REMEDIAL BIOLOGY PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'

Underground Service Alert
DIG ALERT BEFORE YOU DIG
Call: TOLL FREE
811/1-800
227-2600
TWO WORKING DAYS
BEFORE YOU DIG

JULY, 2024

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

REMEDIAL BIOLOGY PLAN

SOILS ENGINEER & GEOLOGIST:
LK GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, INC.
10120 NATIONAL BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
(310) 866-8977

PREPARED FOR:
RONY ISACHAROV
6520 PLATT AVENUE, UNIT 268
WEST HILLS, CA 91307

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CIVIL
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M³ CIVIL
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4000 CALLE TECATE, SUITE 108
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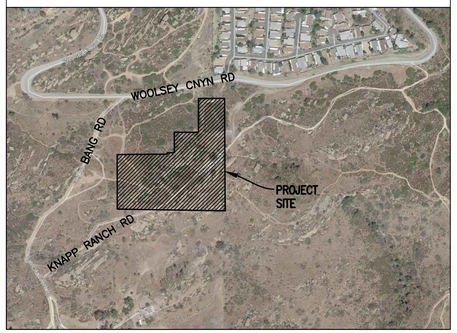
JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI, RCE 71534 DATE
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

ISACHAROV
24668 WOOLSEY CANYON RD
WEST CHATSWORTH, CA

SHEET 3 OF 3

LOCATION & VICINITY MAP

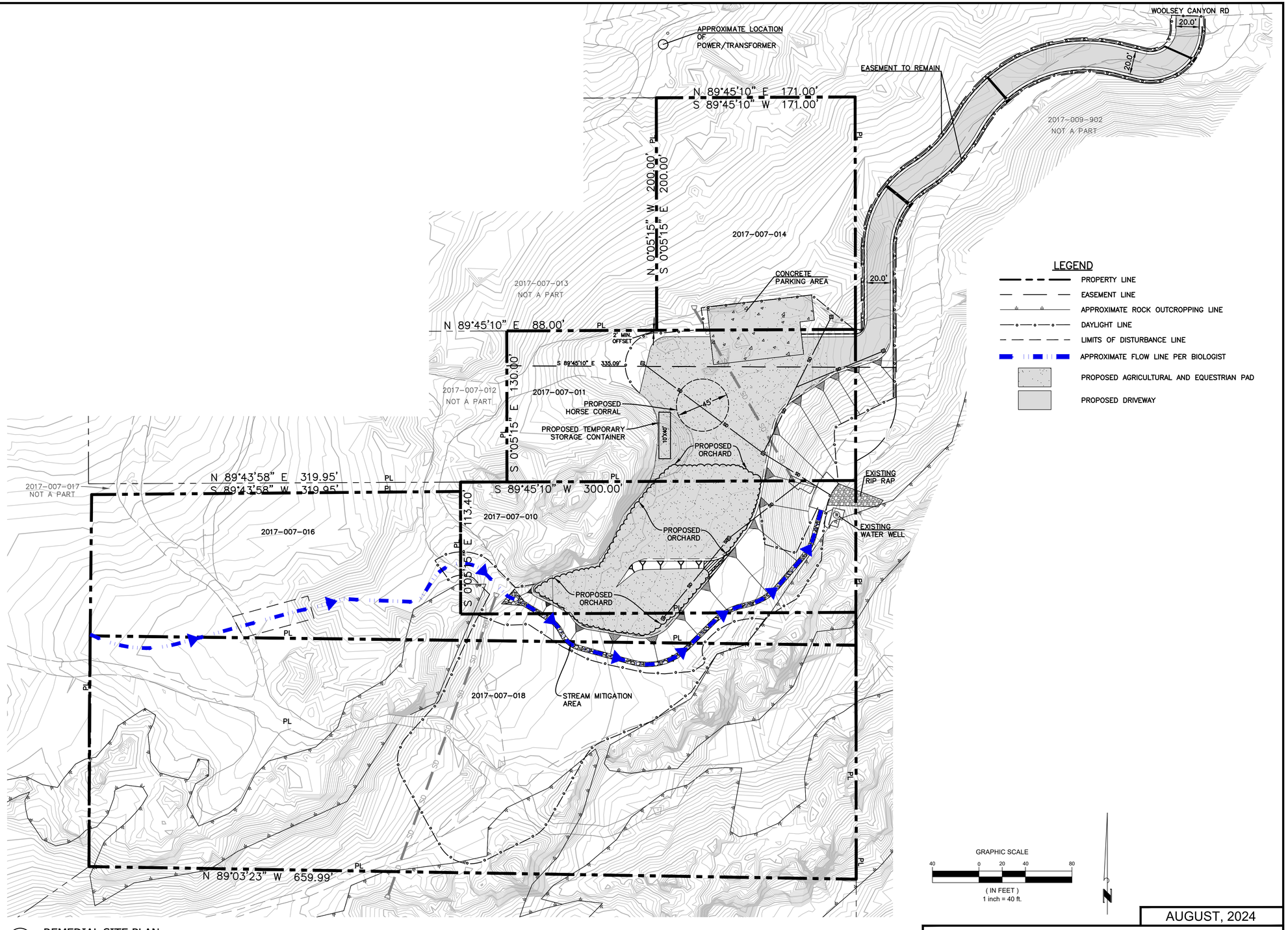


PROPERTY AREAS		
AIN#	GROSS ACRES	DISTURBED NET ACRES
2017–007–014	0.78 AC	0.05 AC
2017–007–011	0.90 AC	0.37± AC
2017–007–016	1.11 AC	0.14± AC
2017–007–010	0.89 AC	0.50± AC
2017–007–018	3.03 AC	0.69± AC
TOTALS	6.71 AC	1.72± AC

EARTHWORK NUMBERS	
EXISTING PAD	±16,200 CY
PROPOSED PAD	±10,000 CY
EXISTING PAD – CUT	±6,200 CY
PROPOSED ROAD – FILL	±3,200 CY
PROPOSED EXPORT	±3,000 CY

SITE DATA:

- PARCEL(S) GROSS ACREAGE: 6.71 GROSS AC
- ZONE: A–1
- OCCUPANCY TYPE: LIGHT AGRICULTURAL
- SPRINKLER TYPE: N/A
- NO PROPOSED BUILDINGS
- WATER PURVEYOR: LAS VIRGINES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
- ALL PARCELS ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA (SEA)



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- APPROXIMATE ROCK OUTCROPPING LINE
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE LINE
- APPROXIMATE FLOW LINE PER BIOLOGIST
- PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL AND EQUESTRIAN PAD
- PROPOSED DRIVEWAY

GRAPHIC SCALE

40 0 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

N

1 REMEDIAL SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'

Underground Service Alert
Call: TOLL FREE
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LK GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, INC.
10120 NATIONAL BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
(310) 866–8977

PREPARED FOR:

U.E.G. FARMS
6520 PLATT AVENUE, UNIT 502
WEST HILLS, CA 91307

REVISION #	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	APPROVED	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI
C 71534
EXP.12–31–25
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
FILE: 19.68_REMEDIAL GRADING PLAN.dwg

M³ CIVIL
Consulting Civil Engineers

4000 CALLE TECATE, SUITE 108
CAMARILLO, CA 93012
(805) 445–4404
JACOB@M3CIVIL.COM

JACOB G. LUKIEWSKI, RCE 71534 DATE
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

AUGUST, 2024

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

REMEDIAL SITE PLAN

ISACHAROV
24668 WOOLSEY CANYON RD
WEST CHATSWORTH, CA

SHEET 1 OF 1

Biota Report

24668 Woolsey Canyon Road
(APN's-2017-007-010, -011, -014, -016, -018)
Los Angeles County, California

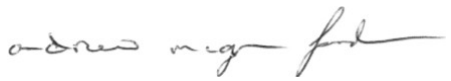
Prepared by:

Forde Biological Consultants
10664 Presilla Road, Santa Rosa Valley, California, 93012
Tel: 805.302.7165
Email: info@fordebio.com

Prepared for:
Don Schmitz
28230 Agoura Rd. Suite 200
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Revised November 12, 2025
April 20, 2023

This report is a true and accurate statement regarding natural resources located on the property commonly known as 24668 Woolsey Canyon Road (APN's-2017-007-010, 011, 014, 016, 018), Los Angeles County, California and complies with Lo Angeles County Code, Title 22.



November 12, 2025

Signature *Date*

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Tables

Exhibits

Appendix

LOCATION

The property is located at 24668 Woolsey Canyon Road (APN's-2017-007-010, 011, 014, 016, 018), West Hills, Los Angeles County (County), California (Property).[1] It is adjacent the eastern edge of the Simi Hills, 2.5 miles south of Highway 118 and less than one mile east of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Elevation at the property ranges from ~1467 feet to ~1606 feet above mean sea level, Exhibit A depicts Project Location. It lies within the Santa Susana Mountains and Simi Hills Significant Ecological Area (SEA). Exhibit B depicts the SEA.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Based on aerial photography, it appears that significant grading and filling of the property occurred between August 2019 and February 2020. Pepper trees were also planted. The owner was cited for a violation. To determine the extent of the grading and filling, the biologists and GIS technicians conducted an historical analysis to determine conditions before the violation occurred. The analysis included review of aerial photographs dated between 1947 and 2019 and topographic maps dated between 1903 and 2015. The 1947 aerial depicts a road (just south of present-day Woolsey Canyon Road) that cuts through the site east to west. There are also two narrower spur roads, one of them being Knapp Ranch Road. The total disturbance in 1947 was ~1.37 acres (59,677 sq. ft.). The 1952 aerial depicts the same disturbances as in 1947 except that Knapp Ranch Road is wider. Widening of Knapp Ranch Road disturbed an additional ~0.19 acres (8,276 sq. ft.) of the property. The total amount of disturbance by 1952 was ~1.56 acres (67,954 sq. ft.). The 2008 aerial depicts extensive disturbance, which affected an additional ~1.35 acres (58,806 sq. ft.) of property. The total amount of disturbance by 2008 was ~2.91 acres (126,760 sq. ft.). The 2020 aerial photography captured by FBC depicts the area disturbed between August 2019 and February 2020, which affected an additional ~1.36 acres (59,242 sq. ft.) of the property. The aerial photographs are included as Exhibit C.

THE SEA PROGRAM

The SEA Program is a component of the Los Angeles County Conservation/Open Space Element. The program is a resource identification tool that indicates the existence of important biological resources. SEAs are areas where the county deems it important to facilitate a balance between limited development and resource conservation. Limited development activities are reviewed closely in these areas where site design is a key element in conserving fragile resources such as streams, oak woodlands and threatened or endangered species and their habitat. The intent of the proposed SEA program is not to preclude development, but to allow limited, controlled development that does not jeopardize the unique biotic diversity within the County.

PROJECT

The proposed project includes after-the-fact permitting for a pad and a 4,177 square foot concrete pad. The project also includes removal of pepper trees, removal of unpermitted fill, removal of a shoring wall, and improvement/realignment of a driveway within the existing easement. The pads are located within APNs: 2017-007-010, -011, -014, -016, and -018. The existing unpermitted pad is approximately 16,200 cubic yards (CY). The proposed pad is approximately 10,000 CY. A 10'x40' metal shipping container will be located on-site temporarily for use during construction. The proposed uses for

[1] Lots ending in AIN -007 and -008 were combined to AIN -018.

the pads are agricultural (personal fruit tree organic orchard) and equestrian (45' diameter horse corral and potentially shade structures for up to four horses: personal use only).

The proposed work also includes improvement of site drainage and re-establishment of a disturbed drainage, which also includes removal of an existing brick wall. It also includes a trail easement, conservation, restoration of stream and upland habitats, and mitigations for natural resource impacts. Mitigation includes conservation of ~9.76 acres (425,146 sq. ft.) of land via conservation easement/deed restriction on the subject and adjacent parcels. The conservation area includes 6.89 acres (30,0128 sq. ft.) of Category 1 Habitat, 0.43 acres (11,761 sq. ft.) of Category 3 Habitat, and 2.44 acres (106,286 sq. ft.) of Category 4 Habitat, and includes all major rock outcrops, locations of special-status plants, oak woodland, and California live oak trees. Restoration of 6.94 acres (302,742 sq. ft.) of land is also proposed. The Remedial Grading and Site Plan are included as Exhibit D. The County-assigned Project numbers are RPPL2020003928 and RPAP2020001547.

PURPOSE

This report compares natural resources that occurred on the project site pre- and post-violation and uses that data to determine appropriate mitigation. Potential impacts from proposed construction/installation of agricultural/equestrian pad and are analyzed, and recommended impact avoidance and minimization measures are provided.

DESKTOP REVIEW

In addition to aerial photographs and topographic maps, the biologists reviewed the following resources before visiting the site –

1. The US. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), National Wetlands Inventory,[2]

2. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey,

3. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Special Animals,[3] Fully Protected Animals,[4] State and Federally Endangered and Threatened Animals of California,[5] lists,

4. The CDFW Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens,[6] and State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California,[7] lists,

5. The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (IREP),[8]

6. The CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) including Rarefind 5 and the Biogeographic and

2 http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html
3 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Special Animals, October 2025
4 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Fully Protected Animals, May 2003
5 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, State & Federally Endangered & Threatened Animals of California, October 2025
6 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, & Lichens, October 2025
7 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, State & Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, & Rare Plants of California, October 2025
8 California Native Plant Society, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, Accessed October 2025

Observation System (BIOS).[9]

7. The USFWS Proposed and Candidate Species system,[10] and the

8. Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species.[11]

The CNPS IREP tracks the status of hundreds of plant species and includes information on the distribution, ecology, and conservation status of California's rare, threatened, and endangered plants and is widely accepted as the standard for information on the status of the flora of California. The CNPS recognizes more than 1600 plant taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties) as rare, threatened, or endangered in California, more than 500 additional species that have limited distribution, and approximately 55 additional species for which more information is needed. The CNDDB is part of a nationwide network overseen by NatureServe. The CNDDB includes Rarefind 5 and BIOS, which include locations and natural history information on special status plants and animals and natural communities throughout California. The data help drive conservation decisions, aid in the environmental review of projects and land use changes, and provide baseline data helpful in recovering rare, threatened, and endangered species. The goal of the CNDDB is to provide the most current information available on the state's most imperiled elements of natural diversity and to provide tools to analyze these data. The species on the CDFW lists referenced above are those of greatest conservation need and are commonly referred to as special-status species. Special-status species include those protected by the State Endangered Species Act,[12] the Federal Endangered Species Act,[13] the California Fish and Game Code,[14] as well as all other species that appear on the lists. Because the CDFW considers the species on these lists to be those of greatest conservation need, the biologists include an analysis of all species that are known to occur in the region. The biologists also rely on these lists for current species designations. The biologists conducted the CNDDB, Rarefind 5, BIOS, and IREP reviews by searching the U.S. Geological Service's 7.5-minute quadrangles of Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Oak Mountain, Point Dume, Santa Susana, Simi, Thousand Oaks, Topanga, and Triunfo Pass. These 12 quadrangles cover the entire Simi Hills and the Santa Monica Mountains and parts of the santa Susana Mountains. Thirty-two of the 70 species that the Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species Working Group considers to be sensitive are not afforded protection by the State or Federal Endangered Species Acts or by the California Fish and Game Code. These species are addressed in this assessment.

SURVEY AREA

The survey area was originally ~10.51 acres (457,816 sq. ft.), which included 2 parcels and a 200-foot buffer around the non-permitted fill area. The survey area was then increased by ~27.38 acres (1,192,673 sq. ft.) to include property proposed for mitigation. The project now consists of 5 parcels (not including any mitigation parcels), which fall within the original

9 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Wildlife & Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Natural Diversity Database, October 2025
10 US Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office, Proposed & Candidate Species, Threatened & Endangered Species System, Accessed October 2025
11 Western Tanager, January/February 2009. A Publication of the Los Angles Audubon, Volume 74:3
12 CAL. Fish & Game Code §§ 2050-2097
13 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544
14 CAL. Fish & Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515

survey area; however, it was extended to include a 200-foot buffer around the 5 subject parcels. The total survey area is ~44.13 acres (1,922,303 sq. ft.).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

On March 6, 15, April 10, 16, 25, 26, May 15, and May 21, 2020, Forde botanist, Ricardo Montijo mapped plant communities, compiled a plant inventory, and determined potential for special-status plants to occur within the Survey Area. These surveys were conducted in accordance with CDFW and CNPS guidelines. On March 1, April 16, and April 24, 2020, Principal Biologist, Andrew McGinn Forde, conducted a comprehensive wildlife inventory, special-status wildlife species habitat assessment, and delineation of potentially jurisdictional streams and wetlands. The surveys were performed by walking meandering transects throughout the Survey Area while inspecting in and around trees and shrubs for direct and indirect signs of wildlife, including for woodrat houses, burrows, dens, cavities, and bird nests. Binocular were used for remote identification of wildlife. Wildlife biologist, Marcus England, performed an assessment on March 9, 2020, to provide a second opinion with regards to the potential occurrence of special-status birds. On April 10, 2020, GIS Technician, Jeremy Huey, captured a photograph of the survey area to use as a tool for comparing pre- and post-violation conditions. Results of vegetation mapping were used, along with historical imagery, to extrapolate and map pre-disturbance vegetation communities outside of the comprehensive Survey Area. Certified Arborist, Rico Ramirez, mapped protected trees within the survey area on December 12, 2020. Andrew Forde, Mira Falicki, Ryan Anderson, Meagan Najera, and Jada Gaines visited the property on April 6, 2023, to map the 200-foot buffer around the 5 parcels.

PARKLANDS

The project site is immediately adjacent Dayton Canyon Open Space. The proposed mitigation areas are immediately adjacent the Santa Susana Field Laboratory Conservation Easement and Sage Ranch Park. The parklands are depicted in Exhibit E.

WATERSHED

The United States is divided and sub-divided into successively smaller hydrologic units, which are classified into four levels: regions, sub-regions, accounting units, and cataloging units. The hydrologic units are arranged or nested within each other, from the largest geographic area (regions) to the smallest geographic area (cataloging units). Each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code (HUC) consisting of two to eight digits based on the four levels of classification in the hydrologic unit system. The Property is located within the Bell Creek Watershed (HUC-180701050201). A map depicting the location of the Project Site within the watershed is included as Exhibit F.

STREAMS & WETLANDS

The Code of Federal Regulations defines "waters of the U.S." as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds.[15] The code defines wetlands as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil

15 33 C.F.R. §§ 320 – 330

conditions." The 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual provides technical guidance and procedures for identifying and delineating wetlands that may be subject to regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.[16] In the arid west, the ACOE uses the "Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region." The supplement is designed for use with the 1987 manual and provides guidance and other information specific to the Arid West Region.[17] Where differences occur, the supplement takes precedence. The manual and supplement recommend use of the "National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands" for hydrophytic classification of plants and refer to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for hydric soil classifications.[18] The ACOE revised the plant list and renamed it the National Wetland Plant List in 2018.[19] The methodology set out in the manual and the supplement is a three-parameter test that defines wetlands by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology. In the Coastal Zone, the California Coastal Commission requires that only one parameter be met.

The CDFW has jurisdictional authority over wetland resources associated with rivers, streams, and lakes under the authority of the California Fish and Game Code.[20] The CDFW have adopted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) definition and classification system of wetlands. The USFWS defines wetlands as "lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly non-drained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year." The definition includes swamps; freshwater, brackish water, and saltwater marshes; bogs; vernal pools, periodically inundated salt flats; intertidal mudflats; wet meadows; wet pastures; springs and seeps; portions of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams; and all other areas which are periodically or permanently covered by shallow water, or dominated by hydrophytic vegetation, or in which the soils are predominantly hydric. The Code of Regulations defines a stream as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel with banks and supports fish and other aquatic life including watercourses with surface or sub surface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation."[21] This applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the state. CDFW jurisdiction extends between the top of each bank and to the outer edge of contiguous riparian vegetation and sometimes floodplains. Bank is defined as the "slope or elevation that bounds the bed of the stream in a permanent or long-standing way, and that confines the stream water up to its highest level."[22] Riparian vegetation includes species listed on the "National Wetland Plant List" defined as OBL, FACW, or FAC.

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) does not depict any streams or wetlands within the Survey Area. The NWI map is included as Exhibit G. During site visits, the biologists observed water flowing between and over rock outcrop, through the graded/fill area, and off the Project Site via a concrete apron and culvert. The biologists followed the water to its source and discovered that it was coming out of the ground, just north of the limits of the violation fill

16 Environmental Lab., 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS

17 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008. Regional Supplement to Corp of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. Vicksburg, MS

18 Reed, P. B. 1988. National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: 1988 National Summary, Biological Report 88(24), USFWS, Washington, DC

19 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2018. National Wetland Plant List, version 3.4, http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH

20 CA. Fish & Game Code §§ 1600 – 1616

21 14 C.C. R. § 1.72

22 People v. Osborn, 116 Cal. App. 4th 764, 11 Cal. Rptr. 3d 14 (2004)

material. The flow appeared to be at least semi-permanent; however, there is no riparian vegetation in any of the areas not affected by the grading and fill activities. There is a drainage with a bed and banks directly west of the "seep" area. It continues upstream for about 100 feet to where there is a 6-foot brick wall. Bed and banks are also evident immediately west of Soblinski Ranch Road. In fact, there is a small culvert that presumably conveys flow under the road; however, there are no beds or banks between the road and the brick wall. Downstream of the violation fill material, there is a concrete apron that presumably conveyed flows to the east, over rock outcrop, and off a steep drop. The rock leading to the steep drop off appears worn by flows and appears to connect to the stream depicted in the NWI. After discovery, the biologists reviewed aerial photographs and were able to determine the approximate location of the drainage pre-violation and determined that it was approximately 3 to 4 feet wide from top of bank to top of bank and that it likely lacked riparian vegetation where it occurred within the Survey Area. The concrete apron appears to have been installed between December 2013 and August 2014. There was no flow observed during a site visit on February 3, 2021, with civil engineer Jacob Lukiewski. The civil engineer stated that based on the surrounding topography and the nature of how siltation changes overtime, rain-induced surface runoff is quickly infiltrated between, along, and through voids created between rock outcrops versus free standing / loose rocks and unseen rock fissures. Rain-induced surface runoff is sometimes isolated in local underground "pools" by means of piping through rock fissures. Until underground voids are 100% filled, rain-induced surface runoff may vary from surface to underground and back to surface, especially during low level events like we have had so far this rain season. There is also a vernal pool located on rock outcrop within the survey area. One of the pools has a small linear concrete apron about 6 to 8 inch high on its shallow end, which allows the pool to fill to higher levels than historical levels. The concrete appears to be old and has probably in place for more than a decade. The pool was full of water on April 6, 2023, but no aquatic wildlife was observed in it. Exhibit H depicts the approximate location of the drainage and the vernal pool complex.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

Plant communities are typically dependent on or affected by such factors as geographical location, elevation, soil/substrate types and chemistry, precipitation rates, and many other factors. Using the Manual of California Vegetation, the biologists determined that pre-violation plant communities within the Survey Area fall into ten distinct communities.[23] The communities are described below. The extents of the communities; pre-violation, are depicted in Exhibit H. Plant community photographs are included as Exhibit I. The biologists documented a total of 90 species of plants within the Survey Area. The Plant Inventory is included in Exhibit J. The extents of the communities; post-violation, are depicted in Exhibit K. A summary of acreages is included in Table 1 below.

Disturbed/Un-vegetated

Disturbed and un-vegetated areas include roadsides, graded roads and pads, and other disturbance sites, that support no, or virtually no vegetation. They are prevalent in the middle of the parcel, where grading took place in the past and continues to be maintained as construction vehicle staging.

[23] Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. CNPS, Sacramento, CA

Fountain Grass Swards

Small patches of non-native fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) occur in the disturbed areas either as dominant or co-dominant with other non-native species in the herbaceous layer.

Upland Mustards and Other Ruderal Forbs

This community is dominated by non-native annual grasses, like red brome (*Bromus madritensis* spp. *rubens*), slender oats (*Avena barbata*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*). Non-native annual and perennial forbs and herbs also occur. Among the most common are smooth cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*), tocalote (*Centauria melitensis*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), long beak filaree (*Erodium botrys*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and scarlet pimpernel (*Lysimachia arvensis*), among others. These species also occur in the other plant communities described below. Native annuals include fascicled tarplant (*Deinandra fasciculata*), California filago (*Logfia californica*), slender cottonweed (*Micropus californicus*), silver-puffs (*Uropappus lindleyi*), pygmy crassula (*Crassula connata*), rancher's fireweed (*Amsinckia menziesii*), miner's-lettuce (*Montia perfoliata*), California croton (*Croton setiger*), southern California silver lotus (*Acmispon argophyllus argophyllus*), and truncate lupine (*Lupinus truncatus*). Native perennials include California aster (*Corethroyne filaginifolia*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*), and wavy-leaf soap-plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).

California Sagebrush Scrub (*Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance)

Pockets of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) occur within the survey area. In addition to the dominant California sagebrush, other co-dominant species include California encelia (*Encelia californica*), two-tone everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium biolettii*), California everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium californicum*), cliff-aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum*), southern bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus longiflorus*), and purple nightshade (*Solanum xanti*).

Chamise Chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)

Chamise Chaparral is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), a medium to tall shrub of the Rose Family (Rosaceae) which is dominant on Southern California slopes. On the Woolsey property it occurs with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). This vegetation type grows in varied topography and can exceed 13 feet in height, although it rarely exceeds six feet in the study area. The vegetation occurs on soils are commonly shallow over colluvium and many kinds of bedrock.

Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance)

Laurel Sumac Scrub dominated by laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) is a common component of the native scrub in the region that often occurs on steep slopes with fine-textured, shallow, soils. Other plants in this community include California sagebrush, bigpod ceanothus (*Ceanothus megacarpus*), and southern bush monkey flower.

Laurel Sumac Scrub – Rock Outcrop Complex (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance – Rock Complex)

This community is like that described above but occurs in thicker layer of soils between rock outcrops and large boulders.

Thick Leaf Yerba Santa Scrub (*Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance)

Thick leaf Yerba Santa Scrub are dominated by yerba santa and often include chamise, California buckwheat, lemonade berry, and black sage. The canopy is often intermittent where it grows on lower to upper slopes, in areas that are typically exposed, and with granitic and sedimentary substrates.

Coast Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)

Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) woodland also occurs within the Survey Area. Most of the trees are on the northside of rock outcrop in deep soil. Rock outcrop, laurel sumac scrub, California sagebrush scrub, and chamise chaparral dominate its understory. The biologists determined that 2 oak trees were removed during the violation activities. The area below the canopy of one of the trees appeared barren in most of the historical aerial photographs. The locations of the two trees are depicted in Exhibit H and were used to determine the extents of oak woodland, pre-violation.

Rock Outcrop

The geologic unit that underlies the Survey Area is the Cretaceous Chatsworth Formation. The formation is interpreted to be a preserved submarine fan, composed primarily of turbidite sandstones and interbedded mudstone, which forms rugged topography. The formation is exposed within the Survey Area and includes cliffs and shear faces. The outcrops within the Survey Area support Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), a state designated rare plant, as well as southern California dudleya (*Dudleya lanceolata*) and herbs such as phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.), Southern California silver lotus (*Acmispon argophyllus argophyllus*), and miner's-lettuce (*Montia perfoliata*). Birdsfoot fern (*Pellaea mucronata*) and coffee cliffbrake (*P. andromedifolia*) also occur in rocky shelters and at the base of some rock outcrops. Common trees and shrubs on rocky outcrops depend on the dominant vegetation type on or adjacent to the rocks, but often include chamise and laurel sumac and, rarely, trees such as oaks, and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*).

