Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 985, National City, California 91951-0985 • (619) 477-5333 • FAX (619) 477-5380

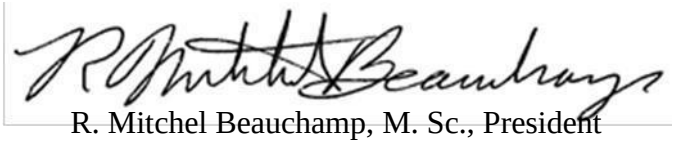
Report of a Biological Survey, Assessment and Forensic Tree Survey of a 1.91-acre Undeveloped Parcel at 24772 Mulholland Highway in the Unincorporated Area of Los Angeles County, near Calabasas, California,

Prepared for
County of Los Angeles
and
Mo Samadi and Farideh Ghaznavi

APN 4455-019-004
In the NE qtr of NE qtr of Sect 9, T1S R17W
34° 06' 09.51"N, 118° 39' 34.17"W
UTM: 3,774,600mN; 347,000mE, S.B.B.M.

Prepared by
Pacific Southwest Biological Services Inc.
Post Office Box 985
National City CA 91951

PSBS #W562
Revised 23 December 2024



R. Mitchel Beauchamp, M. Sc., President

Report of a Biological Survey, Assessment and Tree Survey of a 1.91-acre Undeveloped Parcel at 24772 Mulholland Highway in the Unincorporated Area of Los Angeles County, near Calabasas, California
Revised 23 December 2024

SUMMARY
General and focused biological surveys including an after-the-fact forensic Oak Tree removal assessment of the 1.9-acre parcel at the intersection of Mulholland Highway and Stunt Road identified four vegetation communities: Southern Mixed Chaparral, Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest and Disturbed Habitat. An un-named creek flows north to south and parallels Mulholland Highway on the west. The project consists of a single parcel of 1.91 acres. No sensitive plant or animal species were detected on the property during the survey. The prior unauthorized removal of five protected trees by a third party resulted in the requirement to assess the loss as well as subsequent impacts from proposed development of the parcel.

The proposed project is remediation of this un-authorized removal of native trees, presumably with DBH over 6" and import and disposal of fill material on the site. The analysis of impacts is made through this action. The proposed project addressed in this report defines a method for abatement of the violation, including replacement plantings and restoration of vegetation and construction of a new residence.

INTRODUCTION
PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
At the request of Voss Engineering, Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc., (Pacific Southwest) conducted general and focused biological surveys (April 5 2021) on the 1.91-acre parcel and adjacent areas on the east side of Mulholland Highway, north of Stunt Road, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of the surveys was to inventory and evaluate the biological resources on the parcel and to analyze prior impact from removal of native trees and disposal of unauthorized fill by a third party, as well as assess potential impacts of construction of a new residence. Assessment of the Southern Coast Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) Woodland that occurred on-site and adjacent to the site and the impacts from the removal to these trees from the proposed project is included in this report. This report summarizes the findings of the survey and provides an analysis of impacts. It is anticipated that the information herein will be available for public agency review

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
The proposed project is remediation of the un-authorized removal of native trees, presumably with DBH over 6" and import and disposal of fill material on the site.

LOCATION
The parcel is located northwest of the intersection of Mulholland Highway and Stunt Road, in western Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The map location of the parcel is In the NE qtr of NE qtr of Sect 9, T1S R17W 7.5' Malibu Beach, California, Quadrangle; (UTM: 11-S: 34°

06’ 09.51”N, 118° 39’ 34.17”W; UTM: 3,774,600mN; 347,000mE, S.B.B.M., (1997 Thomas Bros. Map of Los Angeles County, page 588, D3). The parcel lies along an un-named northern tributary of Cold Creek tributary to Malibu Creek. Access to the parcel is via Mulholland Highway.

GENERAL PHYSIOGRAPHY

Geologic strata for the general project area are mapped as Cenozoic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Jennings 1977) with proximity of the Calabasas Peak Fault, 0.5miles to the north of the project site. The Middle Miocene formations on the site are Conejo Volcanics (Tcv-Tcof) in the south portion of the parcel and Calabasas (Tc) or Topanga Formation (Tt) in the north area. Geological test pits encountered un-weathered volcanic rock along the north area of the site.

The elevation range of the parcel involves a high elevation of 1130’ at about the middle of north boundary, on the south face of slope of adjacent peak. The low elevation of 1033’ is along the adjacent, off-site drainage along the southern property boundary (Figure 2).

Soils of the site are Hambright-Gilroy association, 15 to 50 percent eroded (USDA 1969). The soils of this association occur in moderately steep and steep mountainous area on basic igneous rock. Hambright soils are 8 to 18 inches deep, are well drained, and have moderate subsoil permeability. Gilroy soils are 22 to 40 inches deep are well drainage and have moderately slow soil permeability Hambright soils make up about 75 percent and Gilroy soils 15 percent of the association. Included area about 10 percent Rock land. Also include are areas with slopes up to 75 percent and areas of Millsholm soils.

A former residence exists on the parcel as a burned structure. Prior mapping indicates that another structure also occurred on the site. Clearing of the un-authorized fill has eliminated vegetation on the lower, level portion of the parcel. Slopes of the site, however, are covered with Southern Mixed Chaparral and Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub on the lower areas and on the exposed volcanic-derived soils. Oak and Willow Riparian Woodland exist along the minor drainage that flows into Cold Creek along the southern boundary of the site and under Mulholland Highway (Figures 3-8).

The site lies within Santa Monica Mountain Coastal Zone (Significant Ecological Area 22b.

Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Site (Malibu Beach USGS 7.5')

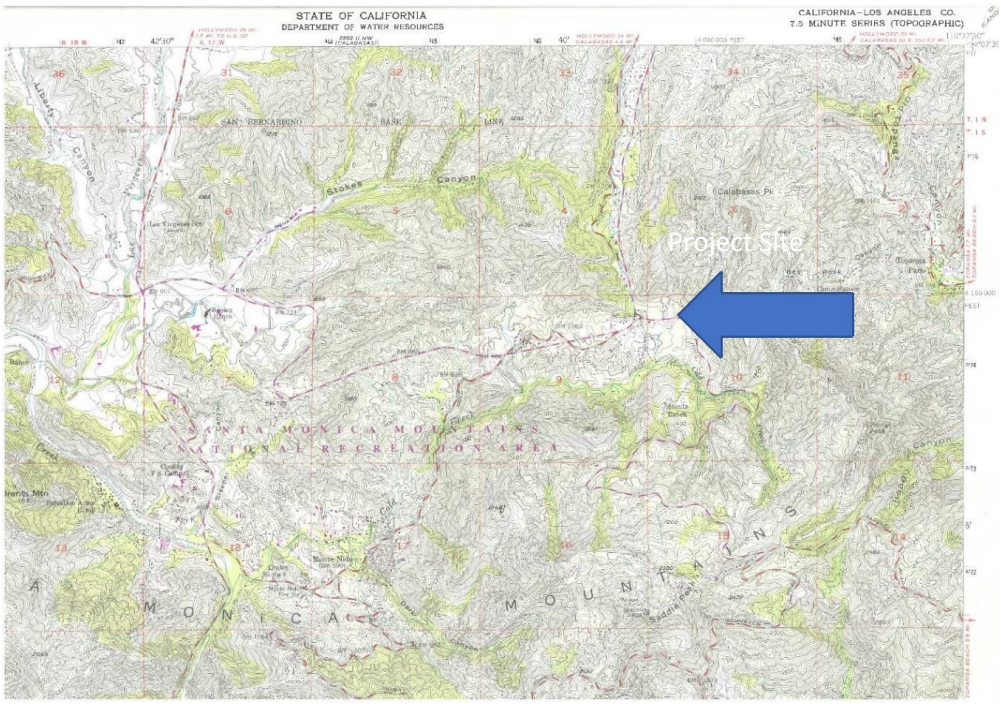


Figure 2. Site Topography.

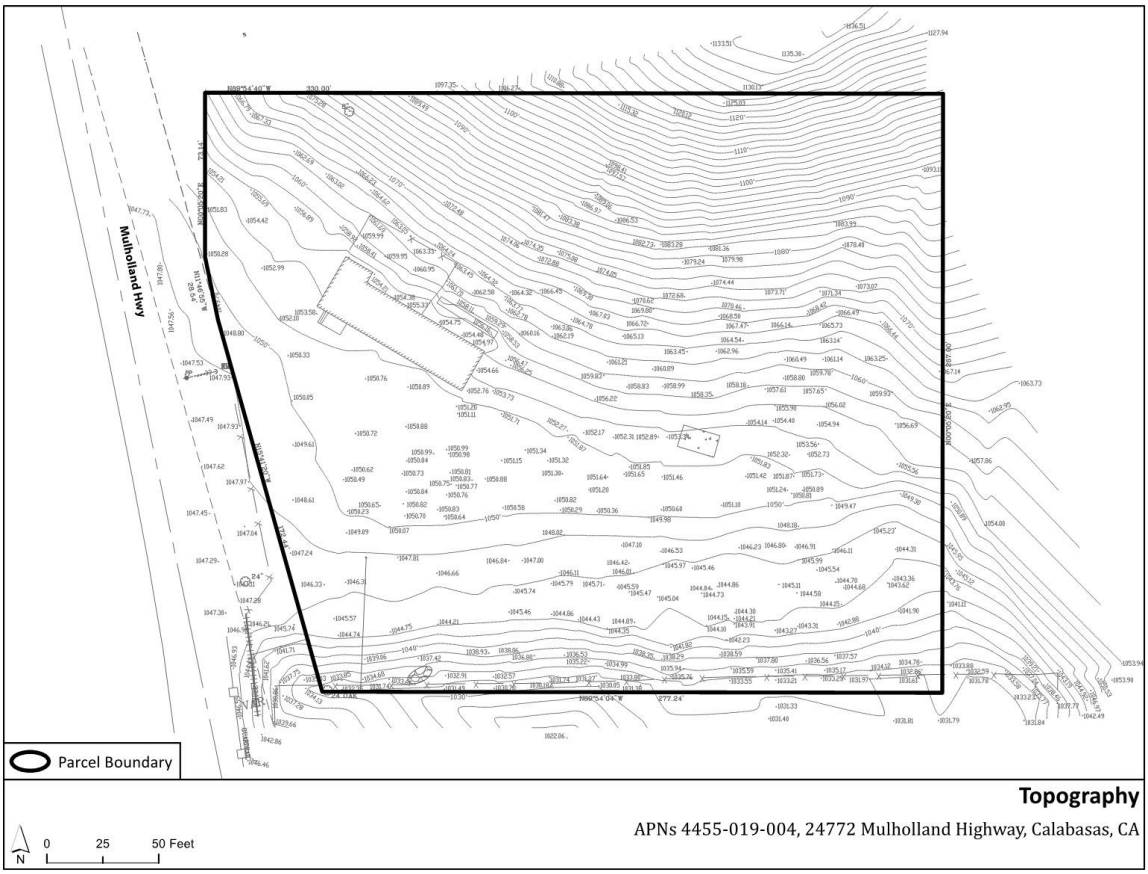


Figure 3. 2020 aerial photograph of site showing cleared area at southwestern area of parcel