Table 1 - Summary of Plant Community Acreages

Land Cover Types	Pre-Violation	Post-Violation
Eucalyptus, Tree of Heaven, Black Locust	~0.03 acres	~0.03 acres
Mustards and Ruderal Forbs	~5.51 acres	~4.94 acres
Fountain Grass Swards	~0.03 acres	~0.03 acres
California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica* Shrubland Alliance)	~2.77 acres	~2.30 acres
Chamise Chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance)	~7.79 acres	~7.54 acres
Chamise Chaparral – Rock Complex (*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance – Rock Complex)	~4.05 acres	~4.05 acres
Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance)	~12.52 acres	~12.11 acres
Laurel Sumac Scrub-Rock Complex (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance-Rock Complex)	~0.90 acres	~0.76 acres
Thick-Leaf yerba Santa Scrub (*Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance)	~0.43 acres	~0.40 acres

Land Cover Types	Pre-Violation	Post-Violation
California Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)	~0.19 acres	~0.11 acres
Rock Outcrop	~6.02 acres	~5.75 acres
Stream	~0.37 acres	~0.37 acres
Disturbed	~3.52 acres	~5.78 acres
Total	**~44.13 acres**	**~44.13 acres**

SEA PROTECTED TREES

SEA Protected Trees include riparian species and trees listed as rare by CNPS that are 3-inch at diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater, coniferous species with 5-inch DBH or greater, and upland hardwood species with 6-inch DBH or greater. The arborist located and mapped 8 California live oak trees within the Survey Area, post-violation. The arborist attached tags to each tree, numbered 8 - 15. A protected California live oak also occurs in the northwest corner of the survey area. The arborist determined that soil encroaches the protected zones of number 8 and 14 from the edge of their canopies outward. Despite the encroachment, the trees currently appear to be in good health. Exhibit L depicts the trees including trunk locations, canopy extents, protected zones, and a data table. Based on an exhaustive review of historical aerial photographs; comparing color signatures and shadows, it appears that 2 California live oaks were removed between August 2019 and February 2020 and are numbered 16 and 17 for the purpose of this report. The locations of the trees the biologists believe to have been removed during the violation activities are depicted in Exhibit H.

WILDLIFE

The biologists observed or otherwise detected 4 reptile species, 31 bird species, and 5 mammal species. The biologists made no attempt to identify any invertebrates but was cognizant of the potential for special-status invertebrate species, including crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), a recent state candidate for listing. The native shrubs, trees, and rock outcrop provide the necessary resources for most of these species to complete their life cycles including birds. The rock outcrop is also highly suitable for nesting birds, woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.), and roosting bats. In fact, the biologists observed nests and woodrat houses within the rock outcrops. It is likely that at least some of the woodrat houses were built and are probably occupied by San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), a special-status species. The biologists also observed at least two canyon bats (*Parastrellus hesperus*) roosting behind a fissure in a rock outcrop during a site visit with County biologist, Joseph Decruyenaere, on April 16, 2020. Andrew Forde also observed at least three bats in the roost on April 24, 2020. The biologist did not observe any bats in the roost during the site visit on February 3, 2021, which is not surprising since flood lights have been installed and they appear to shine directly into the roost site. Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) and other common species also likely roost in the rock outcrops. The Wildlife Inventory is included as Exhibit M.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

The review of the CDFW CNDDB and the CNPS IREP revealed that several special-status species have been recorded in the general region. In fact, a polygon for Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) extends across the Survey Area.

Polygons depicting the locations of Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*), Bruanton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontane*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Payne's bush lupine (*Lupinus paynei*), crotch bumble bee, western pond turtle = southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*), California legless lizard = southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbensi*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), San Diego desert woodrat, western mastiff bat = greater bonneted bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), and California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*) also occur within 2 miles. Exhibit N depicts geographic locations of the known occurrences in the general vicinity of the Survey Area.

Special-Status Plants

Important factors to consider when evaluating potential for special-status plant species to occur are geographic location, elevation, vegetation type and structure, microhabitats, and fire history. The Property is located on the northern flank of the Sime Hills at an elevation ranging from approximately 1467 feet to 1606 feet above mean sea level; rock outcrops and chaparral and scrub habitats dominate. Another important factor is soil and substrate types and soil and substrate chemistry. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service produces and publishes soil maps and reports for most areas within the U.S. including the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. According to the Soil Survey, the dominant soil types that occur on the Project Site is the Rock Outcrop - Gaviota Complex. The Rock outcrop is described as unweathered bedrock (H1 - 0 to 60 inches). The Gaviota series consists of very shallow or shallow, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from hard sandstone or meta-sandstone. The Gaviota Series typically have a pH range of 6.8 to 7. It is described as sandy loam (H1 - 0 to 15 inches) overlying unweathered bedrock (H2 - 15 to 25 inches) and is somewhat excessively drained. Minor components include Balcom Silty Clay Loam, Soper, and Lopez. A map depicting distribution of soils on the Project Site and other data are included in Exhibit O.

The list of special-status species considered in this report was compiled by searching the CNDDB, Rarefind 5, BIOS, and IREP databases using the U.S. Geological Service's 7.5-minute quadrangles of Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Oak Mountain, Point Dume, Santa Susana, Simi, Thousand Oaks, Topanga, and Triunfo Pass. These 12 quadrangles cover the entire Simi Hills, the Santa Monica Mountains, and parts of the Santa Susana Mountains. The database searches revealed that 67 special-status plant species occur within the area covered by the quadrangles. Based on the desktop review, the biologists determined that 3 special-status plant species were expected to occur. They include Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), Plummer's mariposa lily, and Santa Susana tarplant. The biologists also determined that another 23 special-status plant species had moderate to high potential to occur. Exhibit P includes all the special-status plants returned by the CNDDB and IREP databases, their legal status, listing date, a brief description of habitat associations and requirements, and a statement regarding potential for occurrence based on known habitat associations and requirements. During the site visits, the biologists observed almost 300 Santa Susana tarplant within the Survey Area. The locations of all tarplant observed are depicted in Exhibit Q. Although no other special-status plant

species were detected during the site visits, it is the opinions of the biologists that 6 of the special-status plant species still have moderate to high potential to occur. Special-status plant species that still have moderate to high potential to occur include Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*), Catalina mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*), and California screw moss (*Tortula californica*). The biologists timed the site visits to coincide with the blooming periods of most of the special-status plants considered in this report.

Special-Status Lichens

The database searches revealed that 2 special-status lichen species occur within the area covered by the quadrangles used in the database searches. The biologists determined that woven-spored lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*) has moderate potential to occur; however, it was not observed during the site visits. It should be noted that the biologists conducting have limited experience in the identification of lichens and that there is still moderate potential for this species to occur. Exhibit P includes all the special-status lichens returned by the CNDDB and IREP databases, their legal status, listing date, a brief description of habitat associations and requirements, and a statement regarding potential for occurrence based on known habitat associations and requirements.

Special-Status Wildlife

The list of special-status wildlife species considered in this report was compiled by searching the CNDDB, Rarefind 5, BIOS, and IREP databases using the U.S. Geological Service's 7.5-minute quadrangles of Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Oak Mountain, Point Dume, Santa Susana, Simi, Thousand Oaks, Topanga, and Triunfo Pass. These 12 quadrangles cover the entire Simi Hills, the Santa Monica Mountains, and parts of the Santa Susana Mountains. The list also includes Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species. The compiled list includes a total of 130 special-status wildlife species. Exhibit P includes all special-status wildlife considered in this report, their legal status, listing date, a brief description of habitat associations and requirements, and a statement regarding potential for occurrence based on known habitat associations and requirements.

Based on the desktop review, it was the opinions of the biologists that 16 special-status wildlife species were expected to occur including Gertsch's socalchemmis spider (*Socalchemmis gertschi*), Santa Monica grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentiloides*), crotch bumble bee, coast horned lizard, San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), southern California legless lizard, coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Costa's hummingbird *(Calypte costae*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), San Diego desert woodrat, and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*). The biologists also determined that trask shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*), southern shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta tudiculata convicta*), Santa Monica grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentiloides*), Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*), long-eared myotis (*M. evotis*), long-legged myotis (*M. volans*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) have moderate to high potential to occur. Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), merlin (*Falco columbaris*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*),

rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), and other special-status birds could occur during migration and winter.

During the site visits the biologists observed San Diegan tiger whiptail, turkey vulture, Nuttall's woodpecker, Allen's hummingbird, and Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. The biologists also observed woodrat houses, which based on location and size, they believe were built and are occupied by San Diego desert woodrat. The majority of the special-status wildlife species considered in this report would have been at their most detectable at the time the biologists conducted the site visits, however, a number of the species are very cryptic (for example, coast horned lizard), some spend most of their time underground or under dead and decaying debris, or leaf litter, and in between root structures of shrubs (for example, southern California legless lizard) and others are active only at night (owls and bats) or at other times during the day/night (snakes). The biologists did not conduct night-time surveys.

NESTING BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects most migratory birds breeding in the US. The Act specifically states that it is illegal "… for anyone to take … any migratory bird … nests, or eggs."[24] "Take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.[25] The California Fish & Game Code protects the nest or eggs of all birds and specifically states, "that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird."[26] The Code defines "take" as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."[27] The CDFW recognizes the breeding season in southern California as occurring between February and September.[28] However, some species can nest outside this timeframe. For example, Anna's hummingbird nests mid-December to mid-August and mourning dove typically nests February to September but can nest year-round.[29]

Several the species observed during the site visits are expected to nest within the Survey Area including the part that received fill. The biologists in fact observed Bewick's wrens (*Thryomanes bewickii*) carrying nesting material near a parked vehicle and there are several raptors and/or corvid nests in openings in the cliffs to the west of Bang Road. Special-status birds with potential to nest within the Survey Area include Costa's hummingbird (typically nests February - August), Allen's hummingbird (typically nests February - August), greater roadrunner (typically nests March - September), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (typically nests March - September), Bell's sage sparrow (typically nests March - August), and lark sparrow (typically nests April - August).

CONNECTIVITY - LINKAGES & CORRIDORS

The National Park Service and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy have expressed concerns about the adverse effects of urbanization on wildlife, particularly the fragmentation of habitat areas, which prevents the freedom of movement that species need. Preservation of linkages between large blocks of core habitat is of the utmost importance in the Santa Monica Mountains and preservation through linkages is a primary objective. In general, a linkage is a feature

24 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989
25 50 C.F.R. § 10.12
26 CAL. Fish & Game Code § 3503
27 CAL. Fish & Game Code § 86
28 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Personal Communication, 2012
29 CAL. Fish & Game, Wildlife & Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California's Wildlife, Volume II: Birds, 1988 - 1990, Paul J. Baicich and J. O. Harrison. A Guide to the Nests, Eggs, and Nestlings of North American Birds, 1997; Harrison, Hal. Western Bird Nests, 1978

connecting at least two blocks of habitat.[30] The assumed function of a linkage is to facilitate dispersal of individuals between blocks of habitat, allowing for long-term genetic interchange and for re-colonization of blocks of habitat from which populations have been locally extirpated.[31] The property is not part of a regional wildlife corridor; however, it is dominated by native plant communities, which are contiguous with large expanses of open space and conservation areas to the east, south, and west. Wildlife undoubtedly moves through the property as evidenced by numerous trails and scat.

SEA HABITAT CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

SEA Resources are divided into five categories, with each category afforded a certain level of protection consistent with its relative abundance in the County and sensitivity to disturbance.

Category 1

Category 1 includes natural communities and species of the highest sensitivity and vulnerability in the region. Category 1 resources specifically include State or federally listed species and their habitats, CA Rare Plant Rank 1, 2, and 3 species, natural plant communities ranked G1/S1, streams and wetlands, beaches, and dunes.

Category 2

Category 2 includes species and natural communities that are rare, sensitive, or highly important to maintaining the biodiversity and ecosystem services within SEAs. Category 2 resources specifically include natural plant communities ranked G2/S2 and sensitive local native resources.

Category 3

Category 3 includes natural communities considered by CDFW to be likely to become imperiled unless the circumstances that are threatening their survival improve. Category 3 resources specifically include natural plant communities ranked G3/S3, oak woodland, rock outcrops, and rocky land.

Category 4

Category 4 includes more common natural communities that occur within the County, as well as certain plant species with limited distribution within the state. Category 4 resources specifically include natural communities ranked G4/S4/G5/S5, CA Rare Plant Rank 4 species, and non-native grassland.

Category 5

Category 5 includes lands and resources that are not included in one of the categories listed above but that nonetheless contribute to the biodiversity, ecosystem services, wildlife corridors, migration pathways, and preservation of the SEAs are included in this category. Examples of such resources include vegetation dominated by non-native species, agricultural fields, hedges, early successional vegetation that has yet to form into a distinct natural community, cleared or disturbed

30 Harris, L.D., & P. Gallagher, 1989. New Initiatives for Wildlife Conservation: The Need for Movement Corridors, In Preserving Communities and Corridors. Defenders of Wildl., Washington D.C (G. Mackintosh ed.)
31 Rosenberg, D. K., B. R. Noon, and E. C. Meslow, 1997. Biological Corridors: Form, Function, and Efficacy. Bioscience: Nov.: 677

areas, and non-native trees and shrubs. Although disturbed, such areas still contribute to the preservation of SEAs and often play a vital role in wildlife movement and the protection of SEA Resources listed above in Categories 1 through 4.

SITE-SPECIFIC HABITAT CATEGORIES

Using the above definitions, the biologists assigned the natural resources a habitat category. Exhibit R depicts the site-specific habitat categories, pre-violation. Exhibit S depicts the site-specific habitat categories, post violation.

Category 1 Habitat

The biologists determined that the stream and Rock Outcrop meet the Category 1 Habitat definition. The latter because it is occupied by Santa Susana tarplant. The amount affected per violation is ~0.31 acres (13,504 sq. ft.).

Category 2 Habitat

The biologists determined that none of the resources met the Category 2 Habitat definition.

Category 3 Habitat

The biologists determined that the Thick Leaf Yerba Santa Scrub and California Live Oak Woodland meet the Category 3 Habitat definition. The total amount affected per violation is ~0.08 acres (3,485 sq. ft.).

Category 4 Habitat

The biologists determined that the Chamise Chaparral, California Sagebrush Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub - Rock Complex meet the Category 4 Habitat definition. The total amount of Category 4 Habitat affected per violation is ~1.23 acres (53,579 sq. ft.).

Category 5 Habitat

The biologists determined that some of the historically disturbed areas, areas, and areas dominated by fountain grass and mustards meet the Category 5 Habitat definition. The amount of increase per violation is ~1.62 acres (70,567 sq. ft.).

Table 2 - Summary of Habitat Category Acreages

Site-Specific Habitat Categories	Resource	Extent Pre-Violation	Extent Post-Violation
Category 1	Stream & Rock Outcrop	~10.10 acres	~9.79 acres
Category 2	None	0 acres	0 acres
Category 3	California Live Oak Woodland & Thick-Leaf Yerba Santa Scrub	~0.62 acres	~0.53 acres
Category 4	California Sagebrush Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub, Laurel Sumac Scrub - Rock Complex, & Chamise Chaparral	~23.98 acres	~ 22.74 acres
Category 5	Disturbed, Fountain Grass Swards, Mustards and Ruderal Forbs, Eucalyptus, Tree of Heaven, Black Locust.	~9.09 acres	~7.48 acres
Total		**~44.13 acres**	**~44.13 acres**

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The biologists determined that the activities resulted in the loss of approximately 21 Santa Susana tarplant, approximately 0.04 acres of stream, 0.31 acres of Rock Outcrop, and two California Live oak trees. Exhibit T depicts the locations of the Santa Susana tarplant and provides the calculation used to determine the number lost. Exhibit U depicts the locations of the two trees that were removed and includes a table with pre- and post-violation extents of woodland. The activities undoubtedly affected bats and could have affected special-status bats, but it is unlikely that direct mortality was caused. It is also likely that the activities affected woodrat houses and special-status wildlife species and likely resulted in direct mortality of some individuals. The grading and fill activities occurred between August 2019 and February 2020. It is unlikely that nesting birds were affected; however, the loss of parts of the native plant communities and rock outcrop has reduced potential nests sites, especially for cavity nesters. The biologists also determined that the activities affected all the native plant communities within the Survey Area including approximately ~0.12 acres (5,227 sq. ft.) of California Live Oak Woodland, ~0.46 acres (20,038 sq. ft.) of California Sagebrush Scrub, ~0.22 acres (9,583 sq. ft.) of Chamise Chaparral, 0.41 acres (17,860 sq. ft.) of Laurel Sumac Scrub, ~0.14 acres (6,098 sq. ft.) of Laurel Sumac Scrub - Rock Complex, ~0.03 acres (1,307 sq. ft.) of Thick Leaf Yerba Santa Scrub. The impacts to these plant communities and other natural resources equates to the loss of ~0.31 acres (13,504 sq. ft.) of Category 1 Habitat, ~0.09 acres (3,920 sq. ft.) of Category 3 Habitat, and ~1.22 acres (53,143 sq. ft) of Category 4 Habitat.

In addition, there is potential for impacts resulting from the installation and operation of the orchard and horse corral. Salt and nitrogen pollution from agricultural runoff is a significant contributor to algae blooms in waterways and resulting hypoxia. These nutrients, as well as pesticides/herbicides, can also result in general toxicity for aquatic plants and wildlife. Sedimentation from soil erosion also has wide-ranging detrimental effects on aquatic habitat function. While no additional lighting is proposed, the flood lights currently installed at the bat roost location will be removed to encourage their return.

PRESERVATION REQUIREMENTS

The Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) Ordinance, Implementation Guide requires preservation for impacts based on the habitat categories affected. Impacts to Category 1 Habitat requires preservation at 5:1 ratio, a 4:1 ratio is required for Category 2 Habitat impacts, 3:1 is required for Category 3 Habitat impacts, and 2:1 is required for Category 4 Habitat impacts.[32]

Category 1 Habitat

The mitigation for the loss of ~0.31 acres (13,504 sq. ft.) of Category 1 Habitat (Rock Outcrop) at the 5:1 ratio is 1.55 acres (67,518 sq. ft.) and for the loss of Santa Susana tarplant; preservation of the population. The stream (1550 linear feet) and areas within 10 feet of its banks shall also be restored and preserved, which is ~0.71 acres (30,928 sq. ft.). The total amount of Category 1 Habitat to be preserved is 6.89 acres (30,0128 sq. ft.).

[32] Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) Ordinance, Implementation Guide, January 16, 2020

Category 3 Habitat

The mitigation required for the loss of ~0.09 acres (3,920 sq. ft.) of Category 3 Habitat at the 3:1 ratio is 0.27 acres (11,761 sq. ft.).

Category 4 Habitat

The mitigation required for the loss of ~1.22 acres (53,143 sq. ft) of Category 4 Habitat at the 2:1 ratio is 2.44 acres (106,286 sq. ft.).

PRESERVATION AREAS

The applicant proposes to designate 6.89 acres (30,0128 sq. ft.) of Category 1 Habitat, 0.43 acres (11,761 sq. ft.) of Category 3 Habitat, and 2.44 acres (106,286 sq. ft.) of Category 4 Habitat, which includes all major rock outcrops, all known locations of Santa Susana tarplant, the oak woodland, and live oak trees. Said land would be deed restricted via a conservation easement in favor of the MRCA or similar agency designated by the DRP. The conservation easement would prohibit future development and uses other than open space and limited recreation. The preservation areas are immediately adjacent the existing Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory Conservation Easement Area and Dayton Canyon Open Space. The preservation areas are depicted in Exhibit V.

TREE MITIGATION

The biologists believe that 2 California live oak trees were removed during the violation activities. No diameter data was collected for these trees, and as such, it is not possible to know if they met the threshold for protected Heritage Trees. Known violations include soil encroachment upon 2 California live oak trees from their driplines to the edge of their protected zones and beyond, which is greater than a 30% encroachment. Mitigation for the loss of a tree is required at a 2:1 ratio. Mitigation for encroachments greater than 30% is also 2:1. A total of 8 trees are required for the loss and encroachment per the SEA Program; however, CDFW would typically require a 5:1 ratio, which is a total of 20 trees. To satisfy the oak tree mitigation, the applicant proposes to enter into an agreement with the MRCA or similar agency designated by the DRP, whereby the MRCA or other agency will be responsible for completing the tree mitigation in exchange for a mitigation fee. The MRCA provided an estimate of $2,000 to $2,500 per tree ($40,000 to $50,000 total) to perform all planting, maintenance, monitoring, and adaptive management for a five-year monitoring period. Adaptive management would include replanting of failed trees until 100 percent survival of self-sufficient trees is reached.[33]

RESTORATION AREAS

In addition to preservation, the part of the stream that was impacted and the historical bed and banks between Bang Road and the brick wall will be restored and planted with native plant communities and managed and monitored for a period of no less than 5-years. The brick wall will also be removed and the culvert under Bang Road will be removed and replaced with a suitably sized culvert. Upland areas affected by the violation activities shall also be restored. Non-native species shall be removed from rock outcrops and from the areas around their bases to create more favorable conditions for Santa Susana tarplant.

33 Chris Trumpy (MRCA), personal communication, September 28, 2021

RESTORATION & MONITORING PLAN

For this restoration and monitoring plan, restoration has been broken down to 4 areas. The restoration areas are depicted in Exhibit W and are identified as -

1. Restoration Site 1 (Stream Restoration Area)

   Restoration Site 1 includes the entire length of the historical stream where it occurred between Sage Ranch Park/Santa Susana Laboratory Conservation Easement and Dayton Canyon Open Space. All fill material shall be removed from the part of the stream that was affected by the violation activities. The brick wall upstream of the fill area and the culvert at Bang Road will be removed and replaced with a suitably sized culvert. The area between Bang Road and the brick wall shall also be restored to bed and bank. The bed shall be at least 4 feet wide and have banks at 2:1 slope. The slopes will be planted with native upland species and riparian species at the discretion of the designated restoration ecologist.

2. Restoration Site 2 (Fill & Fill Removal - Upland Restoration Area)

   Most of the fill material will be removed from Restoration Site 2 (see site plan). The site shall be restored using native upland species with the goal of establishing Laurel Sumac Scrub.

3. Restoration Site 3 (New Road - Upland Restoration Area)

   Restoration Site 3 includes a graded area just north of a substantial rock outcrop. The site shall be restored using native upland species with the goal of establishing Laurel Sumac Scrub – Rock Outcrop Complex. While Laurel Sumac Scrub - Rock Outcrop Complex cannot really be recreated, any large sandstone boulders uncovered from Restoration Site 1 and 2 will be salvaged and placed in Restoration Site 3. The main purpose being that it will contribute to soil chemistry and may promote conditions for Santa Susana tarplant.

4. Restoration Site 4 (Rock Outcrop)

   Restoration Site 4 includes all major rock outcrops and the areas around their bases.

Plant Palette

The plant palette consists of native species observed within the Survey Area. Each of the restoration sites shall be planted with the goal of creating the plant communities that historically occurred in each area. Restoration Sites, 1, 2, and 3 shall be planted with container stock and hydroseeded. There is no plant palette for Restoration Site 4; it shall only be hand weeded. Table 1 and Table 2 list the species and quantity to be used in each of the areas. Hydroseeding is intended primarily to help stabilize exposed soil; therefore, the slurry shall include clean tackifier and cellulose mulch.

Table 3 - Plant Palette 1 (Seed)

Scientific Name *	Common Name	Lifeform	Quantity (lbs.) **	Restoration Site
Acmispon glaber	Deerweed	Perennial Herb	5	1, 2, 3
Melica imperfecta	Coast range melic	Perennial Herb	3	1, 2, 3
Stipa pulchra	Purple needlegrass	Perennial Herb	6	1, 2, 3
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	Shrub	3	1, 2, 3
Encelia californica	Coast sunflower	Shrub	3	1, 2, 3
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow	Shrub	1	1, 2, 3
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral mallow	Shrub	1	1, 2, 3
Diplacus longiflorus ***	Southern bush monkey flower	Shrub	2	1, 2, 3
Salvia leucophylla	Purple sage	Shrub	1	1, 2, 3
Salvia mellifera	Black sage	Shrub	3	1, 2, 3
Total			**300 lbs.**	

* Seed must originate from the Simi Hills or the Santa Monica Mountains and shall be purchased from a specialized native seed vendor. Seed must be certified weed free. Do not use cultivars or varieties. Species shall not be substituted without consultation and approval by the Project's restoration ecologist. The Projects restoration ecologist shall be provided a list of the species purchased for the restoration before this plan is implemented so that they can check that the species are consistent with the plant palette.

** Quantity based on recommended seeding rates by species from Gilbert Barajas of S & S Seeds (personal communications) on September 29, 2022. Quantity may be adjusted depending on availability at the time of planting. The Project's restoration ecologist shall be provided a list of the species and quantities purchased for the restoration before this plan is implemented so that he/she can check if the species and quantities are consistent with the plant palette.

*** Plants in this region were previously attributed to *Mimulus aurantiacus*. Nurseries might stock material under this name, and care should be taken that the material is derived from local populations before application.

Table 4 - Plant Palette 2 (Container Stock)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Size (gallons)	Quantity	Restoration Site
Encelia californica	Coast sunflower	1 or 5	40	1, 2, & 3
Sambucus nigra subsp. *caerulea*	Blue elderberry	5	20	1
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	1 or 5	60	2 & 3
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac	5 or 15	60	2 & 3
Diplacus longiflorus	Southern bush monkey flower	5	40	1, 2, 3, & 4*
Total			**220**	

* Some individuals can be planted at or near base of rock outcrops, if deemed necessary by the Projects restoration ecologist.

Implementation

This restoration plan is subject to approval by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning and shall be implemented under the direct on-site supervision of a qualified restoration ecologist familiar with the flora and fauna of the Simi Hills and the Santa Monica Mountains. The County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning must approve the restoration ecologist. The following are instructions that will ensure that all success criteria are met.

Site Preparation & Soil Stabilization

1. Several non-native species occur throughout the restoration sites. Laborers shall remove all non-natives from Restoration Sites 1, 2, and 3 using hand-held tools.

2. The restoration ecologist shall remove all non-native species from Restoration Site 4. The restoration ecologist shall use binocular to identify locations of non-native species on rock outcrops before stepping foot on them and will plan a route that will minimize the amount of walking on them when removal is needed.

3. Once the non-natives have been removed, laborers shall install biodegradable straw wattles (certified weed-free) on any slopes of Restoration Sites 1, 2, and 3 and 36-inch silt fence to help minimize erosion and prevent down slope discharge. Biodegradable sandbags can also be used.

4. Erosion controls shall remain in place and be maintained and replaced as necessary until the Project's restoration ecologist determines that the success criteria have been met.

5. The restoration ecologist shall be on-site during non-native species removal and installation of erosion controls.

Irrigation

To maximize seed and container stock success, an irrigation system will be installed in Restoration Sites, 1, 2, and 3. The system will be used to grow and kill non-native species before planting and hydroseeding occurs and as needed from fall through spring in Year 1 and Year 2 of the 5-year restoration. Frequency and duration shall be adjusted seasonally and phased out in coordination with the Project's restoration ecologist. The system shall only be removed after the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning concurs with the Project's restoration ecologist that the restoration has been successful, and the system is no longer needed.

1. The system shall consist of PVC pipe staked on grade at approximately ten feet on-center and at all corners using spray and/or rotor heads as appropriate. Coverage shall be 100 percent.

2. The system shall be checked regularly to ensure proper operation and adequate coverage of the restoration areas. Problems with the irrigation system shall be repaired immediately to reduce potential plant mortality.

3. Once the system is installed, irrigate Restoration Site 1, 2, and 3 once per week for 4 weeks for 4 hours or as necessary depending on winter rains.

Non-Native Species Removal

1. Laborers shall then use hand-held tools to remove all non-native species two weeks after irrigating once per week for 4 weeks, continue irrigating for another 2 weeks, and then remove non-natives again 2 weeks later or as directed by the Project's restoration ecologist.

2. At a minimum of twice yearly prior to seed set (late winter and/or early summer) and before plants reach 12 in. high, laborers shall remove fountain grass, castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) and any other highly invasive species from the restoration sites.

3. Laborers shall remove these species by cutting them at their base and carefully placing them in a suitable container/bag for disposal at a landfill and then removing their roots. Care shall be taken so that their parts are not spread.