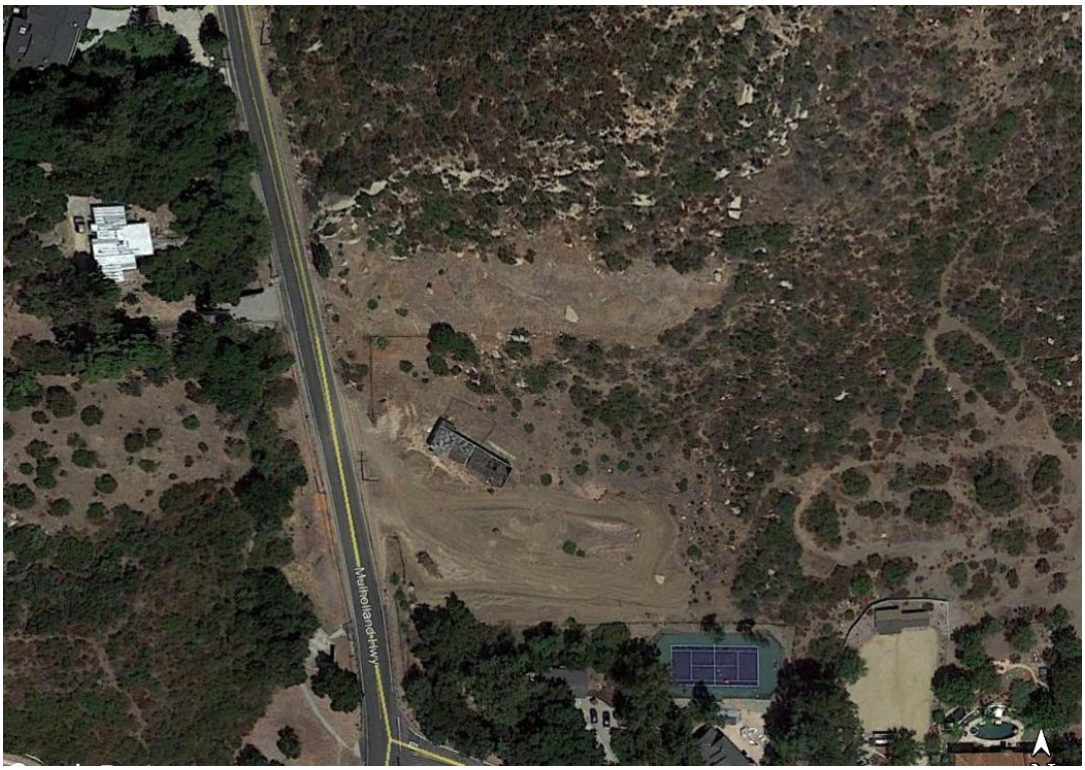


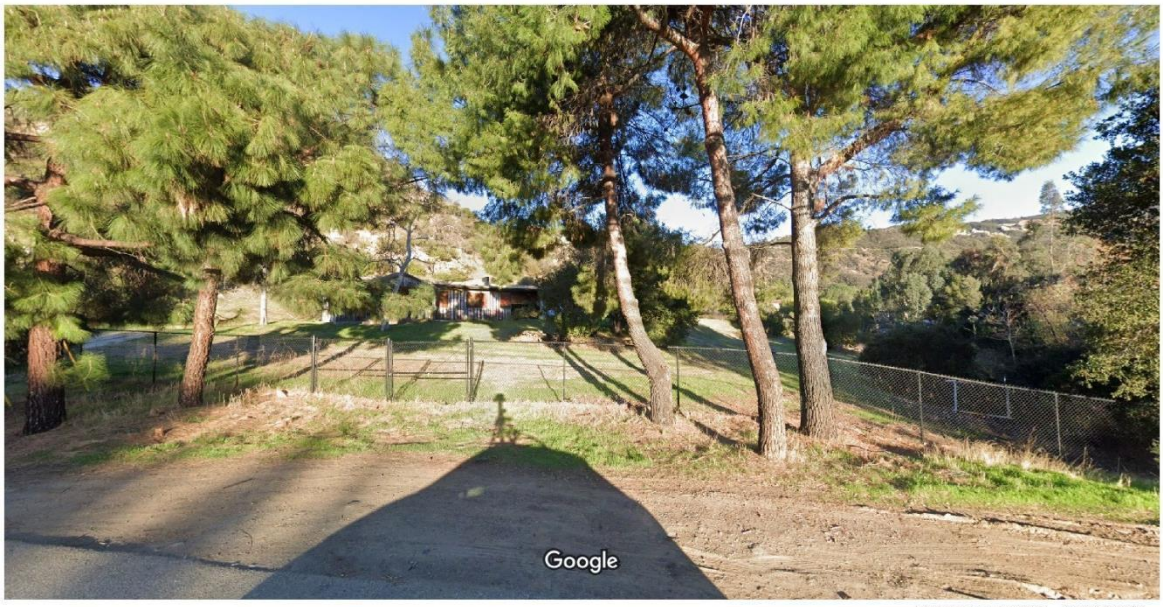
Figure 4. Un-dated aerial photograph of site prior to disturbance (Soil Conservation Service)

Figure 5. October 2017 aerial photograph showing trees at southwestern corner

Figure 6. Aerial photograph of site from 2018, showing trees at southwestern corner and cleared, adjacent northern parcel.

Figure 7. View of former dwelling unit and pine trees, off-site along Mulholland Highway frontage

Figure 8. View of former dwelling unit and pine trees, off-site along Mulholland Highway frontage



SURVEY METHODS

Pacific Southwest conducted a search of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) for the USGS Malibu Beach 7.5' Quadrangle. This search revealed several federally and/or state listed species that are known from the project vicinity.

Pacific Southwest conducted general zoological and botanical surveys, and several focused surveys for listed species, their habitat components and host plants. Methods for zoological surveys consisted of walking slowly through the appropriate habitat while watching and listening for wildlife and occasionally "pishing," a technique commonly used to attract the interest of passerines and draw them into view. Binoculars (8x40) were used to assist in the detection and identification of wildlife. No small mammal or pit fall trapping was conducted on the parcel. Species presence was confirmed by visual observation and/or auditory detection, and by the presence of tracks, scats, bones and burrows.

On 5 April 2021, Pacific Southwest Principal Consultant, R. Mitchel Beauchamp conducted a general biological survey and botanical survey of the parcel. The biological survey of the parcel focused attention on listed wildlife species or their habitats known to occur in the area. All vegetation communities and any sensitive plant and animal populations encountered during the survey were mapped on a topographic map (Figure 11).

LIMITATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Species Nomenclature

Scientific nomenclature used in this report is from the following standard references: vascular plants (https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora 2024/ and Hickman 1993); vegetation communities (Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf 1995); wildlife habitats (Mayer *et al*. 1988); amphibians and reptiles (Jennings 1983 and Stebbins 1966); birds (American Ornithologists' Union 1998); and mammals (Jones *et al*. 1992).

Survey Limitations

Complete biological inventories of sites require a large number of field hours during different seasons as well as nocturnal sampling for some animal groups, such as small mammals. Depending on the season during which the field survey is conducted, amphibians, snakes, many mammals, owls and other nocturnal birds, and annual plants are groups that can be difficult to inventory.

The effects of drought may cause temporary shifts in the local distribution of species that may recolonize the site in question when more normal rainfall patterns resume. Conversely, precipitation above the usual, such as those frequently referred to as El Niño events, may also bring about a temporary change in the normal distribution mosaic. Many groups of vertebrates are difficult to find during short-term field surveys. Some, such as migratory or nomadic birds, may be absent from the site while the fieldwork is being conducted. Other species occur in low densities and are easily missed.

However, through literature review, study of museum records, and knowledge of the habitat requirements and distribution patterns of individual species, the probability of a given species being present on a site can often be fairly accurately predicted. Focused surveys to target species

groups, such as breeding birds or annual plants, are often required. Species that are declining or have naturally patchy patterns of distribution may not be present in areas of what appears to be suitable habitat. Consequently, some habitats must be surveyed at the appropriate season to determine the status of certain species.

Due to the seasonal timing of the surveys, not all plant species would be observed on the site. However, it is anticipated that all sensitive plants with a strong potential to occur on the site were identifiable during the period of the surveys. In addition, not all animal species using the site (fall and spring migrants) would be observed. Many small, mammalian, amphibian, and several reptile species are nocturnal (or active during periods of high humidity) and would not have been observed during the daytime survey. However, the surveys performed for this assessment are considered complete and accurate for the resources and species of concern.

RESULTS

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES OCCURRING ON-SITE

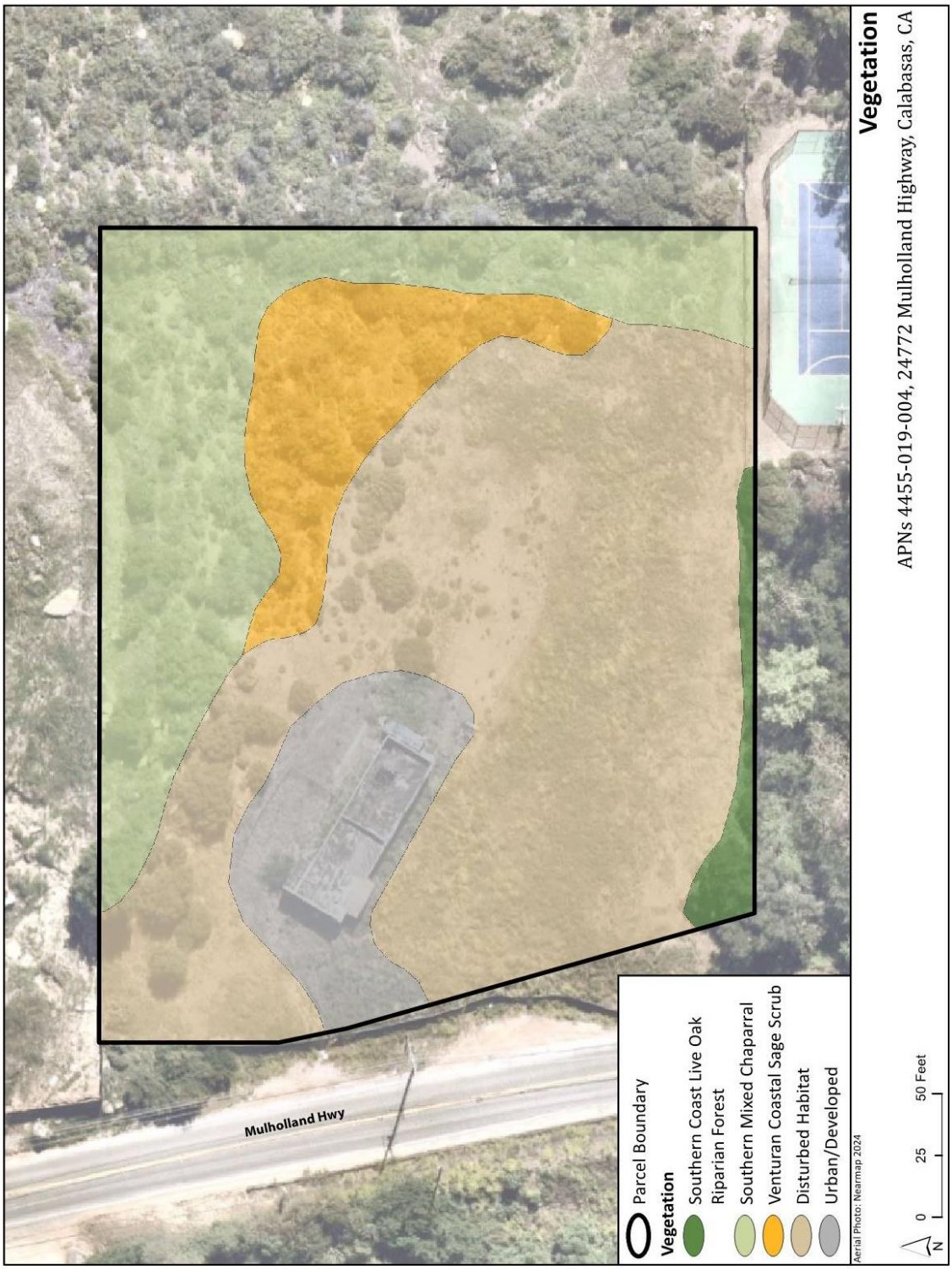
Vegetation Communities

Vegetation habitats or communities are assemblages of plant species that usually coexist in the same area. The classification of vegetation communities is based upon the life form of the dominant species within that community and the associated flora. The nomenclature for vegetation communities follows uses both Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (1986). The Vegetation Community Code Classifications used here conform to Holland, as well as the newer system of Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995, as a means of transitioning between these two systems. A map of the vegetation communities on the parcel is included (Figure 9).

Figures 10 –12 indicate the relationship of the site to the H-system and fuel clearance criteria. A description of the vegetation communities, Holland's Element Code Number, Sawyer and Wolf 1995 on the parcel follows.

The categorization of the natural vegetation communities into the H System of Los Angeles County Municipal Code 22.44.181 is presented as an overly on the Vegetation Map (Figure 9). The area of Chaparral along the northern boundary of the site has a conversion from H2 to H3 due to Fuel Break requirements, as well as the clearing on the adjacent northern parcel, leaving this western chaparral slope somewhat isolated.

Figure 9. Site Vegetation Map



Southern Mixed Chaparral (#37120) 0.47 acre **Impact 0.40 acre** Chamise series (Sawyer & Wolf 1995)
Chaparral is the dominant type of vegetation in southern California. Chaparral communities are shrub-dominated and characterized by woody, evergreen species with thick, heavily cutinized, sclerophyllous, often broad, leaves. Shrub height and crown cover vary considerably, influenced by such factors as age since last burn, precipitation regime, aspect, and soil type. The dominant Chaparral species include, but are not limited to, Sugar Bush (*Rhus ovata*), California Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidfolia*), California Lilac (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*). These species typically have a root system consisting of both a taproot and shallow, lateral roots. Chaparral species are well adapted to fire. Growth may occur throughout the year but is highest in spring and much reduced during the late summer-fall dry season. The flowering season extends from late winter to early summer. Southern Mixed Chaparral is a diverse mixture of shrubs occurring in the coastal mesa areas and foothills of southern California and northern Baja California. The

Southern Mixed Chaparral on-site is dense and confined to the higher elevations of the surrounding hillsides.

Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub (#32300) 0.191 acre **Impact 0.919 acre** California sagebrush series (Sawyer & Wolf 1995)
Coastal Sage Scrub communities are part of a complicated vegetational mosaic involving Grasslands, Chaparral, Coast Live Oak Woodlands and Riparian Woodlands. Coastal Sage Scrub communities are a mixture of herbaceous, suffrutescent, and shrubby species that usually average two meters or less in height. The dominant plants include but are not limited to California Sage Brush (*Artemisia californica*), Coyote Bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Purple Sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), Laural-leaf Sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and Monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*). These species are often glutinous or resinous and may be pungently scented with volatile oils. Although most dominant species are fully or partially drought-deciduous or have terminal dieback, some species are evergreen and others are winter-deciduous. Most have shallow root systems that permeate upper soil horizons but seldom penetrate deeper soil horizons. The dominant plants are mostly soft-stemmed shrubs or suffrutescent herbs that have thin, often deciduous, leaves. The active growth season occurs primarily during the winter and spring, following the onset of winter rains. Most flowering occurs in spring, but some species continue into the summer. Coastal Sage Scrub communities are well adapted to fire. Some species sprout from root crowns while others recolonize from seed buried in the soil. Seed germination of some species may be stimulated by heat from a fire. Frequent fires may modify the species composition. Venturan Sage scrub is one of the four floristic associations recognized within Coastal Sage Scrub, and extends from southern Los Angeles County north to the vicinity of San Luis Obispo.

The Venturan Coastal Sage scrub is one of the four floristic associations recognized within Coastal Sage Scrub, and extends from southern Los Angeles County north to the vicinity of San Luis Obispo. The Venturan Sage Scrub on-site is confined to the lower, disturbed elevations of the parcel (Figure 9).

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (#61310) 0.042 acre **Impact 0 acres** Coast live oak series (Sawyer & Wolf 1995)
Any riparian community is a complex ecosystem. Riparian habitat is seen as an ecotone, a transitional community between an aquatic and an upland community. A riparian zone provides a classic case of the ecological principle of "edge effect." Riparian habitat occurs along stream banks where soil is fertile and water is readily abundant, at least for some portion of the year. Riparian areas are very important as wildlife habitats. The multilayered canopy provided by the assorted trees, shrubs, and herbs provides a diversity of nesting and feeding sites for birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. Stream flow is not uniform from season to season or from year to year. The low-water flow of summer may shrink to a trickle or disappear. In seasons of high precipitation, the water flow may increase and cause periodic flooding of the riparian area. Many of the woody dominant and herbaceous species are adapted to the effects of periodic flooding. Some species have deep root systems, while others have flexible stems and/or rhizomes. The type of Riparian Woodland adjacent to the site is best characterized as Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest.

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest communities tend to be open to dense evergreen sclerophyllous Riparian Woodlands dominated by Coast Live Oak. This type of Riparian Woodland appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. Species observed include Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). The Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest is limited to an off-site occurrence along the southern boundary of the site.