4. Steps 1, 2, and 3 may be repeated at the direction of the Project ecologist.

5. Other non-native species shall be removed per the direction of the Project restoration ecologist.

6. Removal of non-native species shall be conducted under the direction and on-site supervision of the Project's restoration ecologist.

7. The Project's restoration ecologist may extend the removal of these species onto adjacent property to eliminate any point sources of infestation.

Container Stock Planting, Seed Preparation, & Application

Hydroseeding typically consists of the application of a mixture of wood fiber, seed, and stabilizing emulsion (binder) with hydro-mulch equipment, which temporarily protects exposed soils from erosion until the seeds germinate, grow, and become established. Using mulch and binder creates a "mat" that holds the seed in place, helps retains soil moisture, resists wind and water erosion, and creates a favorable environment for seed germination. The restoration sites shall be planted with container stock and then hydroseeded.

1. Container stock will be planted at Restoration Sites 1, 2, and 3.

2. Laborers shall dig holes approximately twice the width and depth of the root balls of the container stock.

3. The holes shall be randomly spaced across the sites in a manner that appears natural.

4. Laborers shall fill the holes with water and allow them to drain before installing the container stock.

5. Laborers shall then install and set the container stock so that the crowns of their root balls are approximately 0.25 inch above grade and backfill them.

6. After planting, laborers shall create 18- to 24-inch-wide water basins around the container stock and shall fill each with water, allow to drain, and repeat.

7. An irrigation system check shall be performed to ensure that container stock plants will receive water during regular irrigation and shall be adjust as needed.

8. The entire seed mix listed in Table 1 shall be used for hydroseeding.

9. The seed shall be mixed uniformly in slurry composed of water, certified weed-free wood fiber mulch, and stabilizing emulsion or other suitable mix as recommended by the Project's restoration ecologist.

10. The hydroseed mix shall be applied throughout Restoration Site 1, 2, and 3 using hydro-mulching equipment or other method as recommended by the Project's restoration ecologist.

11. Hydroseed mix shall be applied after planting of container stock and should not be applied within 24 hours of a predicted rain event.

Monitoring Schedule & Data Collection

The Project's restoration ecologist will visit the restoration sites once per month (or as necessary) during the first 120 days, after planting and seeding, to monitor site conditions. They will determine if the planted shrubs are healthy, verify that seed application and germination has been successful, check that irrigation is adequate, and identify problems or potential problems with regards to erosion. They will provide recommendations in writing to the Property owner regarding any necessary remedial action. The Property owner shall be responsible for ensuring that remedial actions are taken and completed in a timely manner.

The Project's restoration ecologist will also visit the restoration sites once during March or April and once during September for a period of 5 years or until they determine that success criteria are met (see below). They will determine relative cover within the hydroseeded areas and percentage of non-native species. Coverage within the hydroseeded areas shall be estimated with quantitative sampling based on a statistical power analysis that minimizes the chance of falsely concluding that the sites have met the success criteria. The data will be used to determine if success criteria are being met and shall be included in the annual reports. They will establish photo points within the restoration sites for comparative analysis between years. The number and location of photos shall be determined by the Project's restoration ecologist and shall depict the restoration sites in their entirety.

Initial Report

The Project's restoration ecologist will provide an initial report to the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning within 30 days of the end of the initial 120-day monitoring period. The report shall include details and maps as necessary with regards to site preparation, planting, hydroseeding, amounts used, installation of irrigation and erosion

control measures, and any deviations from the plant palette. The report shall also include photos so that the restoration sites can be compared in future years, as well as a map depicting permanent photo-stations and transect locations.

Annual Reports

The Project's restoration ecologist will provide annual reports to the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning by December 31, beginning the year after the plan has been implemented. Annual reporting shall continue for a period of 5 years or until the restoration is determined a success. The reports will include photos taken from locations established in the initial report, data regarding survival of plants and shrubs, percentage cover of hydroseeded areas, and other pertinent data. The reports shall detail necessary maintenance activities including the use of replacement container stock and methods used for control of non-native species and shall also include recommendations for any remedial actions, which may be necessary to ensure the success of the restoration.

Success Criteria

The restoration will be determined successful only after the following criteria are met -

1. Target values for relative cover of native species at Restoration Sites 1, 2, and 3 are approximately 30 percent in Year 1, 40 percent in Year 2, 50 percent in Year 3, 60 percent in Year 4, and about 70 percent in Year 5.

2. Target values for relative cover of non-native species at Restoration Sites 1, 2, and 3 are less than 20 percent in Year 1, 15 percent in Year 2, 10 percent in Year 3, 5 percent in Year 4, and 5 percent in Year 5.

3. Target values for relative cover of non-native species at Restoration Site 4 are equal to or less than 1 percent in Year 1 through Year 5.

4. Highly invasive species, as classified by the California Invasive Plant Council, shall be completely eradicated, including fountain grass, castor bean, tree tobacco, yellow star thistle, and any others observed during monitoring.

5. Cover shall be estimated with quantitative, transect-based sampling. The Project's restoration ecologist shall establish a sampling design in Year 1 that is to be used each year thereafter. The sampling design shall be based on a statistical power analysis that minimizes the chance of falsely concluding that the sites have met the performance criterion for plant cover. The confidence level shall be at least 90 percent.

6. The restoration sites must survive 2 years without irrigation (Phase out irrigation Year 3).

7. If the success criteria are not being met, the Project's restoration ecologist will provide recommendations in writing to the Property owner regarding any necessary remedial action.

8. The monitoring period shall be extended beyond 5 years if success criteria are not being met.

9. The owner (current and future) shall ensure the objectives, goals, and success criteria are being met.

Adaptive Management & Maintenance

The Project's restoration ecologist will identify and determine cause of any problems during the scheduled site visits and will provide the owner recommendations to correct them. The owner will be responsible for ensuring that remedial action is taken and completed in a timely manner. The addition of container stock & hydroseeding after initial planting and seeding, substitution of species, changes in the timing, frequency, and/or duration of irrigation, and all pest control and other corrective measures shall be documented in the initial and annual reports.

AWARENESS

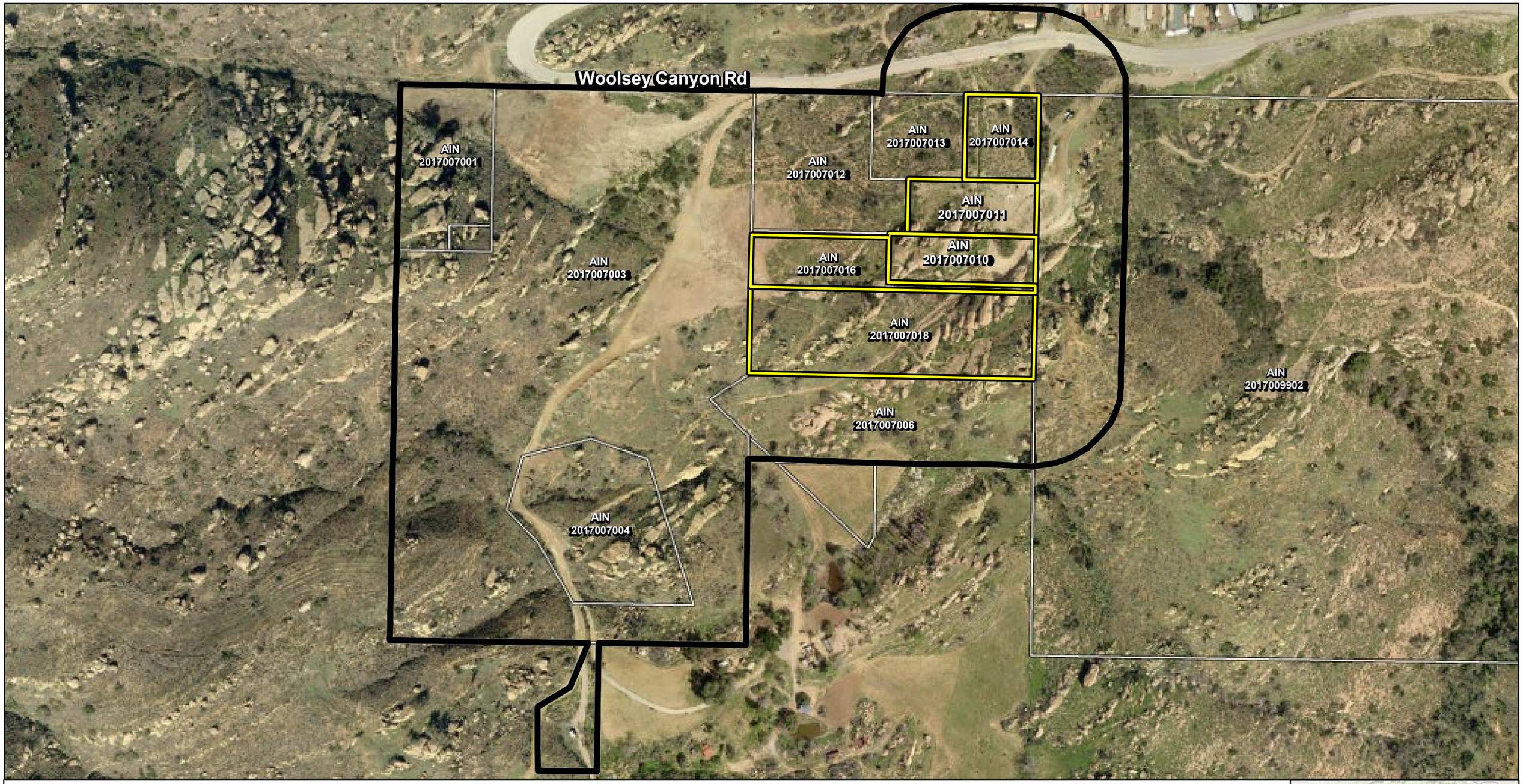
The owner shall provide a copy of this report to all contractors responsible for implementing the restoration plan. The contractors shall read and verify in writing that they understand the restoration plan, that they are aware of the natural resources at the site, that they park their vehicles on the proposed pad area, and that they will not enter areas dominated by native plant communities and will only enter the restoration sites under direct supervision of the Projects ecologist. The report shall also be provided to all future owners so that they are aware of the natural resources and the measures in place to protect them.

REPORT PREPARATION

Ricardo Montijo prepared the Plant Community section of this report. Andrew McGinn Forde and Ken Wimer prepared all other sections. Jeremy Huey created the maps using GIS and provided extents of plant communities, habitat categories, and impact calculations. Brianna Demirci updated the maps based on subsequent changes to the site plan. Mira Falicki also updated the maps based on additional site plan changes and provided final extents of plant communities, habitat categories, and impact calculations.

DECLARATION

The author of this report believes it to be a true and accurate statement documenting the biological resources located within the survey area and the adjacent mitigation sites.



Legend

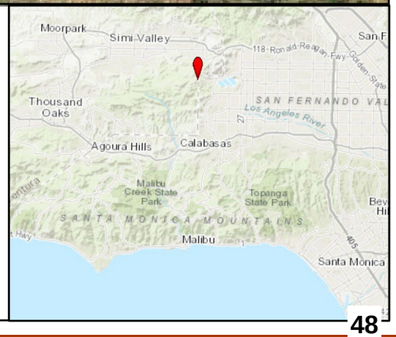
- Project Parcels
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Survey Area

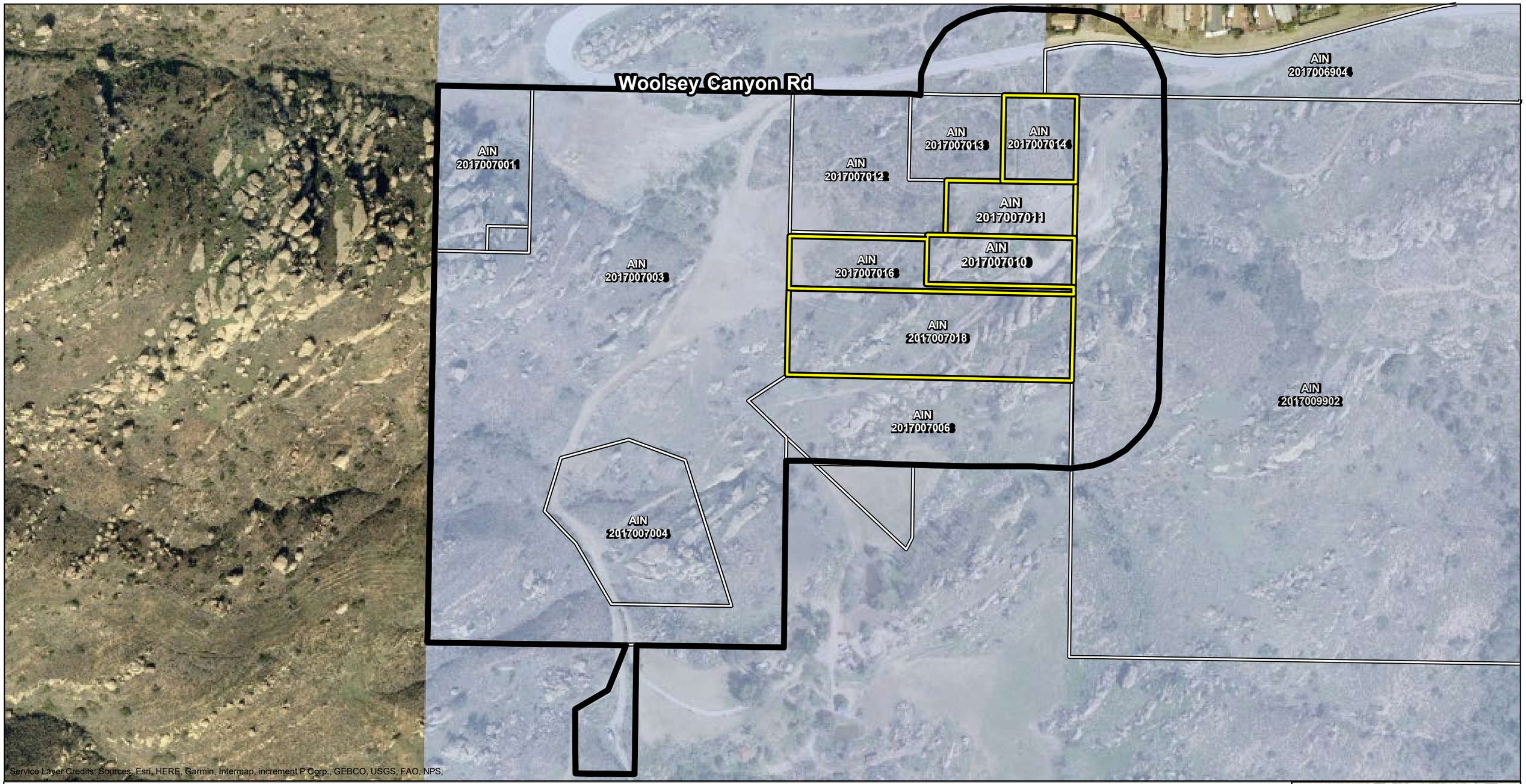
0 75 150 300
Feet

Meters
0 25 50 100

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde
Biological Consultants





Legend

- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels

Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas

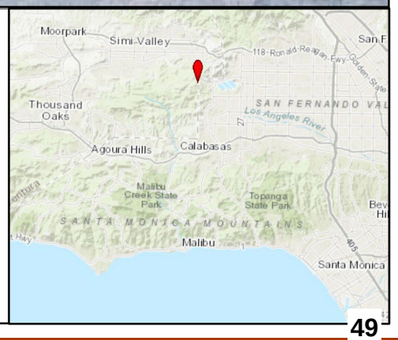
- Santa Susana Mountains/Simi Hills

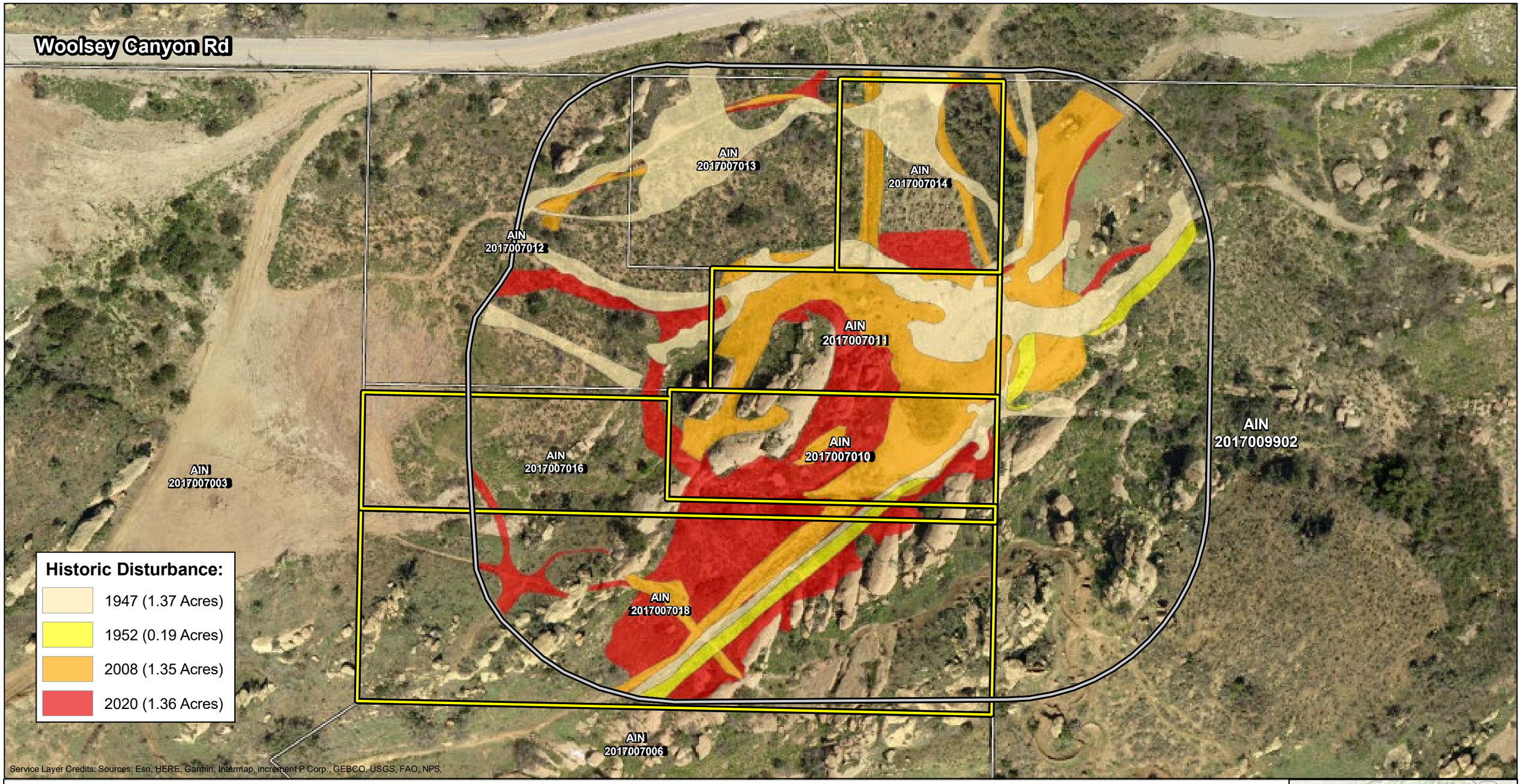
0 175 350 700 Feet

0 62.5 125 250 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants





Legend

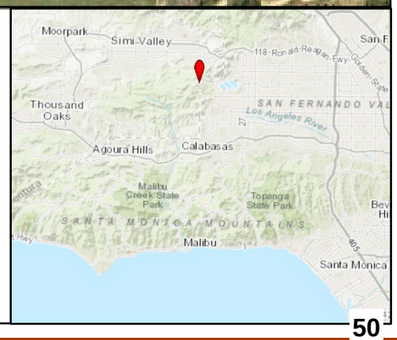
- Project Parcels
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Limits of Historical Analysis

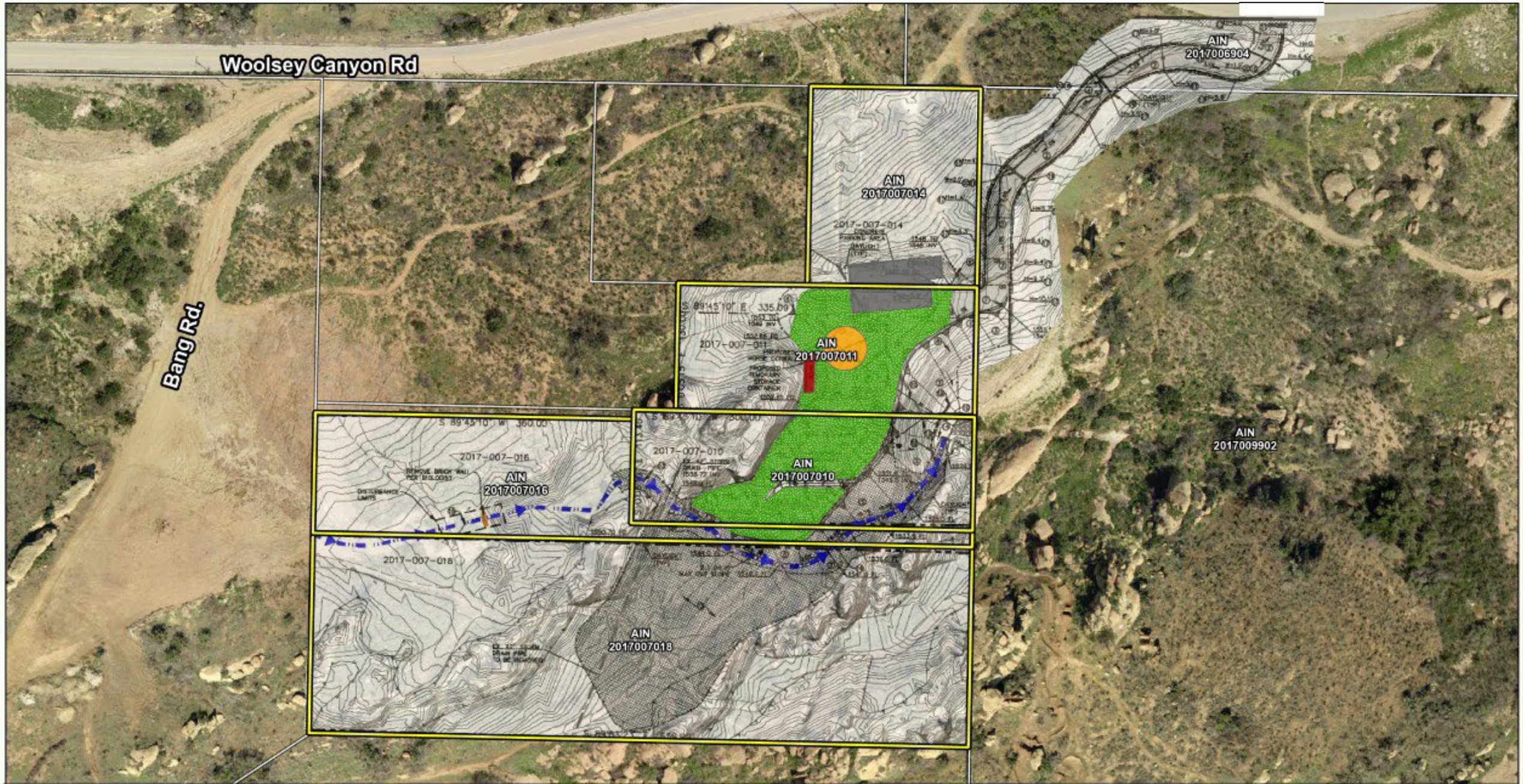
0 75 150 300 Feet

0 25 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde
Biological Consultants





Legend

- Project Parcels
- Los Angeles County Parcels

Proposed Development

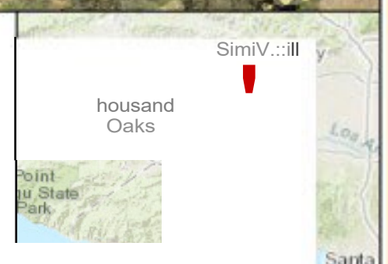
- Horse Corral
- Orchard
- Parking Area
- Temporary Storage Container

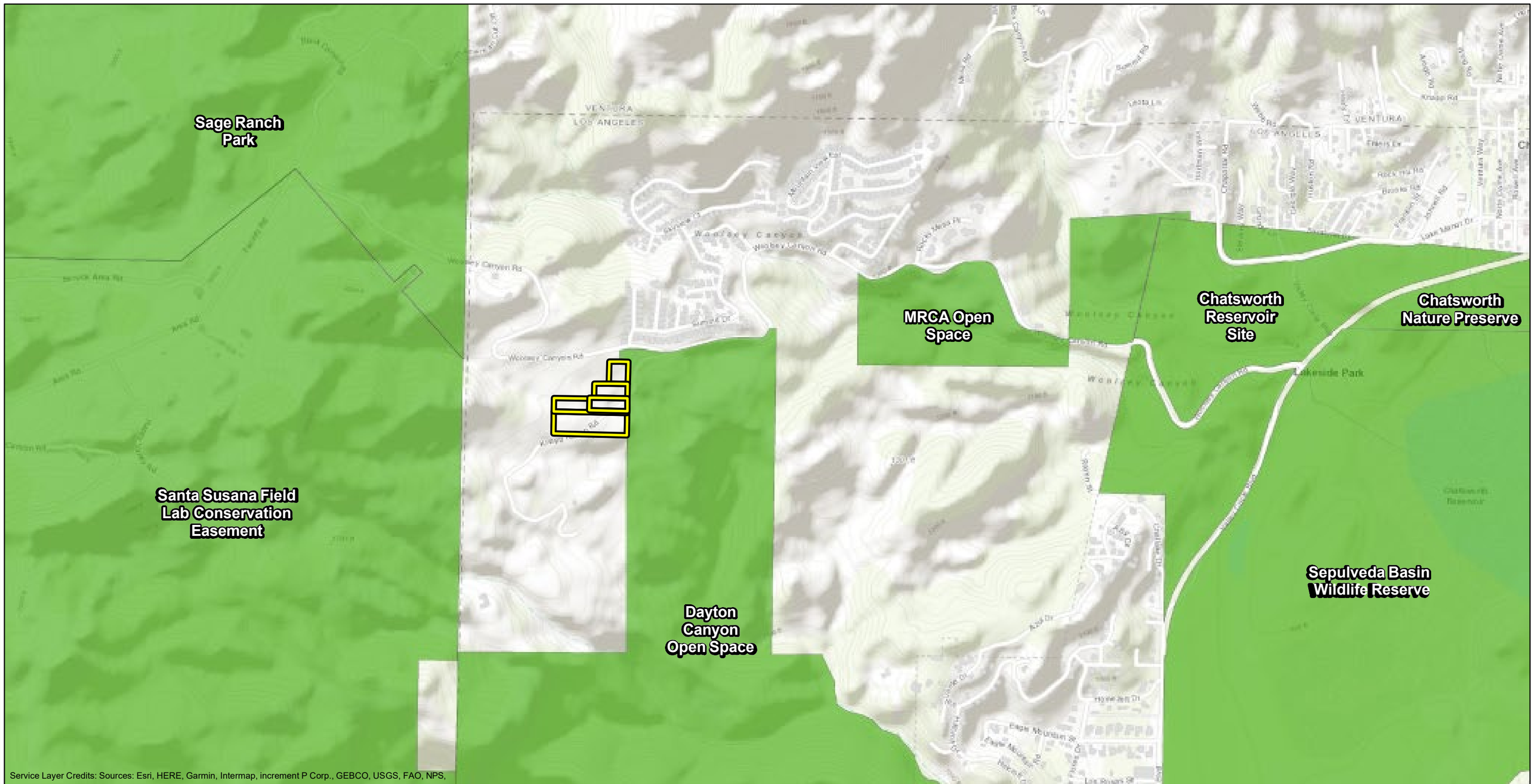
N 0 50 100 200 300 Feet

1'4,.. 0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

Coordinate System: NAO 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde
Biological Consultants