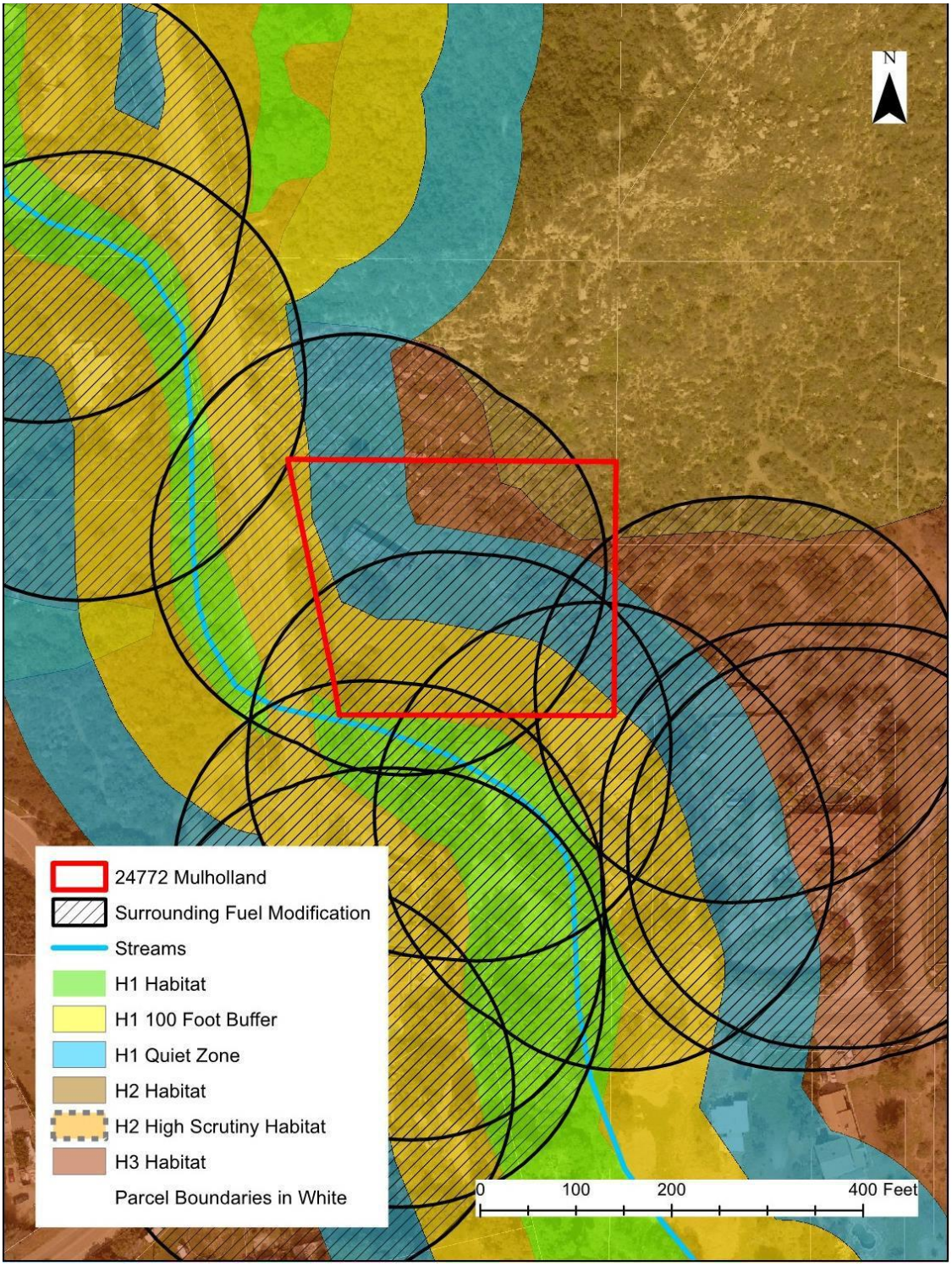
The five trees removed, which are covered by the protection ordinance, appear in the pre-activity photograph of the regional soil survey aerial mapping. These trees were on-site, in the northern fringe of the off-site drainage.

Disturbed Habitat (#11300) 1.01 acres **Impact 1.01 acres**
Disturbed Habitat is any land on which the native vegetation has been significantly altered by agriculture, construction, or other land-clearing activities. Disturbed Habitat is typically found in vacant lots, roadsides, construction staging areas, or abandoned fields, and is dominated by Non-native annual species and perennial broadleaved species. Disturbed Habitat occurs on the majority of lower, level portion of the parcel (Figure 2).

The condition of this level prior to the deposition of imported fill was a similar Disturbed Habitat, based upon aerial photographs.

Urban / Developed (#12000) 0.196 acre **Impact 0.196 acre**
The area of the burned-out structure constitutes this condition on the site.

Figure 10. Regional, generalized categorization of vegetation



FLORA

Eighty (80) plant taxa were observed on the parcel during the 5 April 2021 survey; of these, 25 (31%) are non-native (Appendix 1). Two species of oaks occur on the parcel: Coast Live Oak and California Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Oak trees are given special status under the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Permit Ordinance and a separate Oak Tree Survey is required for the County of Los Angeles. No sensitive plant species were observed during the survey.

Figure 11. Adjacent Areas Impact to Project by Legislatively-Imposed fuel Modification.

Figure 12. Remaining Natural Area at northeastern corner

Habitat Recategorization Map due to Legally Established Fuel Modification (FM)

FAUNA

A total of 36 animal species was observed on the parcel during the 5 April 2021 survey (Appendix 2). These included 14 bird species, three amphibian species, three reptile species, twelve mammal species and four butterfly species. Three species of raptors were observed on or foraging over the parcel. No raptor nests were seen in the adjacent woodland area; however, the

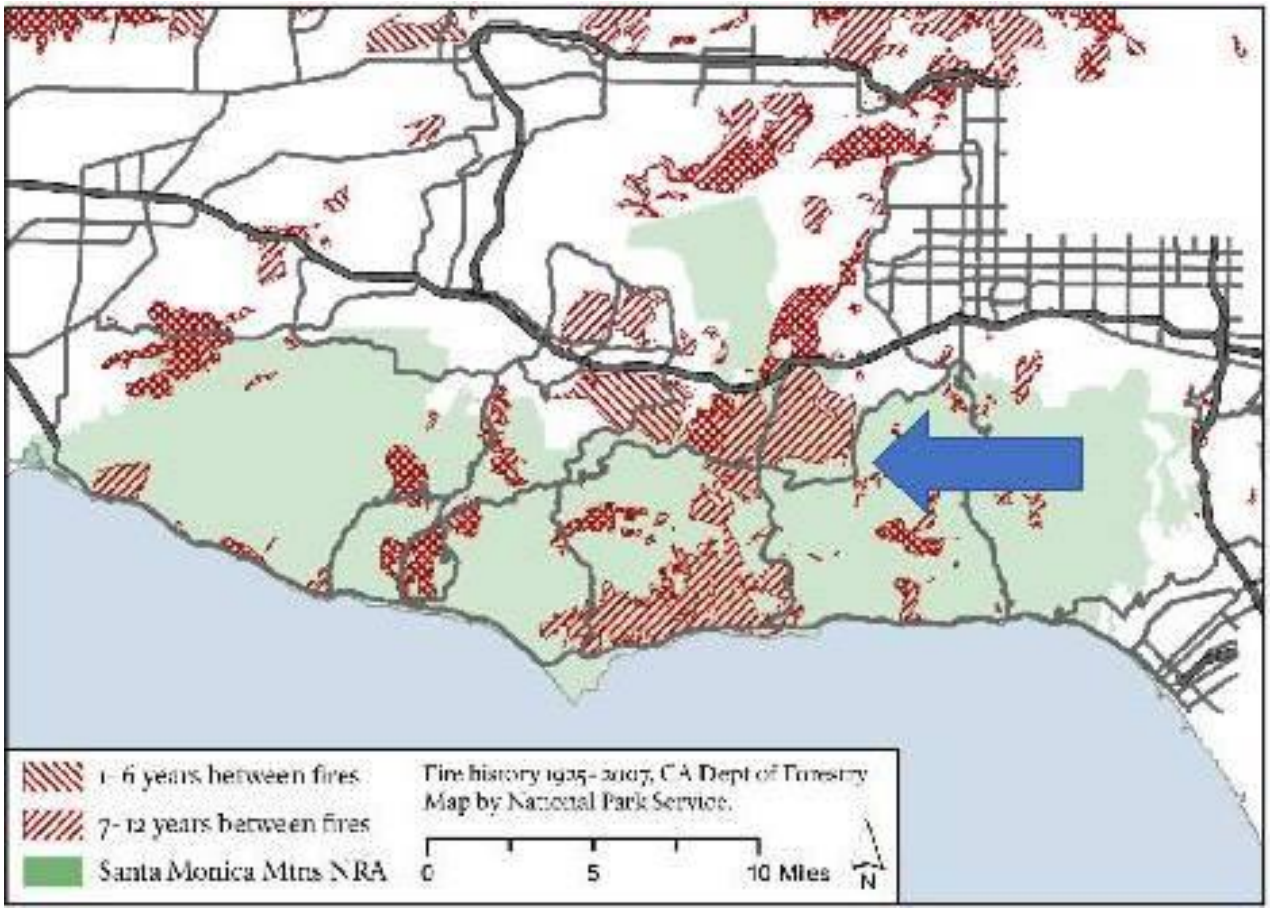
riparian habitat off-site of the parcel could provide nesting area for hawk species, as well as for many other resident and migratory bird species.

FIRE HISTORY

The role of fire in the Chaparral regions of Los Angeles County has reached such as political concern that the prior association of vegetation sensitivity with mitigation has been superseded by the imposition of vegetation clearance of adjacent parcels where development has occurred or is approved. This "Habitat Recategorization System" is employed here to comply with this recent mandate. No assignment for mitigation costs for such off-site vegetation modification nor continued maintenance of off-site clearances is made (Figures 13 & 14, Table 1).

On the site, the current condition of the site vegetation was been heavily influenced by past wildfires. Below is a listing of past fires in the region and a graphic of their extent.

Figure 13. Regional Fire History Map

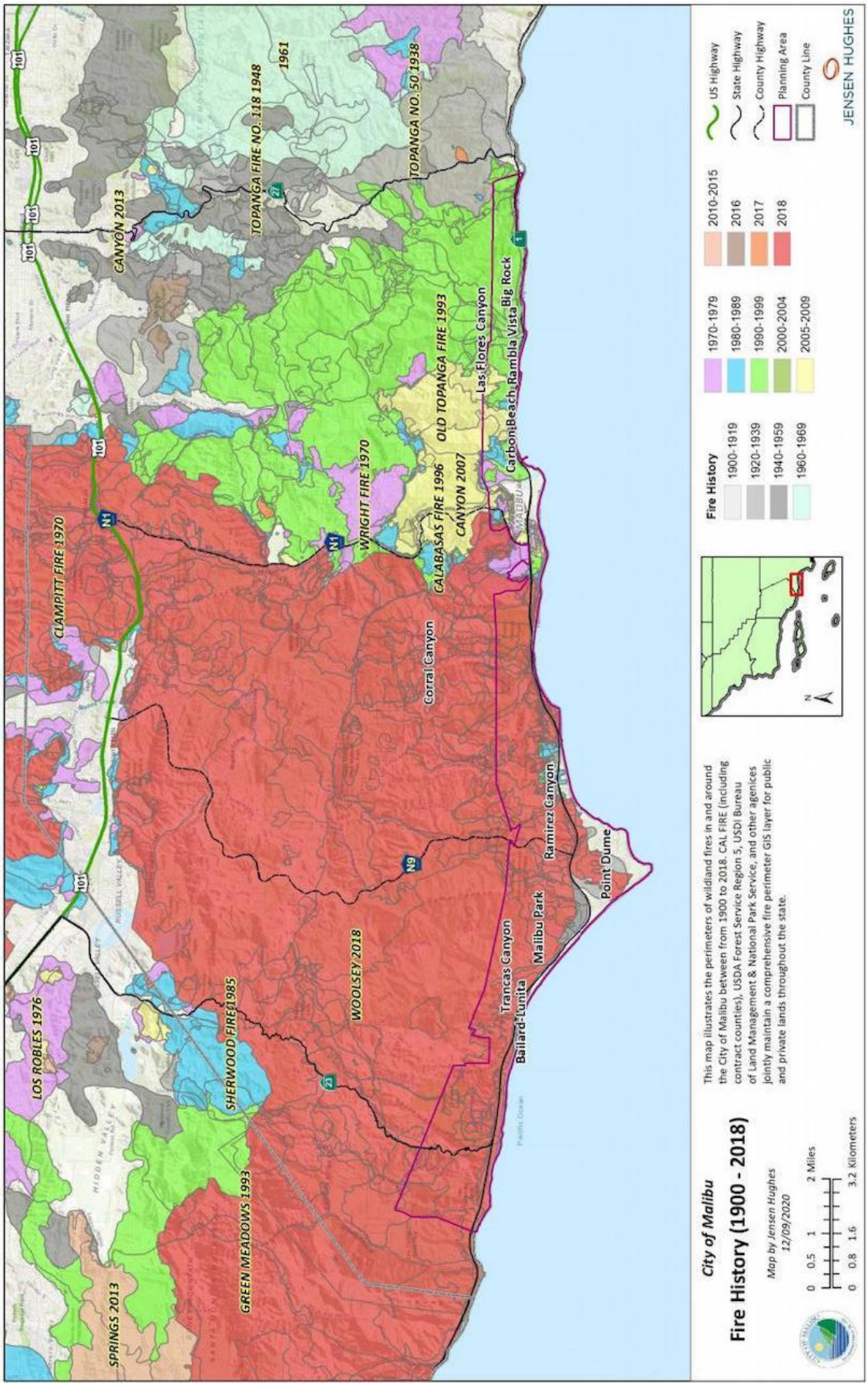


Twenty largest fires to burn into the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, 1920-2012