Legend

- Project Parcels
- Public Land

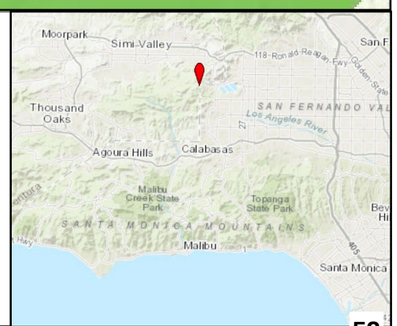
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

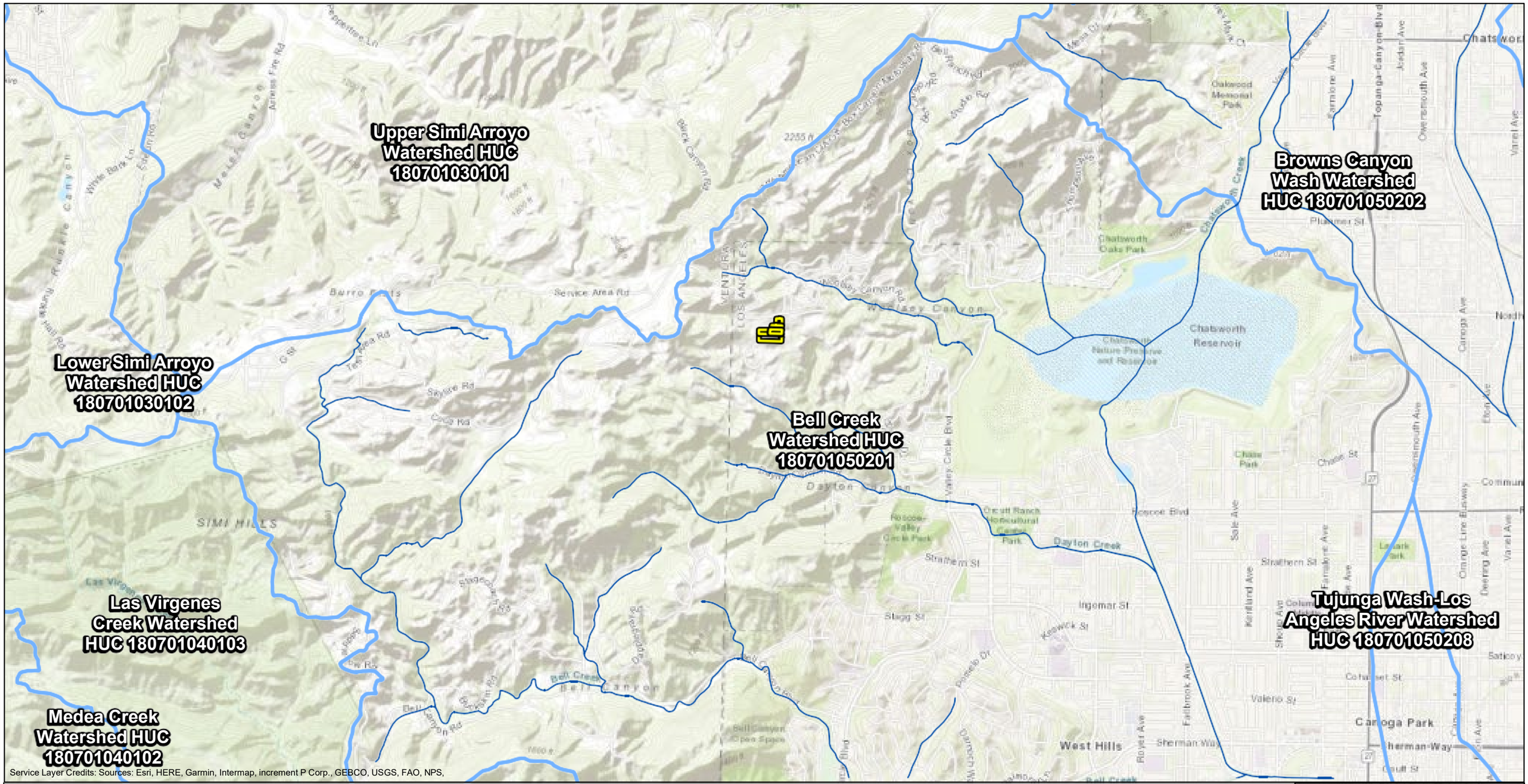
0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants

Closest Parkland: Dayton Canyon Open Space (0 ft)





Legend

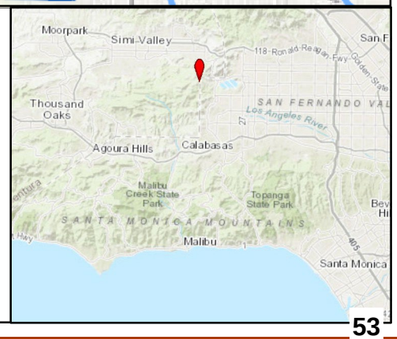
- NHD Flowline
- HUC-12 Watershed Boundary
- Project Parcels

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



AIN 2017006020
AIN 2017006013
AIN 2017006011
AIN 2017006903
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AIN 2017007001
AIN 2017007002
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AIN 2017007010
AIN 2017007018
AIN 2017007006
AIN 2017007005
AIN 2017009902
AIN 2017007004

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Legend

- Project Parcels
- Los Angeles County Parcels

National Wetland Inventory

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

250 500 Feet
0 125 Meter
0 2 50 100 150 200

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants

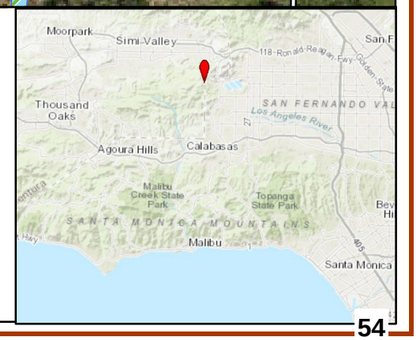
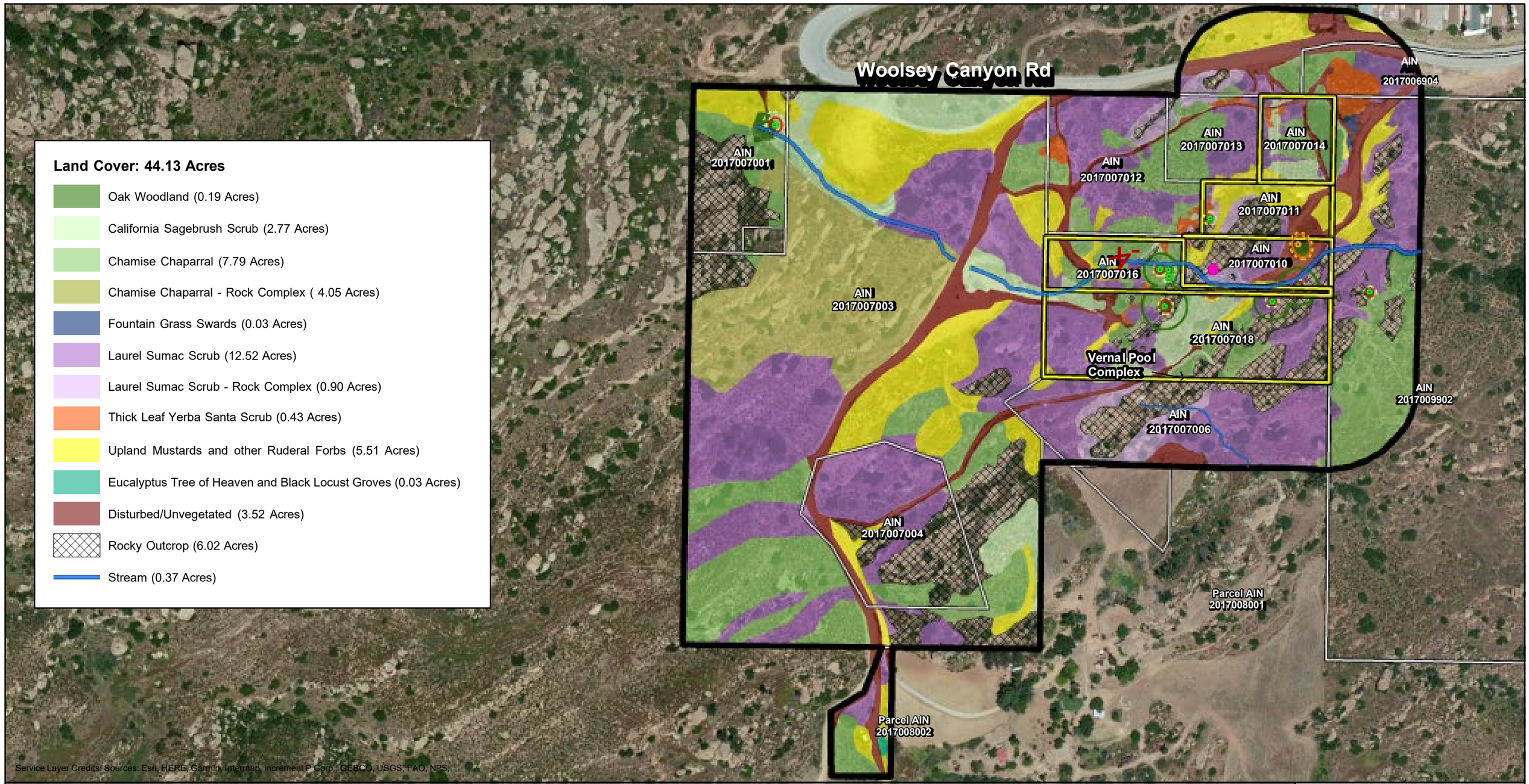


Exhibit G - National Wetlands Inventory



Legend

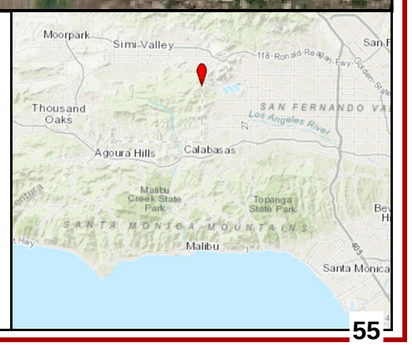
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Oak Woodland Extent
- Protected Zone - California Live Oak
- Protected Zone - Oak Potentially Removed
- Protected Tree Canopy (>6-in diameter)
- Protected Tree Canopy Oak Potentially Removed
- California Live Oak
- Oak Potentially Removed
- Canyon Bat Roosting Site
- Drop Structure (Brick Wall)

0 150 300 600 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



Photograph 1: California sagebrush plant community.

Photograph 2: California sagebrush plant community.

Photograph 3: Chamise chaparral plant community. Facing east

Photograph 4: Thick leaf yerba santa scrub plant community along a dirt road.

Photograph 5: Laurel sumac scrub along a dirty road. Facing north

Photograph 6: Laurel sumac scrub plant community. Facing north

Photograph 7: Laurel sumac scrub plant community. Facing north

Photograph 8: Disturbed/graded area. Facing east

Photograph 9: Eucalyptus tree of heaven on southern-most parcel. Facing east

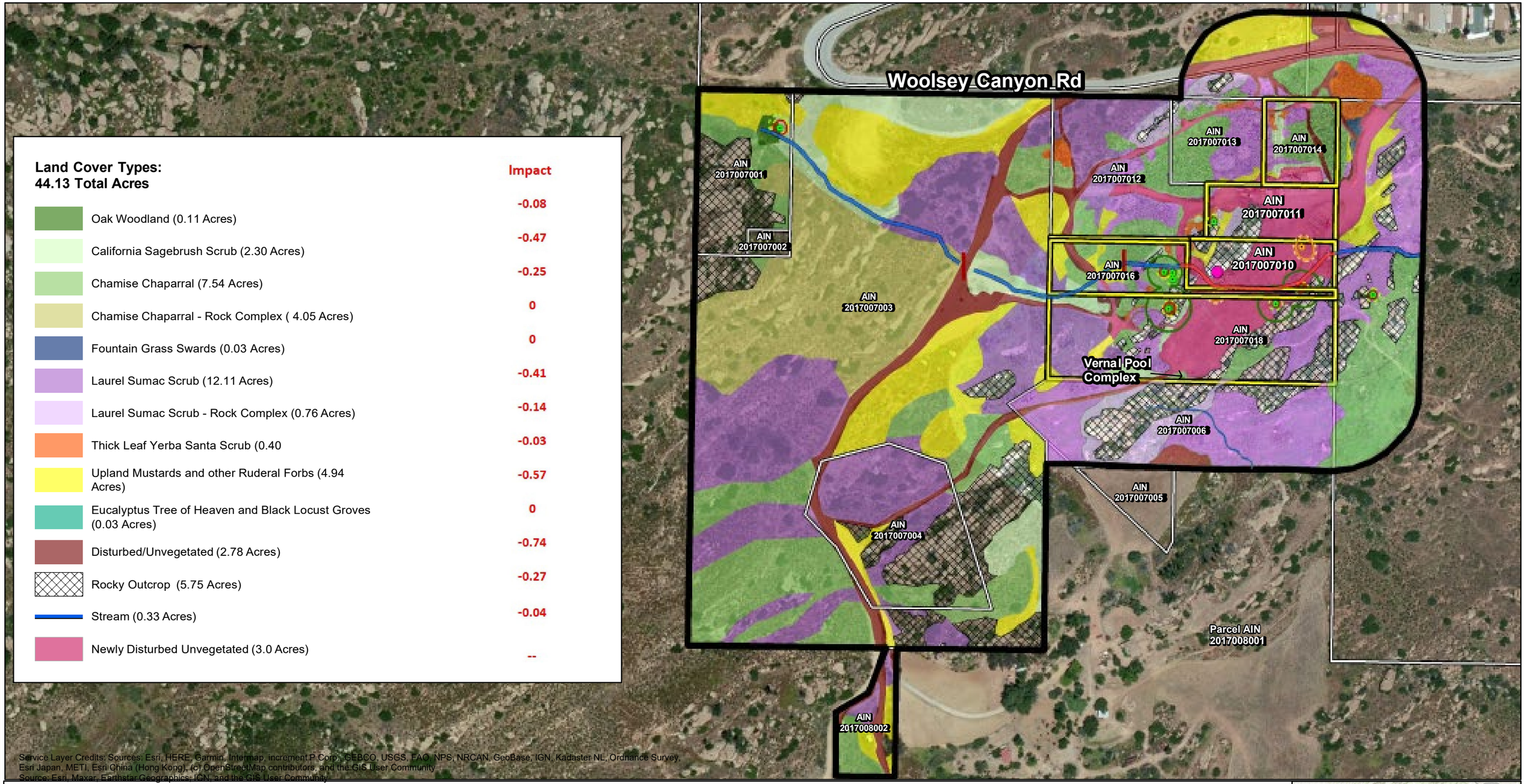
PLANT INVENTORY

Asterisk (*) indicates species not native to California. Two plus signs ++ indicate rare plants.

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
PTERIDOPHYTA	**FERNS**
Polypodiaceae	**Common Ferns**
Polypodium californicum Kaulf.	California polypody
Pteridaceae	**Maiden's Hair Fern Family**
Pellaea mucronata (D. C. Eaton) D. C. Eaton var. *mucronata*	Bird's foot fern
Selaginellaceae	**Spike Moss Family**
Selaginella bigelovii Underw.	Bigelow's moss fern
ANGIOSPERMS	
DICOTYLEDONS	**DICOTS**
Adoxaceae	**Muskroot Family**
Sambucus nigra subsp. *caerulea* (Raf.) Bolli	Blue elderberry
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac Family**
Malosma laurina (Nutt.) Abrams	Laurel sumac
Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene	Poison oak
Asteraceae	**Sunflower Family**
Achillea millefolium L	Yarrow
Artemisia californica Less.	Coastal sage brush
Baccharis salicifolia (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers.	Coyote brush
Brickellia nevinii A. Gray	Mulefat
Chaenactis artemisiifolia (Harv. & A. Gray) A. Gray	Artemisia leaved chaenactis
Chorethrogyne filaginifolia (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. var. *filaginifolia*	Common sandaster
Centaurea melitensis L.*	Yellow starthistle
Deinandra minthornii (Jeps.) B. G. Baldwin++	Santa Susana tarplant
Encelia californica Nutt.	Bush sunflower
Eriophyllum confertiflorum (DC.) A. Gray	Golden yarrow
Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) G. L. Nesom	Coast goldenbush
Logfia filaginoides (Hook. & Arn.) Morefield	California cottonrose
Malacothrix saxatilis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray	Cliff aster
Pseudognaphalium biolettii Anderb.	Two-color rabbit-tobacco
Boraginaceae	**Borage Family**
Cryptantha muricata (Hook. & Arn.) A. Nelson & J. F. Macbr.	Prickly cryptantha
Eriodictyon crassifolium Benth.	Thick leaved yerba santa
Phacelia ramosissima Douglas ex Lehm.	Branching phacelia
Plagiobothrys collinus (Phil.) I. M. Johnst. var. *fulvescens* (I. M. Johnst.) Higgins	California popcornflower
Plagiobothrys tenellus (Nutt. ex Hook.) A. Gray	Pacific popcornflower
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**
Brassica nigra (L.) W. D. J. Koch	Black mustard
Hirschfeldia incana (L.) Lagr.-Fossat*	Short-pod mustard
Sisymbrium irio L.*	London rocket
Cactaceae	**Cactus Family**
Unknown species	Unknown non-native species
Opuntia littoralis (Engelm.) Cockerell	Coastal pricklypear
Caryophyllaceae	**Pink Family**
Stellaria media L. (Vill.) *	Chickweed

Convulvulaceae	**Morning Glory Family**
Calystegia macrostegia (Greene) Brummitt subsp. *intermedia* (Abrams) Brummitt	South coast morning glory
Crassulaceae	**Stonecrop Family**
Dudleya lanceolata (Nutt.) Britton and Rose	Southern California dudleya
Cucurbitaceae	**Cucumber Family**
Marah macrocarpa (Greene) Greene	Chilicothe
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge Family**
Croton setiger Hook.	Doveweed
Ricinus communis L.	Castor bean plant
Fabaceae	**Legume Family**
Acmispon americanus (Nutt.) Rydb. var. *americanus*	American bird's foot trefoil
Acmispon argophyllus (A. Gray) Brouillet var. *argophyllus*	Southern California silver lotus
Acmispon glaber (Vogel) Brouillet var. *glaber*	Deerweed
Acmispon micranthus (Torr. & A. Gray) Brouillet	Small flowered lotus
Lupinus hirsutissimus Benth	Stinging lupine
Lupinus truncatus Nutt.	Blunt leaved lupine
Medicago polymorpha L.	Bur Clover
Melilotus indicus (L.) All. *	Indian Sweet Clover
Fagaceae	**Oak Family**
Quercus agrifolia Née	Coast live oak
Geraniaceae	**Geranium Family**
Erodium botrys (Cav.) Bertol *.	Big Heron's Bill
Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Her.*	Coastal heron's bill
Lamiaceae	**Mint Family**
Salvia apiana Jeps.	White sage
Salvia columbariae Benth	Chia
Salvia leucophylla Greene	Purple sage
Salvia mellifera Greene	Black sage
Salvia spathacea Greene	Hummingbird sage
Trichostema lanatum Benth.	Woolly Bluecurls
Malvaceae	**Mallow Family**
Malacothamnus fasciculatus (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) Greene var. *fasciculatus*	Chaparral bush mallow
Melanthiaceae	**Bunchflower Family**
Toxicoscordion fremontii (Torr.) Rydb.	Fremont's star lily
Meliaceae	**Mahogany Family**
Melia azedarach L. *	Chinaberry
Myrsinaceae	**Myrsine Family**
Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. *	Scarlet Pimpernel
Nyctaginaceae	**Four O'Clock Family**
Mirabilis laevis Benth. Curran.	Desert wishbone bush
Paeonaciae	**Peony Family**
Paeonia californica Nutt.	California peony
Phrymaceae	**Lopseed Family**
Diplacus longiflorus Curtis	Sticky monkeyflower
Diplacus puniceus Curtis (Nutt.) D. M. Thomps.	Red monkeyflower
Polemoniaceae	**Phlox Family**
Linanthus californicus (Hook. & Arn.) J. M. Porter & L. A. Johnson	Prickly phlox

Navarretia hamata Greene subsp.*hamata*	Hooked pincushion plant
Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat Family**
Chorizanthe staticoides Benth.	Turkish rugging
Eriogonum fasciculatum Benth.	California buckwheat
Rhamnaceae	**Buckthorn Family**
Ceanothus crassifolius Torr.	Hoary leaved ceanothus
Ceanothus megacarpus Nutt.	Big pod ceanothus
Rhamnus ilicifolia Kellogg.	Evergreen buckthorn
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**
Adenostoma fasciculatum Hook & Arn.	Chamise
Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindley) Roemer	Toyon
Prunus ilicifolia (Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn.) D. Dietr. subsp. *ilicifolia*	Hollyleaf Cherry
Rubiaceae	**Coffee Family**
Galium angustifolium Nutt. ex A. Gray subsp. *angustifolia* Graham.	Narrow leaved bedstraw
Solanaceae	**Nightshade Family**
Nicotiana glauca Graham.*	Tree tobacco
Solanum xanti A. Gray	Purple nightshade
MONOCOTYLEDONS	**MONOCOTS**
Agavaceae	**Century Plant Family**
Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. *pomeridianum* (DC.) Kunth	Common Soaproot
Hesperoyucca whipplei (Torr.) Trel	Chaparral Yucca
Poaceae	**Grass Family**
Avena barbata Pott ex Link*	Slender wild oats
Bromus diandrus Roth.*	Cheat grass
Bromus hordaceus L.*	Soft chess
Bromus madritensis L. subsp. *rubens* (L.) Husn.*	Red brome
Elymus condensatus J. Presl.	Giant wild rye
*Hordeum murinum L.**	Foxtail barley
Lamarckia aurea (L.) Moench	Goldentop grass
Leymus condensatus	Giant ryegrass
Melica imperfecta Trin.	Melic grass
Pennisetum setaceum (Forssk.) Chiov.*	Fountaingrass
Phalaris paradoxa L.*	Hoodgrass
Stipa miliacea (L.) Hoover*	Smilograss
Stipa pulchra Hitchc.	Purple needlegrass
Themidaceae	**Brodiaea Family**
Dichelostemma capitatum subsp. *capitatum* (Benth.) Alph. Wood	Wild hyacinth



Land Cover Types: 44.13 Total Acres	Impact
Oak Woodland (0.11 Acres)	-0.08
California Sagebrush Scrub (2.30 Acres)	-0.47
Chamise Chaparral (7.54 Acres)	-0.25
Chamise Chaparral - Rock Complex (4.05 Acres)	0
Fountain Grass Swards (0.03 Acres)	0
Laurel Sumac Scrub (12.11 Acres)	-0.41
Laurel Sumac Scrub - Rock Complex (0.76 Acres)	-0.14
Thick Leaf Yerba Santa Scrub (0.40	-0.03
Upland Mustards and other Ruderal Forbs (4.94 Acres)	-0.57
Eucalyptus Tree of Heaven and Black Locust Groves (0.03 Acres)	0
Disturbed/Unvegetated (2.78 Acres)	-0.74
Rocky Outcrop (5.75 Acres)	-0.27
Stream (0.33 Acres)	-0.04
Newly Disturbed Unvegetated (3.0 Acres)	--

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

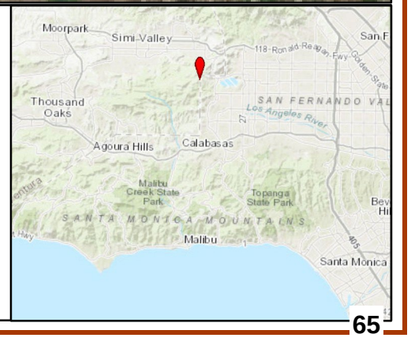
Legend

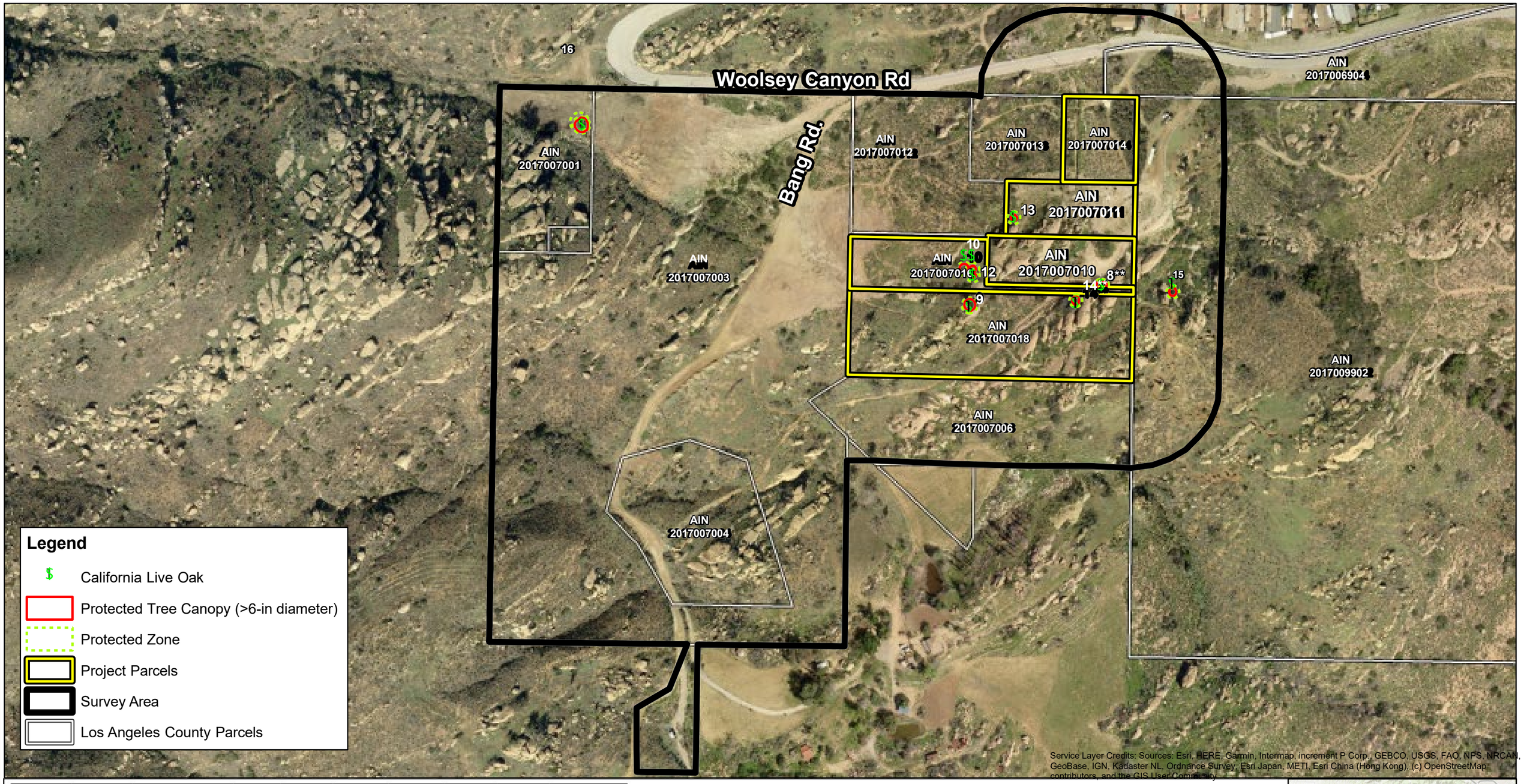
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Oak Woodland Extent
- Protected Zone - California Live Oak
- Protected Zone - Oak Potentially Removed
- Protected Tree Canopy (<6-in diameter)
- Protected Tree Canopy Oak Potentially Removed
- Oak Potentially Removed
- California Live Oak
- Canyon Bat Roosting Site
- Drop Structure (Brick Wall)