Fire name	date	total area (acres)	cause
Clampitt	09/25/1970	115,537	power lines
Dayton Canyon	10/09/1982	43,096	arson
Green Meadow	10/26/1993	38,478	arson
Sherwood/ Zuma	12/28/1956	35,169	unknown
Wright	09/25/1970	28,202	unknown
Malibu	10/23/1935	28,195	unknown
Kanan	10/23/1978	25,588	arson
Topanga	09/28/2005	23,396	arson
Devonshire-Parker	10/15/1967	23,093	unknown
Simi Hills	10/31/1949	20,578	unknown
Potrero # 42	11/00/1930	20,391	unknown
(unnamed)	12/02/1958	18,119	unknown
Old Topanga	11/02/1993	16,202	arson
Woodland Hills # 65	11/06/1943	14,919	unknown
Topanga # 50	11/23/1938	14,532	hot coals dumped
Ventu Park	11/07/1955	13,956	unknown
Potrero	09/06/1973	12,297	unknown
Calabasas	10/21/1996	12,189	power line
Hill Canyon	10/28/1980	11,975	unknown
Santa Ynez	11/06/1961	7,847	unknown

Table 1. Regional Fire History with 1996 Calabasas Fire in Malibu Corridor, west of Project Site

Figure 14. Fire History Map



Wildlife Habitats

Wildlife habitats differ from vegetation communities in that a wildlife habitat may contain several vegetation communities that are similar in structure but different in plant species composition, location and soil substrate. This distinction becomes an important factor when assessing the sensitivity of a particular wildlife habitat. In addition, the interaction of various wildlife species occurs between many different wildlife habitats. This becomes more evident where these habitats overlap in areas known as ecotones. These ecotones support a combination of the species from two or more adjoining habitats that generally increases the number and diversity of species within these areas.

Animals exhibit varying degrees of affinity for different habitat types. This affinity, either obligate, partial obligate or facultative, may change seasonally as the subject species prey base and/or habitat requirements change. Many animals have extremely specific habitat needs during their breeding cycle. Loss of an animal's specific breeding habitat type usually results in reproductive failure and concomitant population reductions.

The principal wildlife habitat on the site is the shrublands of chaparral and sage scrub. The shrublands have significant sign of Mule Deer presence (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and the presence of the Pacific Coast Tick (*Dermacentor occidentalis*) is noteworthy. With deer, comes the presence of predators, particularly the Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*).

SENSITIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL TAXA Plants

RARE, THREATENED, ENDANGERED, ENDEMIC OR SENSITIVE SPECIES PLANT SPECIES

The CNDDB revealed several sensitive vegetation communities on or near the parcel, Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest and Southern Willow Scrub. Other sensitive plant species reported or known from within the general vicinity of the property are listed in Appendix 3. All of the sensitive plants listed below are well known to the project botanist and would have been identified on the site if present. The listing of occurrences on adjacent quadrangles involves the mixing of many habitats that are not present on the project site, creating a lot of "noise" in ascertaining what is significant. The probability of their presence on the site is indicated in the Appendix.

No sensitive or endemic plant taxa were observed on the site or in adjacent habitats.

Animals

RARE, THREATENED, ENDANGERED, ENDEMIC, SENSITIVE SPECIES FAUNA SPECIES.

Sensitive animal species reported (CNDDB) or known to occur from within the general vicinity of the property are listed in Appendix 3. As indicated above relative to pant tax, the CNDDB listing of occurrences on adjacent quadrangles involves the mixing of many habitats that are not present on the project site, creating a lot of "noise" in ascertaining what is significant. The probability of their presence on the site is indicated in the Appendix.

No sensitive or endemic animal taxa were observed on the site or in adjacent habitats.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

When evaluating the significance of the biological resources occurring within a site, it is necessary to determine their importance within the region as a whole. The site has a low level of habitat and species diversity (Figure 15).

The parcel is east of the old Malibu Canyon and Lagoon and south-east of the Las Virgenes Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (Los Angeles County 1976). SEAs are areas that possess biotic resources that are uncommon, rare, unique, or critical to maintenance of wildlife.

The adjacent, off-site drainage provides a small wildlife corridor link with Cold Creek and the down-stream preserve system.

No manual fuel clearing is needed to reduce fire the hazard to the proposed dwelling since the areas about the site have been cleared significantly, yet retain enough vegetation cover to control erosion on the slopes and provide cover or habitat for certain wildlife species.

TREE SURVEY

This section of the Report presents findings and recommendations that meet the Los Angeles County's Oak Tree Ordinance Standards. The Oak Tree Survey report was prepared by Kay J. Greeley, to assist with the after-the-fact Los Angeles County Oak Tree Permit process as required by the County for a proposed residential project as well as the prior, third-party unauthorized removal. A separate Oak Tree Survey report of the proposed project is appended to this report. Two species of oaks, Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and California Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), occur on or adjacent to the property.

METHODS

Structure: Structural integrity is evaluated with respect to branch attachment, branch placement, root health and stability.

Aesthetics: Aesthetics is evaluated with respect to overall form, symmetry, crown balance, branching pattern, broken branches and impact of nearby trees.

Health: Health is evaluated with respect to disease, pest wounds, tip growth leaf color and quantity, bark condition and deadwood.

RESULTS

County environmental staff found that eight qualified Coast Live Oaks, including a Western Sycamore, were removed from the site without benefit of permit.

The proposal here is to provide a replanting landscape plan as a separate document to move the project forward.

OAK TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Protection Zone

The proposed project retains the Cost Live Oak that corresponds with the southwestern corner of the parcel. A second Coast Live Oak lies on the top of the slope on the northern property line. Both of these would have the Ordinance-mandated protected zone of five feet outside the dripline of the tree, on all sides, or 15 feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever is greater for affected trees.

Activity

The planting of the compensation trees will occur along the southern property boundary, adjacent but not in the drainage in that area. Any activity within the Oak Tree Protection Zone must be approved and monitored by a qualified biologist or oak tree horticulturalist/arborist.

Fencing

A fence (of four feet in height) is in place along the southern boundary

Signage

Tree protection signs shall be installed every 10 paces and attached to the fencing along the Oak Tree Protection Zone.

Notification

All contractors, subcontractors, equipment operators, etc., shall be informed of the preservation procedures and the protection plan.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project is remediation of the un-authorized removal of five native trees, presumably with DBH over 6" and import and disposal of fill material on the site. The analysis of impacts is focused on this action. The proposed project addressed in this report defines a method for abatement of the violation, including replacement plantings and restoration of vegetation and construction of a new residence. The associated tree report for this project details the impact and mitigation.

VEGETATION/HABITAT IMPACTS

The proposed residential construction on the parcel does not impact any Southern Mixed Chaparral, Venturan Sage Scrub or Riparian Habitat.

WETLANDS IMPACTS

No impacts to the adjacent southern wetlands or stream are expected from the project as designed.

OAK TREE IMPACTS

No additional oak trees will be removed or adversely impacted by the proposed project as designed (Figure 5).

FIRE/FUEL IMPACTS

Fuel modification involves seeding with a native seed mixture adapted for the Santa Monica Mountains by S & S Seed Company.

PROPOSED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

No mitigation is required for the project aside from the tree planting and maintenance which constitutes a landscaping procedure.

The landscape plan for replacement of the trees is a separate document.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Checklist of North American Birds, 7th Edition. American Ornithologists' Union. 829 pp.

Beauchamp, R. Mitchel, and Hendrickson, James. 1996. *Baccharis malibuensis* (Asteraceae): A New Species from the Santa Monica Mountains, California. In Aliso, 14(3), pp. 197- 203. 1996. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, CA.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. Current date retrieval of CNDDB listings

Emmel, T. C., and J. F. Emmel. 1973. The Butterflies of Southern California. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Science Series 26. 148 pp.