0 150 300 600 Feet
0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



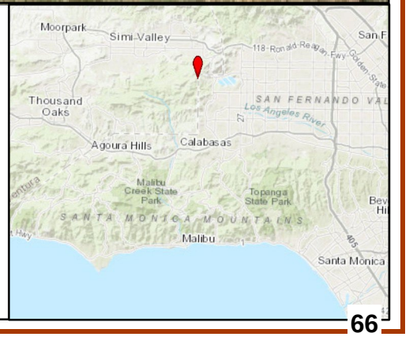


Tree Number	DBH	Species	Height (ft)	Canopy North	Canopy West	Canopy South	Canopy East	Canopy Spread	Trunk Health
8	14,9,10.5	Quercus agrifolia	25	10	10	12	12		Poor
9	17	Quercus agrifolia	28	12	15	12	13		Moderate
10	8,8,8	Quercus agrifolia	20	8	8	8	8		Poor
11	8,5,5,4	Quercus agrifolia	18	7	7	7	7	7	Healthy
12	4,4,4	Quercus agrifolia	15	5	5	5	5	5	Healthy
13	7,7.5,3,4	Quercus agrifolia	15	7	7	7	7	7	Moderate
14	12,9	Quercus agrifolia	15	10	10	8	8		Moderate
15	8,6.5,6,7	Quercus agrifolia	18	10	10	8	8		Moderate
16	>6	Quercus agrifolia	-	12	14	8	17		-

0 75 150 300 Feet
0 25 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



REPTILE		
Phrynosomatidae	*Uta stansburiana elegans*	Western side-blotched lizard
	Sceloporus occidentalis longipes	Great Basin fence lizard
AMPHIBIANS	--	--
BIRDS		
Accipitridae	*Buteo jamaicensis**	Red-tailed hawk*
Odontophoridae	*Callipepla californica*	California quail
Cathartidae	*Cathartes aura**	Turkey vulture*
Columbidae	*Zenaida macroura*	Mourning dove
Apodidae	*Aeronautes saxatalis**	White-throated swift*
Trochilidae	*Calypte anna*	Anna's hummingbird
Tyrannidae	*Sayornis nigricans*	Black phoebe
Picidae	*Dryobates nuttallii*	Nuttall's Woodpecker
Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus vociferans*	Cassin's kingbird
Corvidae	*Aphelocoma californica*	California scrub-jay
	Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow
	Corvus corax	Common raven
Aegithalidae	*Psaltriparus minimus*	Bushtit
Timaliidae	*Chamaea fasciata*	Wrentit
Troglodytidae	*Catherpes mexicanus*	Canyon Wren
	Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren
Mimidae	*Mimus polyglottos*	Northern mockingbird
	Toxostoma redivivum	California Thrasher
Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris***	European starling**
Emberizidae	*Melozone crissalis*	California towhee
	Pipilo maculatus	Spotted towhee
	Melospiza melodia	Song sparrow
	Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned sparrow
	Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed junco
Icteridae	*Icterus bullockii*	Bullock's oriole
Fringillidae	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	House finch
	Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Passeridae	*Passer domesticus***	House sparrow**
Parulidae	*Setophaga coronata*	Yellow-rumped warbler
MAMMALS		
Leporidae	*Sylvilagus audubonii*	Audubon's cottontail
Canidae	*Canis latrans****	Coyote***
Cricetidae	*Neotoma sp.*****	Woodrat****
Geomyidae	*Thomomys bottae*****	Valley pocket gopher****
Vespertilionidae	*Parastrellus hesperus*	Canyon bat (in roost site)

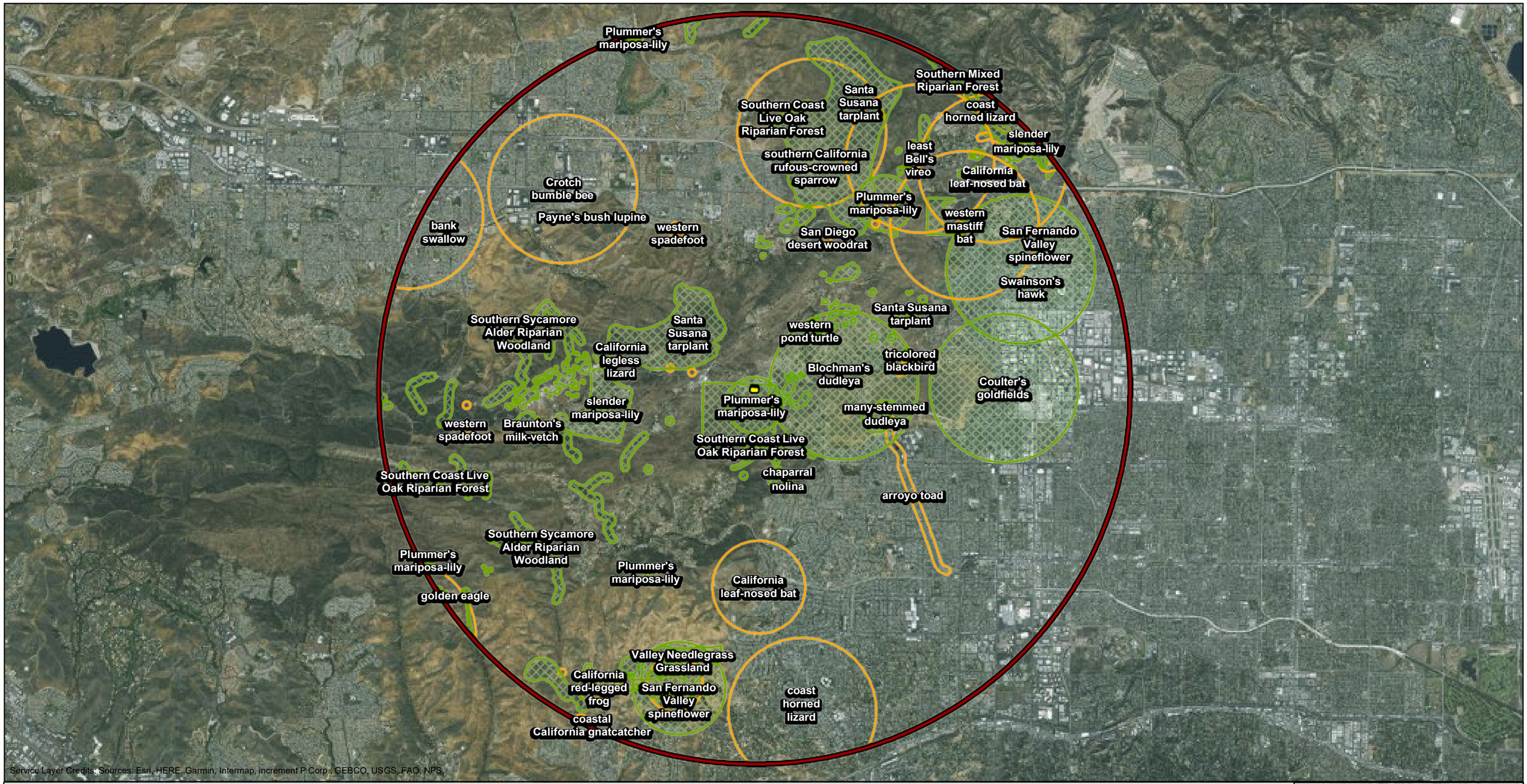
* = Flyovers (species observed flying over property or within the immediate vicinity of it)

** = Non-Native Species

*** = Scat Detections

**** = Mound, hole, burrow, den, roost, stick house, (as appropriate to species)

Bold Type = Special-Status Wildlife Species



Legend

- Project Parcels
- CNDDB Recod Search (5 Miles)

California Natural Diversity Database

- CNDDB Flora
- CNDDB Fauna

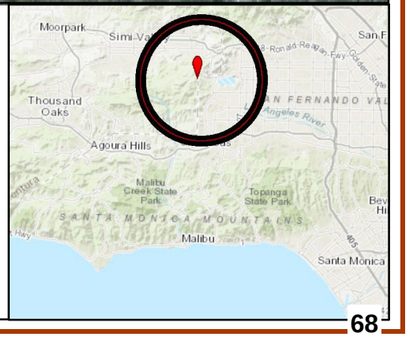
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

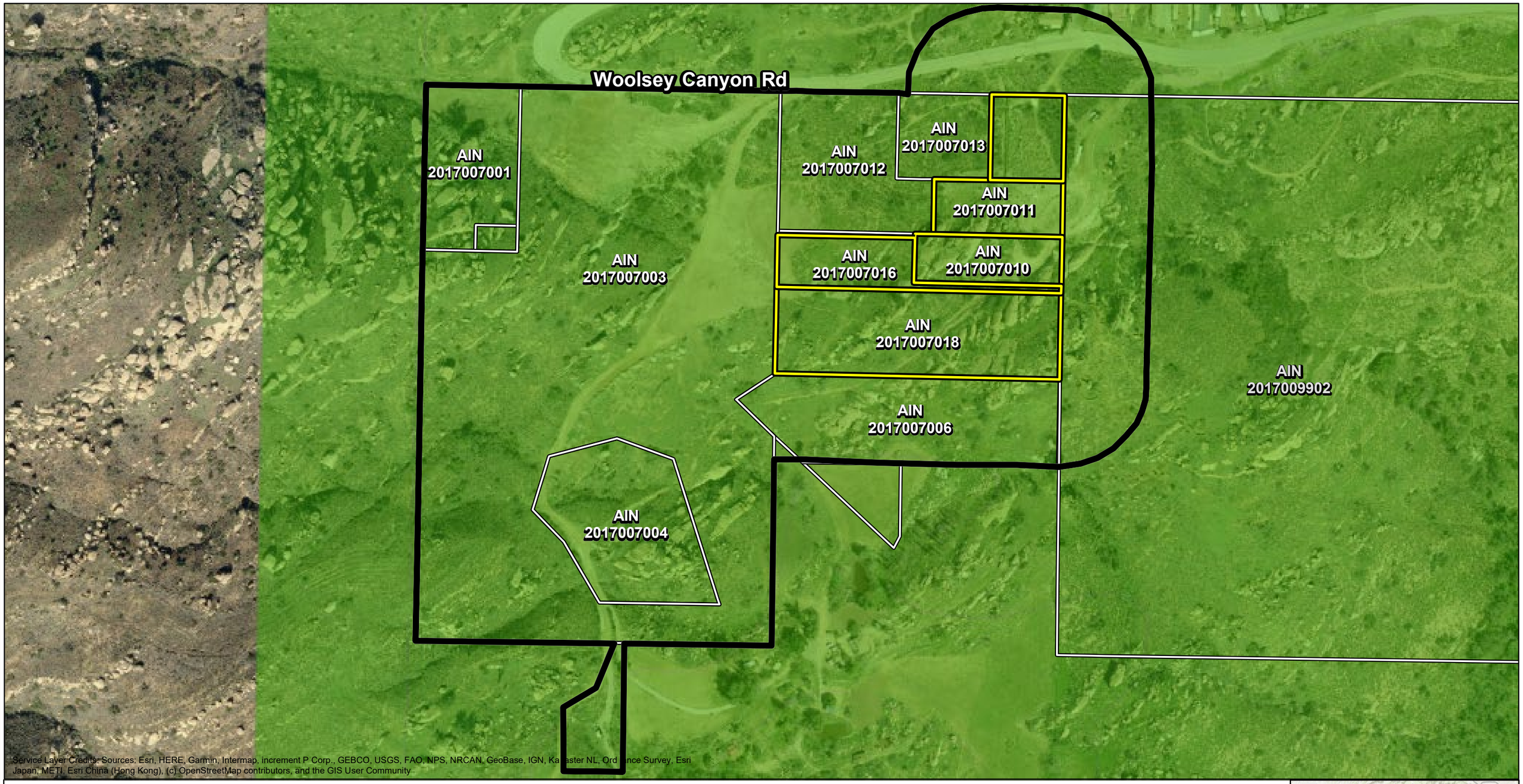
0 0.5

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde
Biological Consultants





Legend

- Project Parcels
- Survey
- Los Angeles County

NRCS Soil Survey

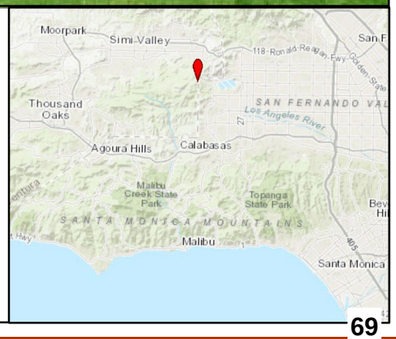
- Rock outcrop-Gaviota complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 20

0 75 150 300 Feet

0 25 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



126 - Rock outcrop-Gaviota complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 20

Map Unit Setting

- *Elevation:* 260 to 820 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation:* 18 to 23 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 65 degrees F
- *Frost-free period:* 275 to 325 days
- *Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

- *Rock outcrop:* 55 percent
- *Gaviota and similar soils:* 35 percent
- *Minor components:* 10 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.*

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

- *H1 - 0 to 60 inches:* unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 30 to 75 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Description of Gaviota

Setting

- *Landform:* Hills
- *Down-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Parent material:* Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *H1 - 0 to 15 inches:* sandy loam
- *H2 - 15 to 25 inches:* unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *pH:* 6.8 – 7
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
- *Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained
- *Runoff class:* Medium
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
- *Available water capacity:* Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Minor Components

Balcom, silty clay loam

- *Percent of map unit:* 4 percent
- *Landform:* Hills
- *Down-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Hydric soil rating:* No

Soper, grsl

- *Percent of map unit:* 3 percent
- *Landform:* Hills
- *Down-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Hydric soil rating:* No

Lopez, shcl

- *Percent of map unit:* 3 percent
- *Landform:* Hills
- *Down-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Concave, convex
- *Hydric soil rating:* No

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Asplenium verspertinum Maxon Western spleenwort	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	180 m - 1000 m Fern February - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Found on rocky sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed by the biologists.
Astragalus brauntonii Parish Braunton's milk-vetch	FE January 1997	--	1B.1 G2/S2	4 m - 640 m Perennial Herb January - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal sage, valley and foothill grasslands, and recent burn or disturbed areas usually in association with sandstone with carbonate layers or down-wash sites (into which the seeds have drifted). Carbonate outcrops are extremely rare within its current range, and as a result, is naturally rare. The site/survey area appears to consist of suitable habitat elements; however, the biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.
Astragalus pycnostachyus Gray var. *lanosissimus* (Rydb.) Munz & McBurn. Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE May 2001	SE April 2000	1B.1 G2T12/S1	1 m - 35 m Perennial Herb June - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Rediscovered near Oxnard in 1997 and known from only one natural occurrence composed of 30-50 reproductive plants. Occurs in coastal dunes and edges of salt or brackish marshes and swamps. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.

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Astragalus tener Gray var. *titi* (Eastw.) Barneby Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE August 1998	SE February 1982	1B.1 G2T1/S1	1 m - 50 m Annual Herb March - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in coastal bluff scrub with sandy soils, coastal dune, and mesic coastal prairie habitats. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Atriplex coulteri (Moq.) D. Dietr. Coulter's saltbush	--	--	1B.2 G2/S2	3 m - 460 m Perennial Herb March-October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with coastal dune, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline or clay soils. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Atriplex parishii Wats. Parish's brittlescale	--	--	1B.1 G1G2/S1	25 m - 1900 m Annual Herb June - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pool habitats on alkaline soils. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Atriplex serenana A. Nels. var. *davidsonii* (Standl.) Munz Davidson's saltscale	--	--	1B.2 G5T1/S1	10 m - 200 m Annual Herb April - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in coastal bluff and coastal scrub on alkaline soils. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.

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Atriplex pacifica A. Nels. South coast saltscale	--	--	1B.2 G4/S2	0 m - 140 m Annual Herb March - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, costal scrub, and playas. The site/survey area consist of marginally suitable habitat elements.
Baccharis malibuensis Beauchamp & Henrickson Malibu baccharis	--	--	1B.1 G1/S1	150 m - 305 m Perennial Shrub (Deciduous) August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland on Conejo Volcanic exposures.[1] The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Baccharis plummerae ssp. plumerae Plummer's baccharis	--	--	4.3 G3T3/S3	5 m - 425 m Perennial Shrub (Deciduous) May, August - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs in rocky substrates in cismontane woodland, broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed by the biologists.

[1] Conejo Volcanics occur in western Simi Valley from Big Mountain south through Mountclef Ridge in Santa Rosa Valley, the Conejo Hills, and the western Santa Monica Mountains to the ocean and west through the Malibu Creek watershed and upper Topanga Creek watershed. Skeletal limestone occurs as interbeds and neptunian dikes within the sequence of submarine andesitic / basaltic flows and hyalobreccias of the Conejo Volcanics. The Calabasas Formation, which overlies it, is made up of alternating layers of clayey to silty sandstone and silty shale with some areas having layers of breccia and lenses of chert in the shale.

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Calandrinia breweri S. Watson Brewer's calandrinia	--	--	4.2 G4/S3S4	10 m - 1200 m Annual Herb March - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species is associated with sandy or loamy soils on disturbed or burned sites in coastal scrub and chaparral. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
California macrophylla (Hook.&Arn.) Aldas, Navarro, Vargas, Saez & Aedo Round-leaved filaree	--	--	1B.1 G2/S2	10 m - 1220 m Annual Herb March - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species is associated with clay soils in cismontane woodland and grassland. Grass cover is generally low. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Calochortus catalinae S. Watson Catalina mariposa lily	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	15 m - 700 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH This species occurs in openings and slopes in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, and cismontane woodland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Calochortus clavatus S. Watson var. *clavatus* Club-haired mariposa lily	--	--	4.3 G4T3/S3	75 m - 1300 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) May - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species occurs on serpentine clay and rocky soils in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, and cismontane woodland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but species was not observed by the biologists.

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Calochortus clavatus S. Watson var. *gracilis* Ownbey Slender mariposa lily	--	--	1B.2 G4T2T3/S2S3	320 m - 1000 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species occurs in shaded canyons and grassy slopes in chaparral and oak woodlands habitats, often associated with serpentine soils. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Calochortus plummerae E. Greene Plummer's mariposa lily	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	100 m - 1700 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) May - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of alluvial or granitic material, in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Can be common after a fire. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed by the biologists.
Calastegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	30 m - 1500 m Perennial Herb (Rhizomatous) April - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs in chaparral, chenopod scrub, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed during the site visits.

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Camissoniopsis lewisii (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wagner & Hoch Lewis' evening primrose	--	--	3 G4/S4	0 m - 300 m Annual Herb March - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs on sandy or clay soil in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, grassland, and cismontane woodland. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Centromadia parryi (Greene) Greene ssp. *australis* (Keck) B.G. Baldwin Southern tarplant	--	--	1B.1 G3T2/S2	0 m - 425 m Annual Herb May - November	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs along margins of salt marsh and swamps, vernal pools, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grasslands. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Cercocarpus betuloides Torrey & A. Gray var. *blanchea* (C. Snyder) Little Island mountain mahogany	--	--	4.3 G5T4/S4	30 m - 600 m Shrub February - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs in chaparral. It is distinguished from the more common mountain mahogany by its larger leaves. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.
Chaenactis glabriuscula DC var. *orcuttiana* (Greene) H.M. Hall Orcutt's pincushion	--	--	1B.1 G5T1/S1	< 100 m Annual Herb January - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs on coastal dunes and in sandy coastal bluff scrub. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are no coastal dune or coastal bluff scrub habitats.

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Chloropyron maritimum (Benth.) A. Heller ssp. *maritimum* Salt marsh bird's-beak	FE September 1978	SE July 1979	1B.2 G4?T1/S1	0 m - 30 m Annual Herb (Hemiparasitic) May - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in coastal dunes, salt marshes, and swamps. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are no coastal dunes, salt marshes, or swamps.
Chorizanthe parryi Wats. var. *fernandina* (Wats.) Jeps. San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC May 2004	SE August 2001	1B.1 G2T1/S3	150 m - 1035 m Annual Herb April - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in open coastal scrub and grassland on sandy soil. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Chorizanthe parryi S. Watson var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower	--	--	1B.1 G3T3/S3	Wide Elevation Range Annual Herb May - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species occurs on dry slopes and flats in sandy soil, typically in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, and oak woodland or in edges between these habitats. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Convolvulus simulans Perry Small-flowered morning glory	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	30 m - 700 m Annual Herb March - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs on seeps and serpentine ridges in coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are no seeps or serpentine substrates.

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Deinandra minthornii (Jeps.) B.G. Baldwin **Santa Susana tarplant**	**--**	**SR November 1978**	**1B.2** **G2/S2**	**280 m - 760 m** **Shrub (Deciduous)** **July - October**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED** **BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - OBSERVED** **This species occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats in association with sandstone outcroppings and rocky areas.** **The biologists observed approximately 81 individuals of the species on sandstone outcrops within the survey area.**
Dichondra occidentalis Western dichondra	--	--	4.2 G3G4/S3S4	50 m - 500 m Perennial Herb (rhizomatous) (Jan) March - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Didymodon norrisii Norris' beard moss	--	--	2.2 G2G3/S2/S3	600 m - 1973 m Bryophyte	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY – NOT EXPEXTED Occurs in seasonally wet sheet drainages within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Delphinium parryi Gray ssp. *blochmaniae* (Greene) Lewis & Epl. Dune larkspur	--	--	1B.2 G4T2/S2	0 m - 200 m Perennial Herb April - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with maritime chaparral and coastal dune habitats. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. It lacks maritime chaparral and coastal dune habitats.

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Dithyrea maritima A. Davids. Beach spectaclepod	--	ST February 1990	1B.1 G2/S1	3 m - 50 m Perennial Herb (Rhizomatous) March - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in coastal dune and coastal scrub habitats with sandy soils. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. It lacks sandy soils.
Dudleya blochmaniae (Eastw.) Moran ssp. *blochmaniae* Blochman's dudleya	--	--	1B.1 G2T2/S2	5 m - 450 m Perennial Herb April - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED It mostly occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and grasslands on open, rocky slopes in shallow clays derived from ultramafic rocks, over serpentine. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Dudleya cymosa (Lemaire) Britton & Rose ssp. *agourensis* K. Nakai Agoura Hills dudleya	FT January 1997	--	1B.2 G5T1/S2	200 m - 500 m Perennial Herb May - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is restricted to a band of late Pleistocene dissected gravels at road level, east of Kanan Rd, which climbs in elevation west to ~405 meters near Reyes Adobe Rd in an area dominated by chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.

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Dudleya cymosa (Lem.) Britt. & Rose ssp. *marcescens* Moran Marcescent dudleya	FT January 1997	SR November 1978	1B.2 G5T2/S2	150 m - 520 m Perennial Herb April - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with chaparral on lower reaches of sheer volcanic rock surfaces and canyon walls adjacent perennial streams dominated by live oak woodland, often with California Bay. In most locations, topographic relief has prevented deep soil formation; therefore, this dudleya may be the only flowering plant occurring in microhabitat otherwise dominated by mosses, lichens, and ferns The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are no sheer volcanic surfaces.
Dudleya cymosa (Lem.) Britt. & Rose ssp. *ovatifolia* (Britt.) Moran Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	FT January 1997	--	1B.2 G5T1/S1	150 m - 1675 m Perennial Herb March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs on shaded slopes and canyon bottoms on volcanic and sedimentary conglomerate rock on exposed north-facing slopes from near Westlake Village to Agoura Hills and deep canyon bottoms along lower Malibu Creek and Topanga Creek. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are no volcanic or sedimentary conglomerates exposures.
Dudleya multicaulis (Rose) Moran Many-stemmed dudleya	--	--	1B.2 G2/S2	15 m - 790 m Perennial Herb April - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.

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Dudleya parva Rose & Davids. Conejo dudleya	FT January 1997	--	1B.2 G2/S2	60 m - 450 m Perennial Herb May - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland habitats, most commonly in cactus-dominated coastal sage scrub in association with rocky, gravelly, clay, and volcanic substrates derived from the Conejo volcanics and has a limited, discontinuous distribution from the western Simi Hills, along the Mountclef Ridge north to the Conejo Grade, a distance of about 10 miles. It has not been found south of Highway 101. The site/survey area is well outside the species known range.
Dudleya verityi K. Nakai Verity's dudleya	FT January 1997	--	1B.1 G1/S1	60 m - 120 m Perennial Herb May - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found on exposures of Conejo Volcanics in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Its known distribution is confined to Conejo Mountain. The site/survey area is well outside the species known range.
Eriogonum crocatum A. Davids. Conejo buckwheat	--	SR September 1979	1B.2 G1/S1	50 m - 580 m Perennial Herb April - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Limited to the Conejo Valley and surrounding area in Ventura County where it is found in openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and grassland habitats on Conejo volcanics. The site/survey area is well outside the species known range and it lacks Conejo volcanics.

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Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2 G4/S3	20 m - 955 m Annual Herb March - May	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with clay soils in open grassy areas with shrubland, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements.
Hordeum intercedens Nevski Vernal barley	--	--	3.2 G3G4/S3S4	5 m - 1000 m Annual Grass March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs in vernal pools, saline streambeds and alkaline flats in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and grassland. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. There are vernal pools, saline streambeds, or alkaline flats.
Horkelia cuneata Lindl. var. *puberula* (Rydb.) Ertter & Reveal Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1 G4T1/S1	70 m - 810 m Perennial Herb February - September	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Found in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats with sandy or gravelly soils. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but was not observed by the biologists.
Isocoma menziesii (H. & A.) G. Nesom var. *decumbens* (Greene) G. Nesom Decumbent goldenbush	--	--	1B.2 G3G5T2T3/S2	10 m - 135 m Shrub April - November	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species is associated with openings in chaparral and coastal scrub with sandy soils and in disturbed areas. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.

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Juglans californica S. Watson Southern California black walnut	--	--	4.2 G3/S3	50 m - 900 m Deciduous Tree March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in slopes, canyons, and alluvial substrates in coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but the biologists did not observe this species.
Lasthenia glabrata Lindl. ssp. *coulteri* (Gray) Ornduff Coulter's goldfields	--	--	1B.1 G4T2/S2	1 m - 1220 m Annual Herb February - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, grasslands, and vernal pools, usually on alkaline soils. The site/survey area lack suitable habitat elements. It lacks coastal salt marshes, swamps, playas, grasslands, and vernal pools.
Lepechinia fragrans (Greene) Epl. Fragrant pitcher sage	--	--	4.2 G3/S3	20 m - 1310 m Shrub March - October	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is associated with chaparral. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements; however, it was not observed during any of the site visits.

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Lilium humboldtii Roezl & Leichtlin ssp. *ocellatum* (Kellogg) Thorne Ocellated Humboldt lily	--	--	4.2 G4T3/S3	30 m - 1800 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is associated with riparian areas in lower montane coniferous forest and coastal chaparral. It typically occurs on lower stream benches but can also occur in rich humus on shaded, dry slopes, beneath a dense coniferous canopy and cismontane oak woodland. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	--	--	1B.1 G1Q/S1	185 m - 855 m Perennial Shrub March – April (May – July)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with sandy soils in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Malacothamnus davidsonii (Rob.) Greene Davidson's bush-mallow	--	--	1B.2 G2/S2	220 m - 420 m Perennial Shrub (Deciduous) June - January	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. The site is well outside the known western limit of its distribution (east of the 405 freeway).

SCIENTIFIC NAME **COMMON NAME**	**STATUS (January 2021)**			**ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD**	**OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)**
	Federal Status	**State Status**	**CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank**		
Mobergia calculiformis (W.A. Weber) H. Mayrhofer & Sheard Light gray lichen	--	--	3 G1/S1	-- Crustose Saxicolous Lichen --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs on acidic basalt rocks in association with coastal scrub habitats. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Monardella hypoleuca A. Gray ssp. *hypoleuca* White-veined monardella	--	--	1B.3 G4T2T3/S2S3	50 m - 1525 m Herb April - December	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species typically occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland in rich soil of shady canyon bottoms of the southern Santa Monica Mountains often growing with *Lonicera subspicata*, *Baccharis plummerae*, and *Artemisia douglasiana*. It also occurs on sandy soils on slopes and bluffs on the southern facing slopes of the Las Posas Hills in Santa Rosa Valley. A population in fact occurs on property owned by Forde Biological Consultants. There are no shady canyon bottoms or sandy slopes or bluffs.
Monardella sinuata Elvin & A.C. Sanders ssp. *sinuata* Southern curly-leaved monardella	--	--	1B.2 G3T2/S2	< 300 m Annual Herb April - September	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species occurs on sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and openings in coastal scrub. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but the species was not observed during any of the site visits.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD	OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)
	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank		
Nama stenocarpum Gray Mud nama	--	--	2B.2 G4G5/S1S2	5 m - 500 m Annual/Perennial Herb January - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in muddy margins of freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes, and rivers. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Navarretia ojaiensis Elvin, J.M. Porter & L.M. Johnson Ojai navarretia	--	--	1B.1 G1/S1	275 m - 620 m Annual Herb May - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE This species is associated with openings in chaparral and coastal scrub, and in valley and foothill grassland habitats. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Nolina cismontana Dice Chaparral nolina	--	--	1B.2 G2/S2	140 m - 1275 m Perennial Shrub (Evergreen) March - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species is found in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats on sandstone and gabbro substrates. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but the species was not observed by the biologists during the site visits.
Orcuttia californica Vasey California Orcutt grass	FE August 1993	SE September 1979	1B.1 G1/S1	15 m - 660 m Annual Herb April - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found in vernal pools. There are vernal pools on site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD	OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)
	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank		
Pentachaeta lyonii Gray Lyon's pentachaeta	FE January 1997	SE January 1990	1B.1 G2/S2	30 m - 630 m Annual Herb March - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs mostly in pocket grassland in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, road/trail edges and sites transitional to shrublands with rocky and clay soils of volcanic origin. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements; soils are not of volcanic origin.
Phacelia hubbyi (J.F. Macbr.) L.M. Garrison Hubby's phacelia	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	0 m - 1000 m Annual Herb April - July	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found on gravelly or rocky slopes in chaparral and grassland. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed by the biologists.
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis* South coast branching phacelia	--	--	4.2 G5?T3Q/S3	6 m - 300 m Perennial herb March - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs in sandy, sometimes rocky soil in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but it was not observed by the biologists during any of the site visits.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD	OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)
	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank		
Piperia michaelii (Greene) Rydb. Michael's rein orchid	--	--	4.2 G3/S3	3 m - 915 m Perennial Herb April - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Many habitat associations including foothill woodland, oak woodland, yellow pine forest, closed-cone pine forest, and coastal sage scrub, generally on dry sites. Few records from the Santa Monica Mountains. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Plagiobryoides vinosula (Cardot) J.R. Spence Wine-colored tufa moss	--	--	4.2 G3G4/S2	30 m - 1735 m Moss --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Usually occurs on granitic rock or granitic soil, sometimes clay, along seeps and streams, meadows, cismontane woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon, juniper, and riparian woodland. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Quercus dumosa Nutt. Nuttall's scrub oak	--	--	1B.1 G3/S3	15 m - 400 m Shrub February - August	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found on sandy soil and clay loam in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub. The biologist did not observe this species during the site visits.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD	OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)
	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank		
Selaginella cinerascens A. A. Eaton Ashy spike moss	--	--	4.1 G3G4/S3	0 m - 640 m Perennial Rhizomatous Herb	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Dry open places of clay soil, clayey-sandy soil, or in shade under shrubs and trees in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements but the species was not observed during any of the site visits.
Senecio aphanactis Greene Chaparral ragwort	--	--	2B.2 G3?/S2	15 m - 800 m Annual Herb January - April	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is found on drying alkaline flats within woodland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Sidalcea neomexicana Gray Salt spring checkerbloom	--	--	2B.2 G4?/S2S3	15 m -1530 m Perennial Herb March - June	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is associated with mesic chaparral, coastal scrub, low montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas on alkaline substrates. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Spermolepis lateriflora G.L. Nesom Western bristly scaleseed	--	--	2A G5/SH	0 m - 5 m Annual Herb March - April	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in Sonoran Desert scrub in rocky or sandy soils. Presumed extirpated in California. CNDDB and CNPS records are historical occurrences.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			ELEVATION RANGE, LIFE FORM, & FLOWERING PERIOD	OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL (See notes at end of table for sources of information)
	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Global Rank/ State Rank		
Suaeda esteroa Ferren & Whitmore Estuary seablite	--	--	1B.2 G3/S2	0 m - 5 m Perennial Herb May - January	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Texosporium sancti-jacobi (Tuck.) Nadv. ex Tibell & Hoffsten Woven-spored lichen	--	--	3 G3/S1	290 m - 660 m Lichen N/A	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE Crustose lichen found on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and moss ferns (*Selaginella* spp.) in arid to semi-arid grasslands, shrublands, or savannas. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements; no parent material.
Thelypteris puberula (Baker) C. Morton var. *sonorensis* A.R. Smith Sonoran maiden fern	--	--	2B.2 G5T3/S2	50 m - 610 m Perennial Herb (Rhizomatous) N/A	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is associated with meadows, seeps, and streams. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Tortula californica Bartr. California screw moss	--	--	1B.2 G2?/S2	10 m - 1460 m Moss N/A	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW This species is associated with sandy soil in chenopod scrub and grassland. The site/survey area consist of marginally suitable habitat elements.

STATUS KEY:

Federal	State	
FE - Federally Endangered	SE - State Endangered	CNPS California Rare Plant Rank
FT - Federally Threatened	ST - State Threatened	
FC - Federal Candidate	SR - State Rare	Rank 1A - Plants Presumed Extinct in California
	SC - State Candidate	Rank 1B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
		Rank 2 - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
		Rank 3 - Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List
		Rank 4 - Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

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

Potential for Occurrence is based on professional experience, what is known about habitat associations and requirements of the species, and known occurrences in the region. Sources of information consisted of the California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

Present = Detected during site visit, known to occur, or recently reported to occur
Expected = Suitable habitat is present and species known to occur in the immediate vicinity
High Potential = Suitable habitat is present and species is known to occur frequently in the region
Moderate Potential = Suitable habitat is limited and species occurs in the region infrequently
Low Potential = Species-specific survey negative or marginal habitat is present or temporary in nature and species known to occur in the immediate vicinity (potential for occurrence cannot be ruled out)
Not Expected = Suitable habitat and substrate absent and/or area of interest is located outside known geographical and elevation ranges.

Global Rank (G Rank) is a reflection of the overall status of an element throughout its global range. Both Global and State ranks represent a letter and number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat, and Trend factors, with weighting being heavier on Rarity than the other two. Taxa that are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies.

GQ = Questionable Taxonomy - Denotes an element that is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.
GX = Presumed Extinct - Species not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery. Ecological community or system eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential.
GH = Possibly Extinct - Known from only historical occurrences but some hope of rediscovery. Evidence exists that species may be extinct or ecosystem eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty.
G1 = Critically Imperiled - At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 = Imperiled - At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 = Vulnerable - At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4 = Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5 = Secure - Common; widespread and abundant.
G? = Inexact Numeric Rank
GU = Unrankable
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not Applicable
C = Captive or Cultivated Only

State Rank (S Rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, but state ranks refer to the imperilment status only within California's state boundaries.

SQ = Questionable Taxonomy - Denotes an element that is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.
SX = Presumed Extirpated
SH = Possibly Extirpated
S1 = Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S2 = Imperiled - Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S3 = Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer) recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S4 = Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare in the state; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5 = Secure- Common, widespread, and abundant in the state.
S? = Inexact Numeric Rank
SU = Unrankable
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not Applicable

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [1]
INVERTEBRATES				
Helminthoglypta traskii traskii Trask shoulderband	--	--	-- G1G2T1/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Occurs from coastal Ventura County south into Mexico. Preferred habitat is coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Helminthoglypta tudiculata convicta Southern shoulderband	--	--	-- G2G3/SNR --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Occurs in annual grassland, coastal scrub, and riparian habitats under rock, leaf litter, decaying yucca, & woody debris. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Haplotrema caelatum Slotted lancetooth	--	--	-- G1/SNR --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Known from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Ventura Counties in palustrine habitat. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

[1] *Habitat Notes are taken from California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. 2005. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships, Sacramento, California.*

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [1]
Tryonia imitator Mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	--	--	-- G2/S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs along the coast from just north of San Francisco to Ensenada, Mexico in brackish salt marshes and estuarine habitats. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	--	--	-- G1/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Occurs in sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, generally in rocky outcrops or talus slope. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	FE August 1993	--	-- G1G2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This species is only found in deep, cool lowland vernal pools that retain water through the warmer weather of late spring and in ditches and road ruts. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Trimerotropis occidentiloides Santa Monica grasshopper	--	--	-- G1G2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Occurs on bare hillsides and along dirt trails in chaparral. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [1]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Aglaothorax longipennis Santa Monica shieldback katydid	--	--	-- G1G2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Occurs in the Santa Monica Mountains in chaparral and stream bottom vegetation. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida Sandy beach tiger beetle	--	--	-- G5T2/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in moist sand in swales, behind dunes, or upper beaches beyond normal high tides. Most common March through June and August through September. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Cicindela senilis frosti Senile tiger beetle	--	--	-- G2G3T1T3/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in coastal salt marsh, tidal mud flats, and interior alkali mud flats. Adults active February - June and August - October. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Cicindela gabbii Western tidal-flat tiger beetle	--	--	-- G2G4/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches from Ventura County into Baja California in dark mud of upper mudflats and salt-pannes. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [1]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Coelus globosus Globose dune beetle	--	--	-- G1G2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Inhabits foredunes, sand hummocks, and backdunes from Bodega Bay, south, and some Channel Islands. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	--	--	-- G1G3/SH --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in conifer forests. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Danaus plexippus Monarch butterfly (Overwintering Population)	--	--	-- G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Critical features of winter sites are conifer and eucalyptus groves. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Panoquina errans Wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	--	--	-- G4G5/S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in salt marshes near beaches and river mouths in stands of *Distichlis spicata*. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [1]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	--	SC (Endangered) June 2019	-- G3G4/S1S2	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Open grassland and scrub habitats. Food plants include Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia, and Salvia. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements including many of the species food plants.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
FISH				
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus Southern steelhead	FE August 1997	--	SSC G5T1Q/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Young hatch and typically remain in fresh water for 1 - 3 years then swim to the ocean, staying 1 - 2 years before returning to their native streams. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Gila orcutti Arroyo chub	--	--	SSC G2/S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita rivers, and Malibu and San Juan creeks and introduced to other rivers and creeks. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Eucyclogobius newberryi Tidewater goby	FE February 1994	--	SSC G3/S2S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in cool brackish water of lagoons; favoring salinities less than 10 ppt. Favorable habitat includes shallow open water with emergent vegetation. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
REPTILES				
Actinemys pallida Southwestern pond turtle	--	--	SSC G3G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water bodies. May be active year-round. Most often seen basking above the water line. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	--	--	SSC G3G4/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED The species occurs throughout the foothills and coastal plains from Los Angeles area to northern Baja California. It frequents areas with open vegetation such as chaparral or coastal sage scrub. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species at the site but the species is very cryptic.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri **San Diegan tiger whiptail**	**--**	**--**	**SSC** **G5T5/S3** **--**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED** **BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - OBSERVED** **Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, mixed conifer, pine-juniper, chaparral, desert scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and annual grassland.** **The biologists observed this species during the site visits.**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Anniella stebbensi Southern California legless lizard	--	--	SSC G3/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks in loose soil and leaf litter. Lives mostly underground. Most active during the morning and evening. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species at the site but it lives mostly underground or under leaf litter and other surface objects.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	--	--	SSC G5T2/S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea Coast patch-nosed snake	--	--	SSC G5T4/S2S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Occurs in semi-arid brush and chapparal in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	--	--	-- G5T2T3/S2? --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Occurs in a variety of habitats. Usually found under cover but occasionally on the surface on cloudy days, at dusk, & at night. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.

Exhibit P - Special-Status Wildlife Species of the Simi Hills & Santa Monica Mountains

SCIENTIFIC NAME **COMMON NAME**	**STATUS (January 2021)** **Federal Status**	**State Status**	**CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)**	**POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY**
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped garter snake	--	--	SSC G4/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Found in streams & pools often in rocky areas in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. The site/survey area consist of marginally suitable habitat elements.
Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. South coast garter snake	--	--	SSC (From Ventura to San Diego) G5T1T2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Associated with permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water. The site/survey area consist of marginally suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
AMPHIBIANS				
Anaxyrus californicus Arroyo toad	FE August 1995	--	SSC G2G3/S2S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in washes, arroyos and riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods along exposed sandy substrates. Tadpoles sift fine sediments for food and are extremely dependant on this specialized habitat. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Rana aurora draytonii California red-legged frog	FT May 1996	--	SSC G2G3/S2S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in a variety of habitat types, including aquatic, riparian, and upland habitats. They prefer slow moving or deep standing ponds, pools, and streams. They are active all year but will in dry years estivate in moist refuges until the late fall rains. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Taricha torosa torosa Coast Range newt	--	--	SSC (Monterey County to South) G4/S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Occurs in wet valley-foothill hardwood, hardwood-conifer, mixed conifer, oak woodlands, coastal scrub, chaparral, and annual grasslands. They summer in moist habitats under woody debris, or in rock crevices and animal burrows. Adults migrate in large numbers from terrestrial locations to ponds, reservoirs, and sluggish pools in streams to breed. The site/survey area consist of suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season/Region) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot	--	--	SSC G3/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in grasslands, chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands preferring open areas with sandy or gravelly soils. Species requires vernal or pools of intermittent streams for breeding. They are typically active October to May. Breeding occurs January - May, 1 - 2 days after heavy rains. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
BIRDS				
Ardea Herodias Great blue heron	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT Fairly common all year throughout most of California, in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Less common along riverine and rocky marine shores, in croplands, pastures, and in mountains above foothills.
Egretta thula Snowy egret	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. Common September to April in coastal lowlands, but rare through summer.
Ardea alba Great egret	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT Common yearlong resident throughout California, except for high mountains and deserts. Feeds and rests in fresh, and saline emergent wetlands, along the margins of estuaries, lakes, and slow-moving streams, on mudflats and salt ponds, and in irrigated croplands and pastures. Nests and roosts in large trees.
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned night-heron	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT Fairly common, yearlong resident in lowlands and foothills throughout most of California. Feeds along the margins of lacustrine, large riverine, and fresh and saline emergent habitats and, rarely, on kelp beds in marine subtidal habitats. Nests and roosts in dense-foliaged trees and dense emergent wetlands.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Cathartes aura **Turkey vulture**	**--**	**--**	**--** **G5/SNR** **LA County SBS (Breeding)**	**POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT – FORAGES OVER SITE** **Common in breeding season throughout most of California. Absent to uncommon in most of state in winter, with greatest concentrations in coastal regions. Not found at highest elevations in Sierra Nevada. Occurs in open stages of most habitats that provide adequate cliffs or large trees for nesting, roosting, and resting.** **The biologists observed this species flying over the site but it lacks potential nests sites.**
Pandion haliaetus Osprey	--	--	WL (Nesting) G5/S4 --	NOT EXPECTED Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Breeds in northern California from Cascade ranges south to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin Co. Regular breeding sites include Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Almanor, other inland lakes and reservoirs, and northwest river systems. An uncommon breeder along southern Colorado River, and uncommon winter visitor along the coast of southern California. Regularly observed at Malibu Lagoon during winter. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	--	--	FP (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Inhabits grassland, pastures and other herbaceous habitat mostly in cismontane California. For breeding, requires dense clumps of trees or tall shrubs, surrounded by grassland and other open habitats. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	--	--	FP/WL (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT – MAY FORAGE OVER SITE Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert habitats with secluded cliffs and overhanging ledges and large trees used for cover. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald eagle	Delisted August 2007 FT (Rev.) August 1995 FE (Rev.) March 1978 FE March 1967	SE (Rev.) October 1980 SE June 1971	FP (Nesting & Wintering) G5/S2 LA County SBS (Wintering)	NOT EXPECTED Permanent resident, and uncommon winter migrant, now restricted to breeding mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos. About half of the wintering population is in the Klamath Basin. More common at lower elevations; not found in the high Sierra Nevada. Fairly common as a local winter migrant at a few favored inland waters in southern California. Largest numbers occur at Big Bear Lake, Cachuma Lake, Lake Mathews, Nacimiento Reservoir, San Antonio Reservoir, and along the Colorado River. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and both fresh and saltwater wetlands. More widespread in winter, foraging in sparse scrub and agricultural areas including fallow fields. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Accipiter striatus Sharp-shinned hawk	--	--	WL (Nesting) G5/S4 --	MAY FORAGE AT SITE DURING MIGRATION & WINTER Winter resident. They breed in coniferous or mixed woodlands and are often found in woodlots, towns, and parks in winter. Species does not nest in Southern California.
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	--	--	WL (Nesting) G5/S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT - MAY FORAGE OVER SITE Dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats near water used most frequently. Nests in deciduous trees in crotches 3-23 m (10-80 ft), but usually 6-15 m (20-50 ft), above the ground. Also nests in conifers on horizontal branches, in the main crotch, often just below the lowest live limbs. Usually nests in second-growth conifer stands, or in deciduous riparian areas, usually near streams.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--	ST April 1983	-- G5/S3	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION Breeds in isolated stands of trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah, forages in grasslands, suitable grain fields, alfalfa fields, and livestock pastures.
Falco columbaris Merlin	--	--	WL (Wintering) G5/S3S4 --	MAY FORAGE OVER SITE DURING MIGRATION & WINTER Uncommon winter migrant from September to May. Seldom found in heavily wooded areas, or open deserts. Frequents coastlines, open grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, lakes, wetlands, edges, and early successional stages. Ranges from annual grasslands to ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Falco peregrinus anatum Peregrine falcon	Delisted August 1999 FE June 1970	Delisted November 2009 SE June 1971	FP (Nesting) G4T4/S3S4 --	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT Breeds mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats. Migrants occur along the coast in spring and fall.
Porzana carolina Sora	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Frequents saline emergent wetlands in the nonbreeding season. Probably breeds regularly in southern California. Historical nesting localities include Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mts. and the Owens Valley, Inyo Co. There are a few summer records from the Salton Sea district and along the coastal lowlands. In winter, northern and high-elevation populations migrate southward. Widespread along the southern California coast in winter, as well as at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River, and visitors occasionally reach the Channel Islands. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	--	ST June 1971	FP G3G4T1/S1 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED It occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, or in brackish marshes supporting bulrushes in association with pickleweed. In freshwater, usually found in bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Rallus longirostris obsoletus California clapper rail	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	-- G5T1/S1 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Locally common yearlong in coastal wetlands and brackish areas around San Francisco, Monterey, and Morro bays. Prefers emergent wetland dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass, and brackish emergent wetland dominated by bulrush. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging, with adjacent higher vegetation for cover during high water.

Exhibit P - Special-Status Wildlife Species of the Simi Hills & Santa Monica Mountains

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Rallus longirostris levipes Light-footed clapper rail	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	FP G5T1T2/S1 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Requires emergent or brackish emergent wetlands and tidal sloughs dominated by pickleweed, cord grass and bulrush.
Rallus longirostris yumanensis Yuma clapper rail	FE March 1967	ST February 1978 SE June 1971	-- G5T3/S1 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED In coastal saline emergent wetlands along southern California from Santa Barbara Co. to San Diego Co. Prefers emergent wetland dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass, and brackish emergent wetland dominated by bulrush. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging, with adjacent higher vegetation for cover during high water.
Rallus limicola Virginia Rail	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED A fairly common resident in California. In summer, breeds in fresh emergent wetlands and wet meadows the length of the state. Feeds in tall, emergent vegetation by probing in mud and wading in shallow water. Nests in cattails, bulrushes, and other emergent vegetation in freshwater marshes. Areas may be quite small, but must have some open water and tall, emergent vegetation to support a nesting pair. Nests on the ground, hidden by vegetation, suspended between stems above water, or perched on grass tussocks.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western snowy plover	FT April 1993	--	SSC (Nesting) G3T3/S2 LA County SBS (Coastal & Inland)	NOT EXPECTED Primarily occurs and nests on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparse dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, saltpans at lagoons and estuaries. Less commonly, on bluff-backed beaches, dredged material disposal sites, salt pond levees, dry salt ponds, and river bars.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Charadrius montanus Mountain plover	--	--	-- (Wintering) G3/S2? LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Population declining and very local; occasionally fairly common. Winter resident from September through March. Found on short grasslands and plowed fields of the Central Valley from Sutter and Yuba cos. southward. Also found in foothill valleys west of San Joaquin Valley, Imperial Valley, plowed fields of Los Angeles and western San Bernardino counties, and the central Colorado river valley.
Haematopus bachmani Black oystercatcher	--	--	-- (Nesting) G5/S4 --	NOT EXPECTED A permanent resident on rocky shores of marine habitats along almost the entire California coast, and on adjacent islands. Uncommon to locally fairly common in northern and central California and on Channel Islands. Rare on mainland coast south of Pt. Conception (Santa Barbara Co.). Breeds on undisturbed, rocky, open ocean shores. Nesting ledges must be available beyond the reach of ocean waves, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators.
Numenius americanus Long-billed curlew	--	--	WL (Nesting Colony) G5/S2 LA County SBS (Wintering)	NOT EXPECTED An uncommon to fairly common breeder from April to September in wet meadow habitat in northeastern California in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen cos. Breeds on grazed, mixed-grass and shortgrass prairies. Uncommon to locally very common as a winter visitor from early July to early April along most of the California coast. Preferred winter habitats include large coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Larus californicus California gull	--	--	WL (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	NOT EXPECTED It is abundant in coastal and interior lowlands in nonbreeding season. In April, begins to depart for breeding grounds. Nests on islands in alkali or freshwater lakes and salt ponds in the northeastern plateau region and at Mono Lake. In late summer, migrates westward across the Sierra Nevada from interior nesting grounds to winter in California and the Pacific Northwest. Preferred habitats along the coast are sandy beaches, mudflats, rocky intertidal, and pelagic areas of marine and estuarine habitats, as well as fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Inland, it frequents lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats, landfill dumps, and open lawns in cities.
Sterna forsteri Forster's tern	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 --	NOT EXPECTED Common to abundant along the coast of California in marine subtidal and estuarine waters from May to September. Also common to uncommon inland at open lacustrine and riverine habitats. Uncommon along the coast north of Sonoma Co. Nests on salt-pond levees and low islands in emergent wetlands and bays, on open to fairly open levees. Also uses matted reed beds, sometimes floating. There is a southward migratory movement in fall, with most of the northern California population wintering from southern California south to South America.
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian tern	--	--	-- (Nesting Colony) G5/S4 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Common along the California coast and at scattered locations inland, from April through early August. Adults often fly substantial distances to forage in lacustrine, riverine, and fresh and saline emergent wetland habitats. Nests in dense colonies on sandy estuarine shores, on levees in salt ponds, and on islands in alkali and freshwater lakes. A few individuals nest along the coast and within the county at Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach. Winters from southern California, where it is locally fairly common, south to Central and South America.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Thalasseus maximus Royal tern			-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Fairly common, but localized winter visitor to offshore waters and coast of southern California, north to San Luis Obispo County but extremely rare north of this region and the North American interior. Feeds over pelagic waters; less commonly inshore. Roosts on tidal flats and beaches. A few individuals nest along the coast and within the county at Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach.
Thalasseus elegans Elegant tern			WL (Nesting Colony) G2/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Breeding individuals arrive in coastal southen California in early March and are augmented with post-breeders from Mexico in June. Becomes common by July. Most depart by October. Preferred habitats are inshore coastal waters, bays, estuaries, and harbors; rarely occurs far offshore, and never inland. Thousands of individuals nest within the county at Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach but their colonies are threatened.
Rynchops niger Black skimmer			SSC (Nesting Colony) G5/S2 LA County (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED A fairly common summer resident at the Salton Sea. Usually arrives by late April and departs by October, breeding in most recent years. Increasingly frequent visitor to coastal estuaries and river mouths of southern California, and accidental at a few other interior locations.
Sterna antillarum browni California least tern	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	FP (Nesting Colony) G4T2T3Q/S2S3 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED A summer resident, it arrives at breeding grounds along marine and estuarine shores late April in southern California. Feeds in shallow estuaries or lagoons where small fish are abundant.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT November 2014	SE March 1988 ST June 1971	-- (Nesting) G5T3Q/S1 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Nearly extirpated in southern California, now a rare summer resident of extensive valley, foothill and desert riparian habitats along river bottoms. Requires densely foliaged deciduous trees and shrubs, especially willows, for nesting and mature cottonwoods for foraging.
Geococcyx californianus Greater roadrunner	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED A yearlong resident in arid, brushy habitats below about 900 m (3000 ft) in coast ranges, foothills and valleys. Fairly common in all desert habitats. Uncommon in a variety of other habitats. Most numerous in open areas with scattered bushes or thickets, or in chaparral edging on sparsely vegetated grassland. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Asio otis Long-eared owl	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S3? LA County SBS (Wintering & Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs in the state year-round, although seasonal status varies regionally; breeds from February through July. Uncommon yearlong resident throughout the state except the Central Valley and Southern California deserts where it is an uncommon winter visitor. Riparian habitat required; also uses live oak thickets and other dense stands of trees. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Asio flammeus Short-eared owl	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS	MAY FORAGE OVER SITE DURING MIGRATION & WINTER A rare winter resident found in open areas with few trees, such as annual and non-native grasslands, irrigated pasture, and both estuarine and freshwater emergent wetlands. Does not nest in Southern California.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Athene cunicularia hypugea Western burrowing owl	--	--	SSC (Burrow Sites & Winter Sites) G4/S3 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Year-round resident throughout much of the state in open dry grassland and desert habitats, and in forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Breeding season is March to August but can begin February and extend into December. Usually nests in mammal burrows that they modify. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Chordeiles acutipennis Lesser nighthawk	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Coastal Slope)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs primarily in desert habitats. Also forages over grasslands, desert riparian, and other habitats with high densities of flying insects. Nests on the ground typically on alluvian fans characterized by sparse vegetation. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.
Chaetura vauxi Vaux's swift	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S2S3 --	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION A summer resident of northern California. Breeds fairly commonly in the Coast Ranges from Sonoma Co. north, and very locally south to Santa Cruz Co.; in the Sierra Nevada; and possibly in the Cascade Range. Prefers redwood and Douglas fir habitats with nest-sites in large hollow trees and snags, especially tall, burned-out stubs. Fairly common migrant throughout most of the state in April and May, and August and September. A few winter irregularly in southern coastal lowlands.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Cypseloides niger Black swift	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G4/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION Breeds very locally in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range, the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mts., and in coastal bluffs and mountains from San Mateo Co. south probably to San Luis Obispo Co.
Calypte costae Costa's hummingbird	--	--	-- (Nesting) G5/S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED Common in summer and uncommon in winter. Most common and widespread in southern California, but also breeds locally along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley and the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada north through Inyo Co. In winter, largely restricted to the southern coast, but also winters on southern deserts. Primary habitats are desert wash, edges of desert riparian and valley foothill riparian, coastal scrub, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, lower-elevation chaparral, and palm oasis. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Selasphorus rufus Rufous hummingbird	--	--	-- (Nesting) G5/S1S2 --	EXPECTED DURING MIGRATION & WINTER A rare, but regular, winter resident in southern California. Found in a wide variety of habitats that provide nectar-producing flowers; uses valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, riparian, and chaparral habitats during migration; montane riparian, aspen, and high mountain meadows to tree line and above.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Selasphorus sasin **Allen's hummingbird**	**--**	**--**	**--** **(Nesting)** **G5/S4** **--**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED** **BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - OBSERVED** **Occurs in a variety of woodland and scrub habitats as a migrant. Although mostly coastal in migration, fairly common in southern mountains in summer and fall migration. Breeders are most common in coastal scrub, valley foothill hardwood, and valley foothill riparian habitats, but also are common in closed-cone pine-cypress, urban, and redwood habitats** **The biologists observed this species at the site.**
Megaceryle alcyon Belted kingfisher	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Seldom encountered along our local rivers during the breeding season. Because they require earthen riverbanks in which to excavate nest burrows and appear to prefer nest sites that are within close proximity to foraging sites, the loss of unpaved riverbank greatly constrains this species' ability to breed in the region.
Picoides nuttallii **Nuttall's woodpecker**	**--**	**--**	**--** **(Nesting)** **G4G5/S4S5** **--**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE** **BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY – OBSERVED** **Forages mostly in oak and riparian deciduous habitats. Pecks, probes, drills for sap, and gleans from trunks, branches, twigs and foliage.** **The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Picoides villosus Hairy woodpecker	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Lowland)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Resident in coniferous and mixed oak-conifer forest of the San Gabriel Mountains in deep, shady canyons. True lowland populations have been virtually eliminated. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Contopus cooperi Olive-sided flycatcher	--	--	-- (Nesting) G4/S4 LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Uncommon to common, summer resident in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats throughout California exclusive of the deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland valleys and basins. Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine. Requires large, tall trees, usually conifers, for nesting and roosting sites. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Empidonax wrightii Gray flycatcher	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Overall uncommon in the region throughout the year, Wintering birds are often found in urban parks and flood-control basins. During the breeding season, confined to a few sites in arid conifer woodlands dominated by pinyons on the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains.

SCIENTIFIC NAME **COMMON NAME**	**STATUS (January 2021)** **Federal Status**	**State Status**	**CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)**	**POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY**
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher[2]	FE March 1995	SE January 1991	SSC (Nesting) G5T1T2/S1 LA County SBS (Montane & Lowland Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Summer resident. Breeds in dense riparian vegetation near surface water or saturated soil. Riparian patches used vary in size and shape, and may be a relatively dense, linear contiguous stand or an irregularly shaped mosaic with open areas. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G4/S4 LA County SBS (Desert Slope & Coastal Slope Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Found in arid grassland, open savannah, agricultural areas, and both coastal and desert scrub, often near areas of barren soil, including overgrazed land. Requires scattered thorny shrubs for nest placement and for hanging prey. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Vireo vicinior Gray Vireo	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G4/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED In California it breeds in the Grapevine Mountains of Inyo Co., and in the mountain ranges of the eastern Mojave Desert, the drier northern and eastern slopes of the Transverse Ranges, the San Jacinto Mountains, and on the southern slopes of the Laguna Mountains. Breeding birds arrive in California from late March to early May. Most depart the United States in winter but occur in small numbers in southern Arizona and western Texas.

[2] *Andrew McGinn Forde holds a USFWS permit and CDFW MOU authorizing surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher and is very familiar with its habitat requirements and life history.*

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo[3]	FE May 1986	SE October 1980	SSC (Nesting) G5T2/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Frequents riparian habitats and require dense thickets of willow and other low shrubs for nesting. The dense riparian thickets they occupy are usually impenetrable, with ground cover in the shrub layer being nearly 100%. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	--	--	WL G5T3Q/S3 LA County SBS (Coastal Slope)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Frequents grasslands and other open habitats with low, sparse vegetation. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Progne subis arboricola Purple martin	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED An uncommon to rare, local summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats throughout the state; a rare migrant in spring and fall, absent in winter. Uses valley foothill and montane hardwood, valley foothill and montane hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Also occurs in coniferous habitats, including closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and redwood. The property consists of elements suitable for the occurrence of this species; however, in southern California it is now only a rare and local breeder on the coast and in interior mountain ranges.

[3] *Andrew McGinn Forde holds a USFWS permit and CDFW MOU authorizing surveys for least Bell's vireo and is very familiar with its habitat requirements and life history.*

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Riparia riparia Bank swallow	--	SE June 1989	-- (Nesting) G5/S2S3 LA County SBS (Breeding)	MAY FORAGE OVER SITE DURING MIGRATION Restricted to riparian habitats during summer and open habitats during migration. Requires vertical banks, bluffs, or cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils for nesting. It nests along a small section of the Sacramento and Feather rivers and other isolated areas. Species not known to nest in the region.
Baeolophus inornatus Oak titmouse	--	--	-- (Nesting) G4/S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE A common resident in a variety of habitats, but primarily associated with oaks. Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, montane hardwood, blue, valley, and coastal oak woodlands, and montane and valley foothill riparian habitats in cismontane California, from the Mexican border to Humboldt County. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis Coastal cactus wren	--	--	SSC (San Diego & Orange counties) G5T3Q/S3 LA County SBS (Coastal Slope)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Coastal race found in arid parts of westward-draining slopes of southern California; numbers reduced in recent decades. Frequents desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree, and desert wash habitats. Nest usually built in cholla or other large, branching cactus, in yucca, or in stiff-twigged, thorny shrub or small tree. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Cistothorus palustris clarkae Marsh wren	--	--	SSC G5T2T3/S2S3 LA County SBS (Interior Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED A yearlong resident along northern and central coast, in the Central Valley, and in scattered locations in transmontane California. Migrants and winter residents may occur in any low vegetation growing in water or on damp ground. Breeding is restricted to cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and other vegetation in emergent wetland habitat. In southern California, breeds mainly in Imperial and Colorado River valleys, locally along the coast, and in a few desert wetlands. In the county it breeds primarily in the Antelope Valley at Piute Ponds, at Lake Palmdale, and Elizabeth Lake.
Polioptila californica California gnatcatcher[4]	FT March 1993	--	SSC G3T2/S2 LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Obligate resident of arid coastal scrub. California buckwheat, coastal sage, and patches of prickly pear cactus are favored. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements. Andrew McGinn Forde and Marcus England hold a USFWS permit authorizing surveys for this species. They are familiar with its distribution, habitat requirements, its life history, and its calls. They did not detect the species during any of the site visits.
Sialia currucoides Mountain bluebird	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Wintering)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Always occurring almost exclusively as a wintering bird in the county, small flocks once wintered on the coastal plain, though in varying numbers year to year. Currently, the species is extremely rare on the coastal slope, and birds are confined to remote expanses of grassland and irrigated pastureland on the floor in the Antelope Valley, approaching the northern slope of the Transverse Range (Sierra Pelona) near Gorman.

[4] *Andrew McGinn Forde holds a USFWS permit and CDFW MOU authorizing surveys for California gnatcatcher and is very familiar with its habitat requirements and life history.*

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Catharus ustulatus Swainson's thrush	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED West coast populations primarily occupy riparian woodlands.
Setophaga petechia Yellow warbler	--	--	SSC G5/S3S4 LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs as a migrant and summer resident from late March through early October; breeds from April to late July in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands up to 2500 m in Sierra Nevada. Also breeds in montane chaparral, and in open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Cardellina pusilla Wilson's warbler	--	--	-- G5/SNRB LA County SBS (Montane & Lowland Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED The montane-breeding population occupies riparian areas dominated by low willows and other shrubs, often within steep ravines on north-facing slopes. There are few historical records from our local mountains (egg sets are mostly from the basin). The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted chat	--	--	SSC G5/S3 LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs as a migrant and in summer primarily from late March to late September in coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Frequents dense, brushy thickets and tangles near water, and thick understory in riparian woodland. In migration, may be found in lower elevations of mountains in riparian habitat. Breeds late April through early August. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens **Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow**	**--**	**--**	**WL** **G5T3/S2S3** **--**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED** **BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - OBSERVED** **Mixed chaparral and coastal scrub. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches and grassy slopes without shrubs, if rock outcrops are present.** **The biologists observed this species during the site visits.**
Spizella passerina Chipping sparrow	--	--	-- (Nesting) G5/S4S5 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW A summer visitor throughout most of California, excluding Central Valley, southern deserts, and alpine areas. Winters less commonly in Central Valley and southern California lowlands. Prefers open wooded habitats with a sparse or low herbaceous layer and few shrubs, if any. Prefers trees for nesting, often forages in nearby herbaceous and open shrub habitats, including dry margins of wet meadows. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	--	--	WL G5T2T4/S2? --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Occurs on coastal slopes and part of the western slope of the sierra Nevada south into Baja California in chaparral dominated by chamise and coastal scrub dominated by sage. Breeds in fairly dense chaparral and desert scrub. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Pooecetes gramineus affinis Vesper sparrow			SSC (Wintering) G5T3?/S3? LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Winters in open grasslands and sparse shrublands in the valley and desert regions of Los Angeles County.
Chondestes grammacus Lark sparrow	--	--	-- (Nesting) G5/S4S5 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - HIGH Resident in lowlands and foothills throughout much of California. Frequents sparse valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, open mixed chaparral and similar brushy habitats, and grasslands with scattered trees or shrubs. Nests on the ground. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	--	SE January 1974	-- G5T3/S3 LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs year-round in salt marsh usually in the upper littoral zone. It nests in dense pickleweed. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

Exhibit P - Special-Status Wildlife Species of the Simi Hills & Santa Monica Mountains

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Occurs nearly year-round in extensive, dense grasslands, especially those with a variety of grasses and tall forbs and scattered low shrubs for singing perches. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Melospiza lincolnii Lincoln's sparrow	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Nests only in damp mountain meadows that support tall grasses, sedge, and corn lilies interspersed with low-growing shrubs such as willow. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Piranga rubra cooperi Summer tanager	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S1 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED An uncommon summer resident in desert riparian habitat along the lower Colorado River; very locally elsewhere in southern California deserts. Found in other localities in migration. Breeds in mature, desert riparian habitat dominated by cottonwoods and willows. Arrives on summer breeding grounds in April and usually departs by September. Transients occur elsewhere in interior mostly in May and June and September into November. Occurs along coast rarely but regularly from September to March and May to June.
Sturnella neglecta Western meadowlark	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Once abundant in Los Angeles County's lowlands but now can only commonly be found in agricultural land and other open habitats in the Antelope Valley. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

Exhibit P - Special-Status Wildlife Species of the Simi Hills & Santa Monica Mountains

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	--	ST March 2019	SSC (Nesting Colony) G2G3/S1S2 LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Feeds in grassland and cropland habitats and breeds near fresh water in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs March through November. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Yellow-headed blackbird	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S3 LA County SBS	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED Breeds commonly, but locally, east of Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada, in Imperial and Colorado River valleys, in the Central Valley, and at selected locations in the coast ranges west of the Central Valley. Occurs as a migrant and local breeder in deserts and along the Orange county coast. Nests in fresh emergent wetland with dense vegetation and deep water, often along borders of lakes or ponds. Forages in emergent wetland and moist, open areas, especially cropland and muddy shores of lacustrine habitat. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Icterus parisorum Scott's oriole	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Throughout the southwest, favors arid slopes and highlands supporting larger plants such as Joshua trees, mesquite-acacia associations, pinyon-juniper woodland, and dry oak woodland. It will breed in oases with larger trees but is absent from areas of low desert scrub. The large territories typical of this species further constrain the breeding locales available. County breeders are concentrated in a few tracts of extensive Joshua tree woodland in the eastern Antelope Valley and patches of pinyon-juniper woodland on the north flank of the San Gabriel Mountains.

SCIENTIFIC NAME **COMMON NAME**	**STATUS (January 2021)** **Federal Status**	**State Status**	**CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)**	**POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY**
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch	--	--	-- (Nesting) G3G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Occurs April through September in valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, desert riparian, palm oasis, pinyon-juniper, and lower montane habitats. Breeds in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water but rarely along immediate coast. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
MAMMALS[6]				
Sorex ornatus salicornicus Southern California saltmarsh shrew	--	--	SSC G5T1?/S1 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED The Southern California salt marsh shrew is confined to coastal salt marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	--	--	SSC G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT – MODERTAE Preferred habitats are caves, mines, and rock shelters, mostly in Sonoran Desert scrub. It does not hibernate. Winter roosts are geothermically heated. Mating takes place in the fall. Pups born June. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.

[5] *Habitat Notes are taken from California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. 2005. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships, Sacramento, California.*
[6] *Andrew McGinn Forde holds a CDFW MOU that authourizes capture of bats using a variety of techniques including hand-held nets, mist nets, and harp traps; he is very familiar with the life history and habitat requirements of bats..*

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	--	SSC G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT - EXPECTED Throughout California except high Sierra Nevada. Habitat includes grassland, shrubland, woodland, and conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in caves, crevices, mines, under bridges, bird and bat boxes, and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Non-migratory. Birth occurs late June, nursing continues into August. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements and the species is known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory.
Euderma maculatum Spotted bat	--	--	SSC G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED Occupied habitats include arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed conifer forests. Prefers sites with adequate roosting habitat, such as cliffs. Feeds over water and along washes. Pups are born late May to early June. Nursing continues into August. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements. There are no potential roost sites.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	--	– G5/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - HGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT - HIGH In southern California from Ventura and San Bernardino Cos. south to Mexico and on some of the Channel Islands. Summer habitats include coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and valley foothill and montane riparian habitats. Roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements and the species is known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory.
Lasiurus blossevillii Western red bat	--	--	SSC G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED Occurs from Shasta Co. south to Mexico, west of Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest and deserts. Feeds over scrublands, grasslands, open woodlands, and croplands. Roosts in foliage of forest and woodland trees. Pups born June. Nursing into August. Migrates to south of range to hibernate. The species occurs at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory during migration but the site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Myotis ciliolabrum Western small-footed myotis	--	--	-- G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - HIGH BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT – HIGH Occurs from Contra Costa County south to the Mexico and west and east of the Sierra Nevada and in Great Basin and desert habitats from Modoc to San Bernardino counties in a wide variety of habitats, primarily wooded and brushy uplands near water. Roosts in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, and occasionally under bridges and bark. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements and the species is known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory.
Myotis evotis Long-eared myotis	--	--	-- G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT – LOW Widespread but generally uncommon. Occurs along the coast and in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Great Basin from the Oregon border south through the Tehachapi Mts. to the Coast Ranges. Coniferous woodlands and forests preferred but also brush habitats. Roosts in caves, buildings, snags, crevices, and under bark. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements but the species is not known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory, so unlikely.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Myotis thysanodes Fringed myotis	--	--	– G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT – LOW In California, occurs in all but the Central Valley and Colorado and Mojave deserts. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats. Optimal habitats are pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements but the species is not known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory, so unlikely.
Myotis volans Long-legged myotis	--	--	– G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - LOW BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT – LOW It is absent only from the Central Valley, the Colorado and Mojave deserts (except in mountain ranges), and from eastern Lassen and Modoc cos. Forages in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub, and early successional stages of woodlands and forests. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under bark, in snags, mines, and caves. Maternity sites under bark or in hollow trees, but occasionally crevices or buildings. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements but the species is not known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory, so unlikely.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	--	SC December 2013	SSC G3G4/S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED Found throughout California except subalpine and alpine habitats. Roosts in caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, and other human-made structures. Prefers mesic habitats where it gleans vegetation or captures moths and beetles in flight. Pups are born in May or June, nursing continues into August. The species is known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory but the site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Eumops perotis californicus Greater bonneted bat	--	--	SSC G5T4/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY PRESENT - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES PRESENT - MODERATE Prefers open arid areas. Crevices, high buildings, trees, and tunnels required for roosting and maternal sites. Pups are born late June through September, nursing continues into early November. Does not migrate or hibernate. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements and the species is known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Nyctinomops femorosaccus Pocketed free-tailed bat	--	--	SSC G4/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES LIKELY ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT – NOT EXPECTED Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops. Habitats used include pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites. Maternity sites include rock crevices, caverns, or buildings. Pup usually born early July. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements and the species is not known to occur at the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory.
Bassariscus astutus Ringtail	--	--	FP G5/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - POTENTIAL DEN SITES PRESENT? - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - POTENTIAL DEN SITES LIKELY ABSENT – LOW Ideal habitat consists a mix of forest and shrub land associated with rocky or riparian habitats. Its principal habitat requirements seem to be den sites among boulders or in hollows of trees with sufficient food in the form of rodents and other small animals. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements but appears to lack potential den sites.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021) Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
Taxidea taxus American badger	--	--	SSC G5/S3 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - DEN SITES ABSENT - LOW Prefers dry open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements but the biologists did not observe the species, dens, or any other evidence of them.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	--	--	SSC G5T1T2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - MODERATE Occurs in lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	**--**	**--**	**SSC G5T3T$/S3S4 --**	**BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - PRESUMED PRESENT Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats with rocky outcrops and substrates. Houses are constructed with twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and rocks, and are used for nesting, food caching, and predator escape. The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements and the biologists observed woodrat houses in the rock outcrops, presume present.**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (January 2021)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY [5]
	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW (Season) Global Rank/State Rank LA County (Season/Region)	
Microtus californicus stephensi South coast marsh vole	--	--	SSC G5T1T2/S1S2 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - NOT EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - NOT EXPECTED This subspecies occurs from Santa Barbara County south to Orange County in coastal salt marshes dominated by pickleweed. The site/survey area lacks suitable habitat elements.
Lepus californicus bennetti San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	--	--	SSC G5T3T$/S3S4 --	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - MODERATE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - LOW Abundant at lower elevations in herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open, early stages of forest and chaparral habitats. The site/survey area consists of marginally suitable habitat elements.
Puma concolor Mountain lion	--	SC (Endangered) February 2020	--	BASED ON DESKTOP REVIEW - EXPECTED BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY - EXPECTED The site/survey area consists of suitable habitat elements.

Status Key:

Federal	State	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
FE - Federally Endangered	SE - State Endangered	FP - Fully Protected
FT - Federally Threatened	ST - State Threatened	SSC - Species of Special Concern
FC - Federal Candidate	SC - State Candidate	WL - Watch List

Potential for Occurrence: Based on professional experience, knowledge of habitat associations, and known occurrences in the region.

Present = Detected during site visit, known to occur, or recently reported to occur
Expected = Suitable habitat is present and species known to occur in the immediate vicinity
High Potential = Suitable habitat is present and species is known to occurs frequently in the region
Moderate Potential = Suitable habitat is limited and species occurs in the region infrequently
Low Potential = Species-specific survey negative or marginal habitat is present or temporary in nature and species known to occur in the immediate vicinity (potential for occurrence cannot be ruled out)
Not Expected = Suitable habitat is absent or species is not expected to occur during the "season of concern"

The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in the Federal Register, 50 CFR 17.11. The official state Endangered and Threatened animals list is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 670.5. A state candidate species is one that the Fish and Game commission had formally noticed as being under review by the Department for addition to the State list. A federal candidate species is one for which a proposed regulation has been published in the Federal Register.

Fully Protected: This classification was the State's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts; white-tailed kite, golden eagle, trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ring-tailed cat are the exceptions. The white-tailed kite and the golden eagle are tracked in the CNDDB; the trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ringtail cat are not. The Fish and Game Code sections dealing with Fully Protected species state that these species "may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected" species, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language arguably makes the "Fully Protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003 the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the Department to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species. More information on Fully Protected species and the take provisions can be found in the Fish and Game Code, (birds at §3511, mammals at §4700, reptiles and amphibians at §5050, and fish at §5515). Additional information on Fully Protected fish can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Chapter 2, Article 4, §5.93. The category of Protected Amphibians and Reptiles in Title 14 has been repealed.

California Species of Special Concern: It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as "Species of Special Concern" because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as "Species of Special Concern" is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long term viability. Not all "Species of Special Concern" have declined equally; some species may be just starting to decline, while others may have already reached the point where they meet the criteria for listing as a "Threatened" or "Endangered" species under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Acts.

Global Rank (G Rank) is a reflection of the overall status of an element throughout its global range. Both Global and State ranks represent a letter and number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat, and Trend factors, with weighting being heavier on Rarity than the other two. Taxa that are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies.

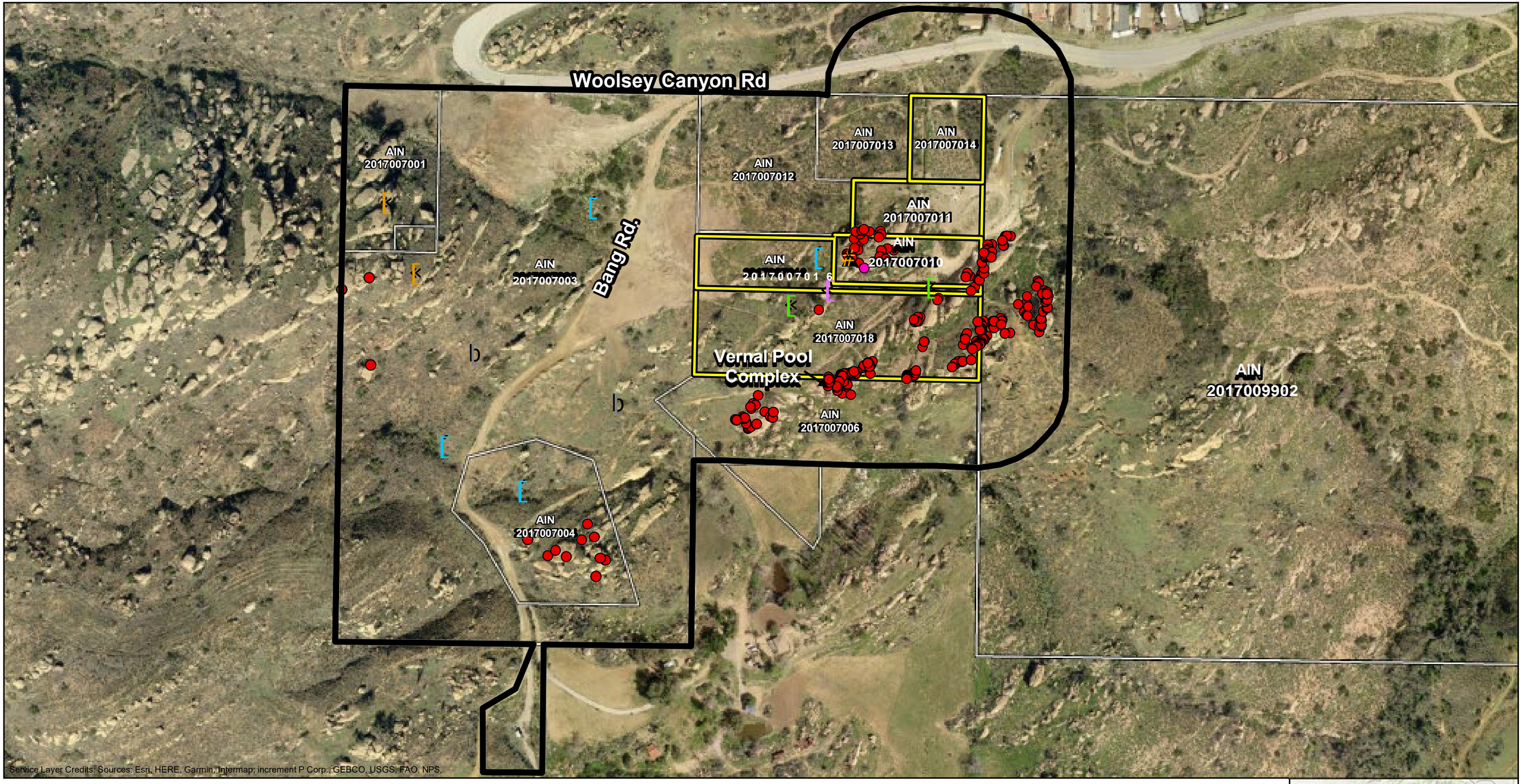
GQ = Questionable Taxonomy - Denotes an element that is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.
GX = Presumed Extinct - Species not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery. Ecological community or system eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential.
GH = Possibly Extinct - Known from only historical occurrences but some hope of rediscovery. Evidence exists that species may be extinct or ecosystem eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty.
G1 = Critically Imperiled - At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 = Imperiled - At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 = Vulnerable - At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4 = Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5 = Secure - Common; widespread and abundant.

G? = Inexact Numeric Rank
GU = Unrankable
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not Applicable
C = Captive or Cultivated Only

State Rank (S Rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, but state ranks refer to the imperilment status only within California's state boundaries.

SQ = Questionable Taxonomy - Denotes an element that is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.
SX = Presumed Extirpated
SH = Possibly Extirpated
S1 = Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S2 = Imperiled - Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S3 = Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer) recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S4 = Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare in the state; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5 = Secure- Common, widespread, and abundant in the state.
S? = Inexact Numeric Rank
SU = Unrankable
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not Applicable

LA County SBS = Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species (Season/Region of concern)



Legend

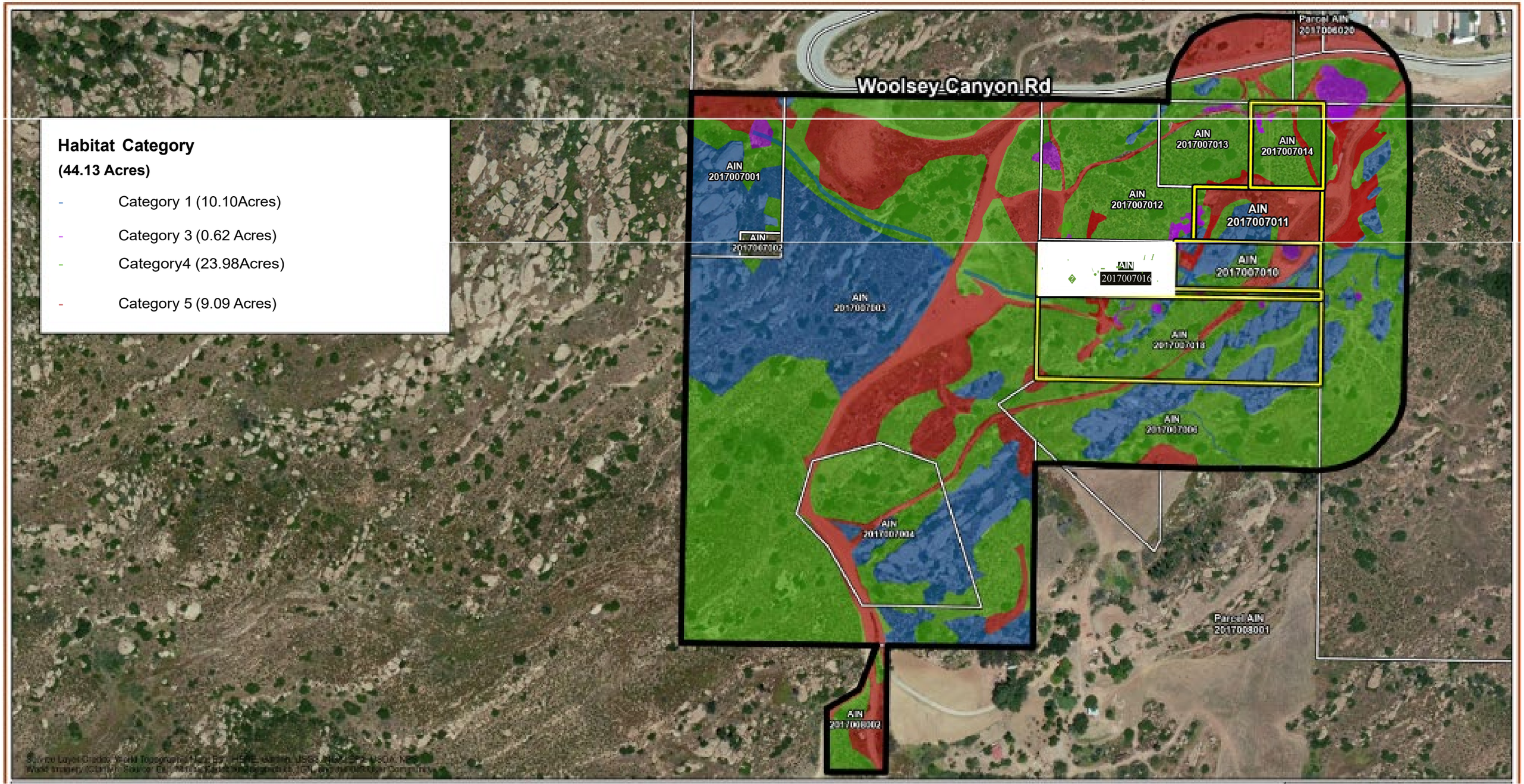
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Santa Susana Tarplant (Deinandra minthornii) 298 Observations
- Woodrat House
- Canyon Bat Roost Site (Parastrellus hesperus)
- San Diegan Tiger Whiptail (Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri)
- Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps canescens)
- Allen's Hummingbird (Selasphorus sasin)
- Turkey Vulture (Cathartes aura)
- Nuttall's Woodpecker (Dryobates nuttallii)

0 150 300 600 900 Feet

0 75 150 300 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants



Legend

- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Stream (0.37 acres)

N

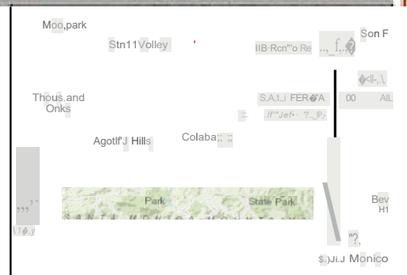
A

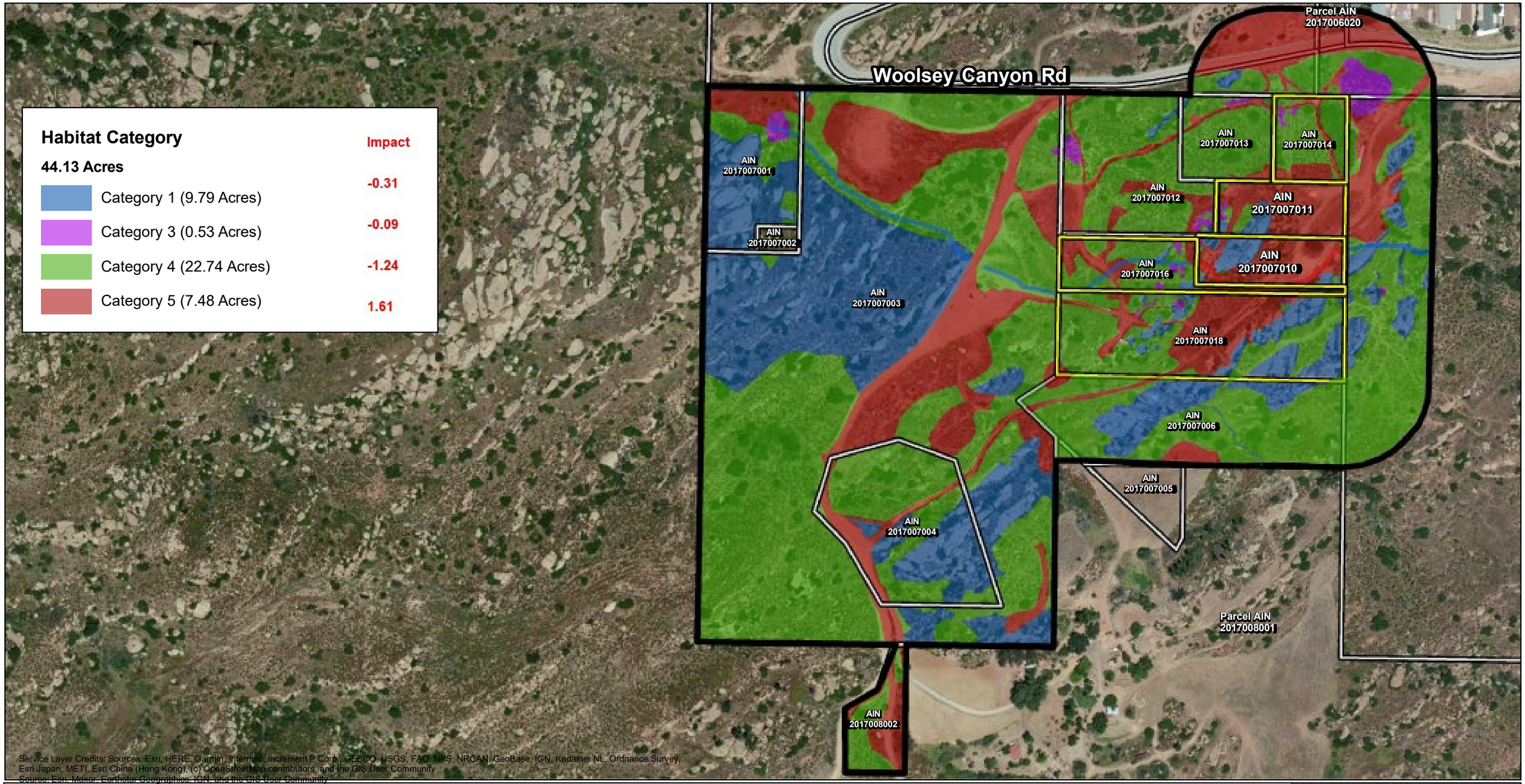
600 0 150 300 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAO 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants





Legend

- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels

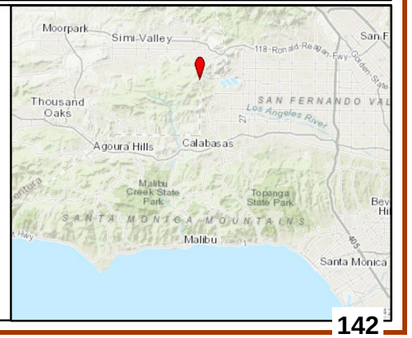
Stream (0.37 Acres)

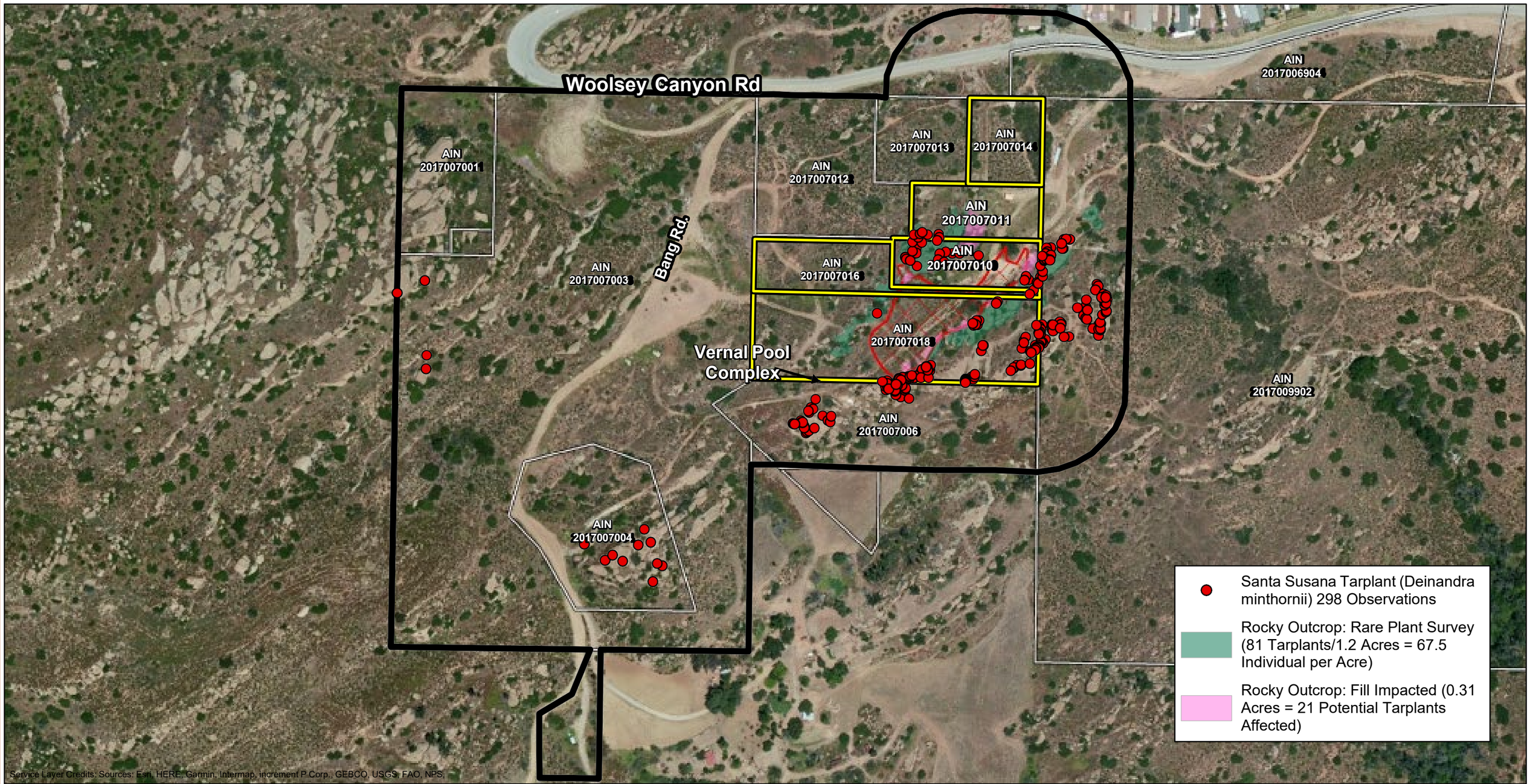
- Impacted
- Not Impacted

0 150 300 600 Feet
0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants





Legend

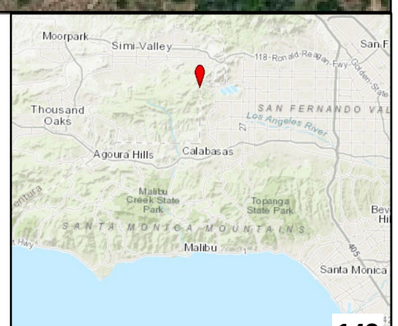
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels

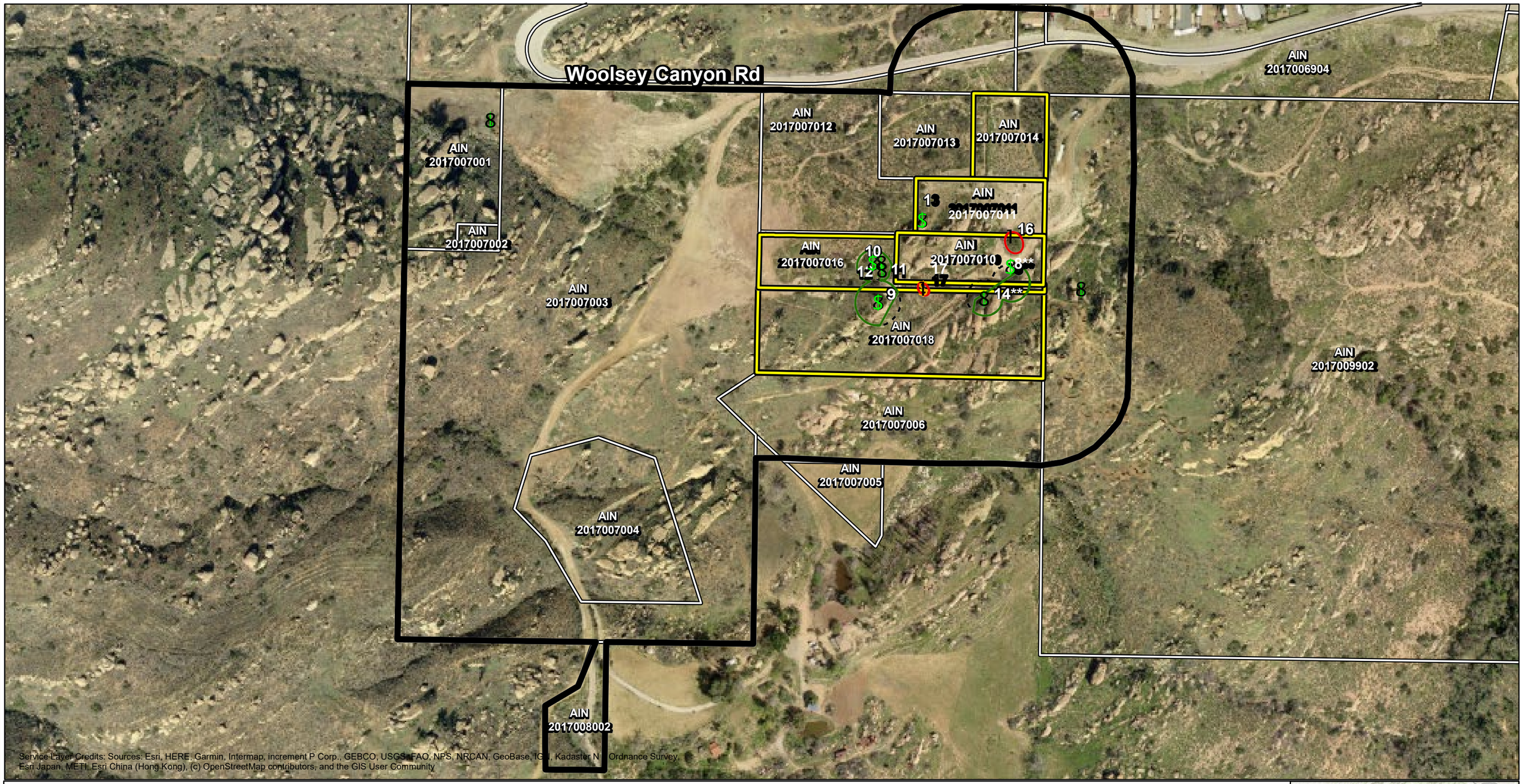
0 150 300 600 900 Feet

0 75 150 300 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants





Legend

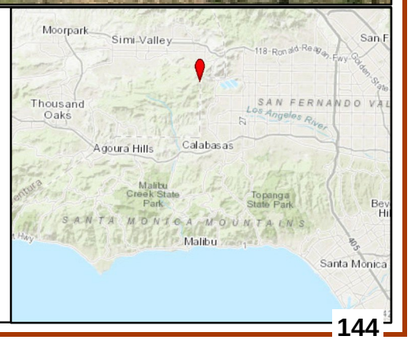
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels
- Protected Tree Canopy - Oak Potentially Removed
- Oak Woodland Extent - Pre-Violation (0.85 Acres)
- Oak Woodland Extent - Post Violation (0.56 Acres)
- $ Oak Potentially Removed
- 8 California Live Oak * * = Encroachments (>30%)

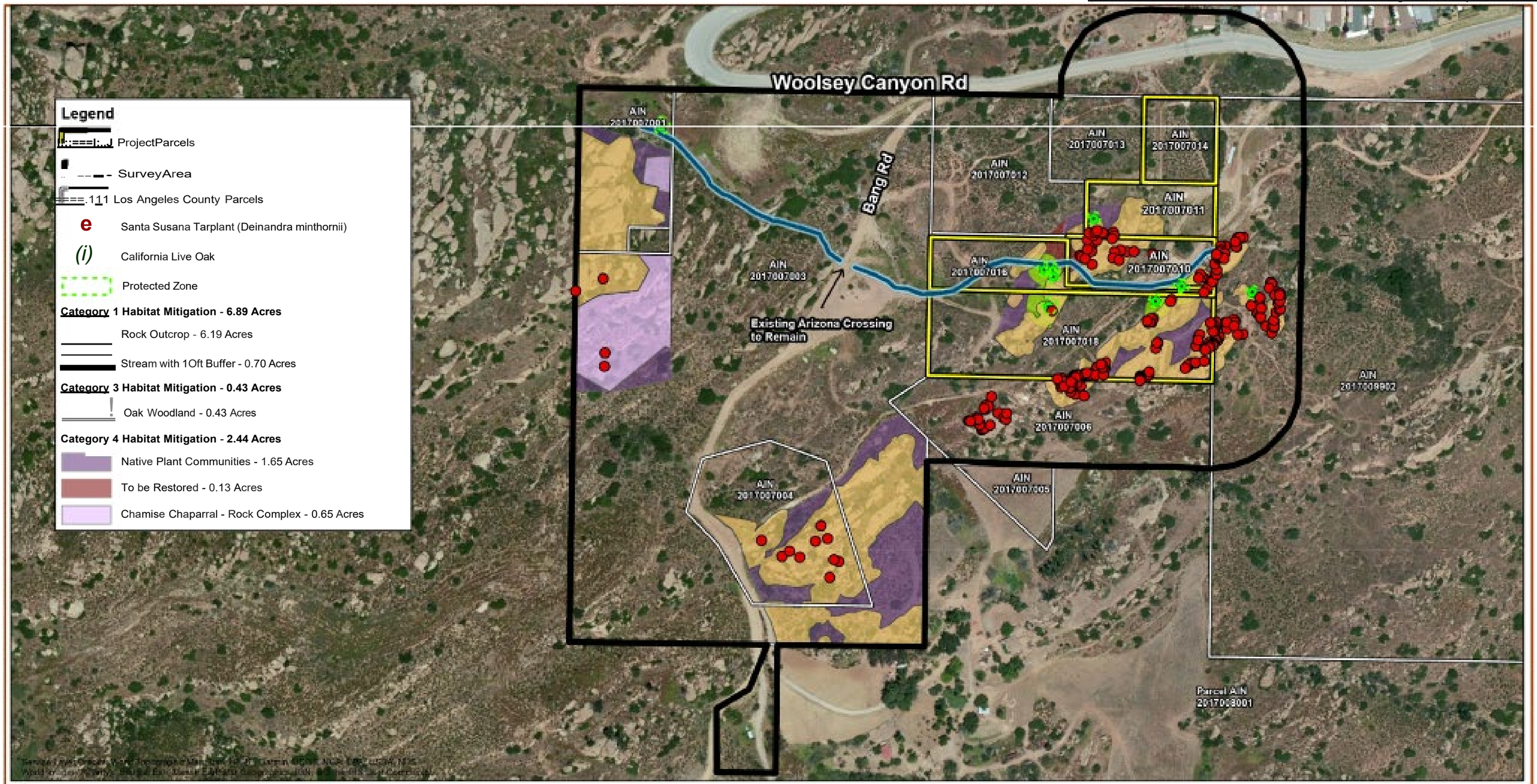
0 75 150 300 Feet

0 25 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde Biological Consultants





Habitat Category	Habitat Loss	Mitigation Reqlirement	MItlgatlon Action	Required Ratio	Target Ratio	Actual Ratio
Category 1:	0.31 /lcres (13,504 sq. ft.)	1.551>£:res (67,518 sq. fl)	Preserve at least 1.55P.cres *cl* category 1 Habitat, and all rock ootcrop occupied by Santa Susana Tarplant	5:1	5:1	22:1
Category 3:	009.Acres (3,920 sq. ft.)	0 181>£:res (7,841 SQ. ft.)	Preserve at least O 18P.cres *r:J* category 1,2, and'a- 3 Habitat	3:1	3:1	3:1
Category 4:	1 22 k.res (53,143 sq_ ft)	1 22 k.res (53,143 sq. fl)	Preserve at least 2.441>.cres *cl* category 1,2,3 and/or 4 Habitat	2:1	2:1	2:1

N

A

0 150 300 600 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAO 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

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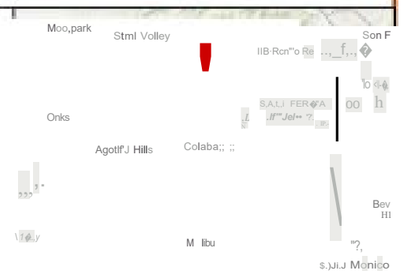
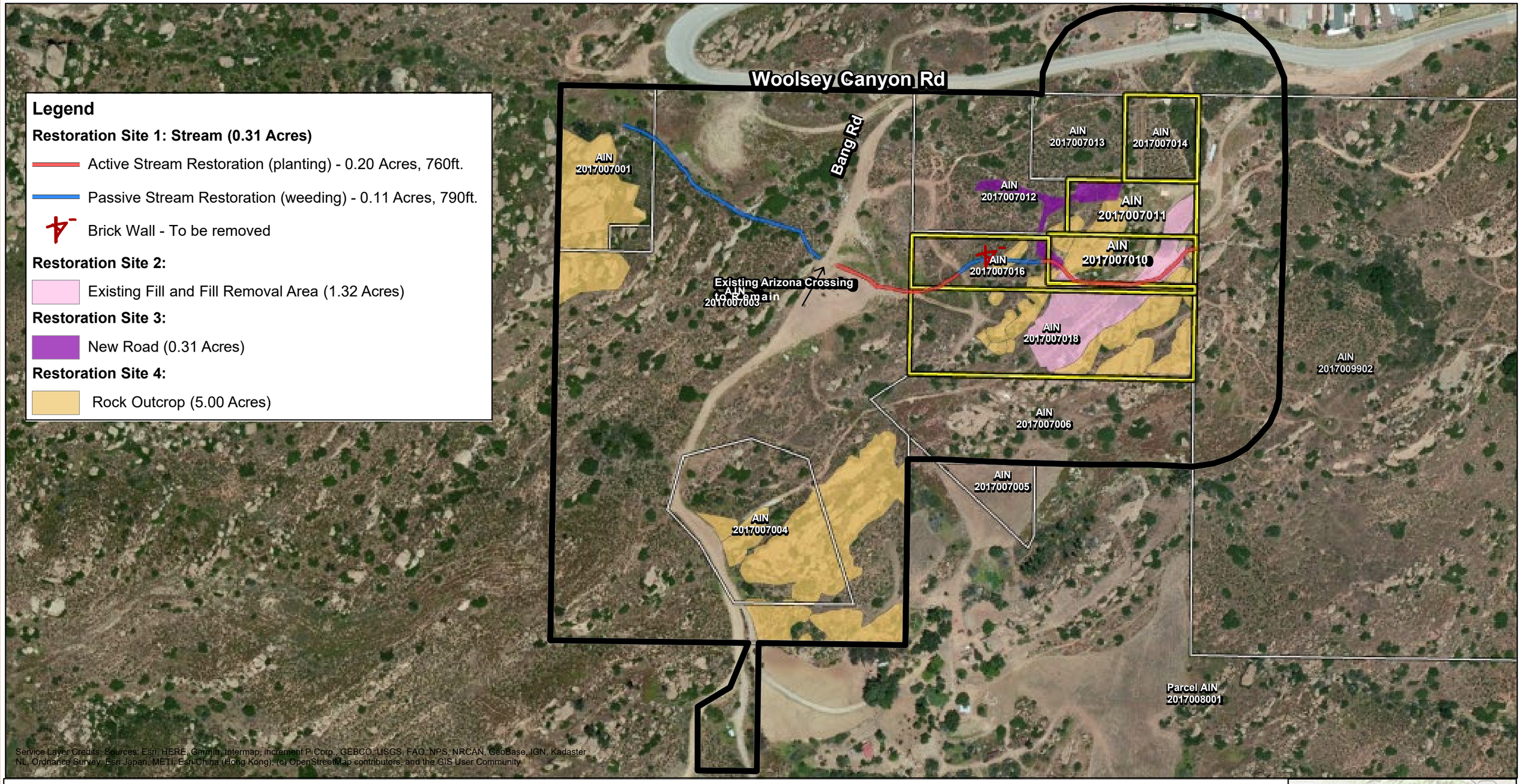




Legend

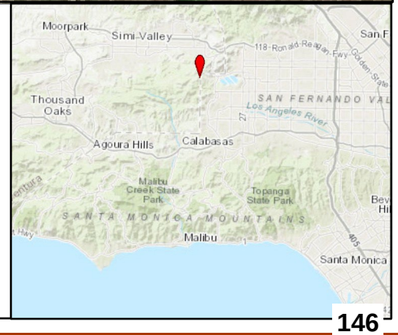
- Project Parcels
- Survey Area
- Los Angeles County Parcels

0 150 300 600 Feet

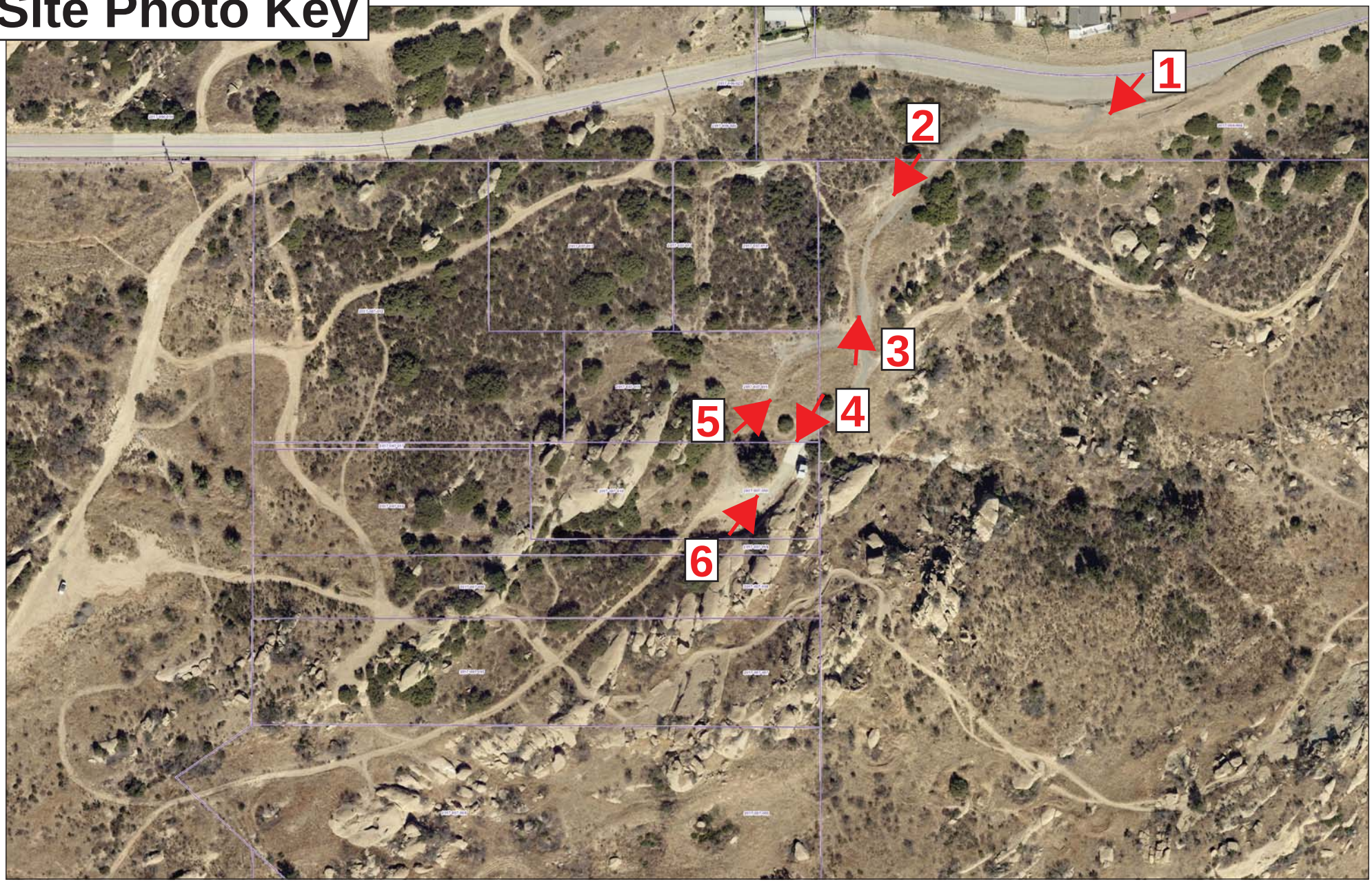
0 50 100 200 Meters

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Forde
Biological Consultants



Site Photo Key



0 94 188 Feet

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Photo 1


Photo 2


Photo 3
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Photo 4
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Photo 5
SECURITY
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Photo 6