Hanes, T. L. 1977. California Chaparral. In Terrestrial Vegetation of California. Barbour and Major, eds. University of California Davis. Wiley-Interscience Publication. 1002 pp.

Hickman, J. C., ed. 1993. The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1400 pp.

Holland, R. F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento. 156 pp.

Holland, V. L., and D. J. Keil. 1989. California Vegetation. Biological Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California El Corral Publication.

Ingles, L. G. 1995. Mammals of the Pacific States. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 506 pp.

Jameson, E.W., Jr. and H. J. Peeters. 1988. California Mammals. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 403 pp.

Jennings, C. W. 1977. Geologic Map of California, California Geologic Data Map Series, California Division of Mines and Geology.

Jennings, M. R. 1983. An Annotated Check List of the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. California Department of Fish and Game 69: 151-171.

Jepson Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley 2024. https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/

Jones, J. Knox, Jr., Robert S. Hoffmann, Dale W. Rice, Clyde Jones, Robert J. Baker, and Mark D. Engstrom. 1992. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico, 1992. Occ. Papers. The Museum of Texas Tech. Univ. Number 146. 23 pp.

Los Angeles Country. 1976. Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Study. Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning and Environmental Systems Research Institute. 49pp. + appendices.

Los Angeles County. 1988. County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance. Part 16 - Chapter 22.56. Oak Tree Permits. November 1988.

Mayer, Kenneth E. and William F. Laudenslayer, Jr., editors. 1988. A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Pavlik, B. M., P. C. Muick, S. Johnson, and M. Popper. 1991 Oaks of California. Cachuma Press. Los Olivos, California. 184 pp.

Roberts, F. M. 1995. The Oaks of the Southern Californian Floristic Province. F.M. Roberts Publications. P.O. Box 231176, Encinitas, CA 92024

Sawyer, John O. and Todd Keeler-Wolf. 1995. A Manual of California Vegetation. CNPS 471pp.

Stebbins, R. C. 1985. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 336 pp.

USDA 1969. Report and General Soil Map, Los Angeles County, California. Revised December 1969 CA 676 Soil Conservation service M7-R-21690-0

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants Status; Determination of Endangered Status for the Laguna Mountains Skipper and Quino Checkerspot Butterfly. 50 CFR Part 17. Federal Register 62(11). January 16, 1997.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000. Survey Protocol for the Endangered Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (Euphydryas editha quino) for the 2000 Field Season. February 2, 2000. 6 pp. + appendices.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000. Proposed Designation of Critical Habitat for the Red-legged Frog (Rana aurora draytonii); Proposed Rule. 50 CFR Part 17. Federal Register 65(176). September 11 2000.

Weber, F. Harold, jr. 1984. Geology of the Calabasas-Agoura-Eastern Thousand Oaks Area, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. California Department of Conservation, Division of

Mines and Geology, 107 South Broadway, Room 1065, Los Angeles Ca 90012. Open-File Report 84-1 LA, Plate I.

Yerkes, R.F., and Campbell, R.H. 1980. Geologic map of east-central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1146.

APPENDIX 1. PLANTS OBSERVED OR DETECTED AT THE SITE OR ADJACENT HABITATS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Dicotyledons	
Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family	
Malosma laurina (Torr. & Gray) Abrams	Laurel-leaf Sumac
Rhus ovata Wats.	Sugar Bush
Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torrey & Gray) Greene	Western Poison-oak
Apiaceae - Carrot Family	
Daucus pusillus Michx.	Rattlesnake Weed
Asteraceae - Sunflower Family	
Acourtia microcephala DC.	Sacapelote
Ambrosia psilostachya DC.	Western Ragweed
Artemisia californica Less.	California Sagebrush
Artemisia douglasiana Bess.	Mugwort
Baccharis salicifolia (R. & P.) Pers.	Mule-Fat
**Centaurea melitensis* L.	Tocalote
**Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.	Bull Thistle
**Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq.	Horseweed
Eriophyllum confertiflorum (DC.) Gray var. *confertiflorum*	Golden-yarrow
Hazardia squarrosa ssp. *grindelioides* (DC.) Clarke	Saw-toothed Goldenbush
Hemizonia fasciculata (DC.) Torrey & Gray	Fascicled Tarplant
Heterotheca grandiflora Nutt.	Telegraph Weed
**Lactuca serriola* L.	Wild Lettuce
Malacothrix saxatilis (Nutt.) Torrey & Gray ssp. *tenuifolia* Nutt. & Gray	Cliff Malacothrix
Pseudognaphalium beneolens Davids.	Fragrant Everlasting
Pseudognaphalium californicum DC.	California Everlasting
**Senecio vulgaris* L.	Common Groundsel
**Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.	Milk Thistle
**Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill Prickly	Sow Thistle
Boraginaceae - Borage Family	
Amsinckia menziesii (Lehm.) Nelson. var. *intermedia* (F. & M.) Ganders	Rancher's Fireweed
Cryptantha micromeres (Gray) Greene	Nievitas
Brassicaceae - Mustard Family	
**Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch	Black Mustard
**Hirschfeldia incana* (L.) Lag. Fos.	Short-pod Mustard
Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family	
Lonicera subspicata var. *johnstonii* Keck	Southern Honeysuckle
Sambucus mexicana DC.	Blue Elderberry
Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot Family	
**Chenopodium album* L.	Lamb's Quarters
Convolvulaceae - Morning-Glory Family	
Calystegia macrostegia (Greene) Brumm. ssp. *cyclostegia* (House) Brumm.	Morning-glory

APPENDIX 1. PLANTS OBSERVED OR DETECTED AT THE SITE OR ADJACENT HABITATS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cucurbitaceae - Gourd Family	
Marah macrocarpus (Greene) Greene var. *macrocarpus*	Cucamonga Manroot, Wild Cucumber
Euphorbiaceae - Spurge Family	
Eremocarpus setigerus (Hook.) Benth.	Doveweed
Fabaceae - Legume Family	
Acmispon glaber (Nutt.)Brulette	Deerweed
Lathyrus vestus Nutt. ssp. *vestitus*	Northern Sweet Pea
Lotus grandiflorus (Benth.) Greene.	
Lotus purshianus (Benth.) Clem. & Clem.	Spanish-clover
Lupinus bicolor Lindl.	Miniature Lupine
**Medicago polymorpha* L.	Bur-Clover
Fagaceae - Oak Family	
Quercus agrifolia Neé	Coast Live Oak
Quercus berberidifolia Liebm.	California Scrub Oak
Geraniaceae - Geranium Family	
**Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér.	Red-stem Filaree
Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf Family	
Emmenanthe penduliflora Benth.	Whispering Bells
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia (Benth.) Greene var. *chrysanthemifolia*	
Phacelia parryi Torr.	Parry's Phacelia
Pholistoma auritum (Lindl.) Lilja ex Lindbl.	Fiesta Flower
Juglandaceae - Walnut Family	
Juglans californica Wats. var. *californica*	Southern California Black Walnut
Lamiaceae - Mint Family	
**Marrubium vulgare* L.	Horehound
Salvia leucophylla E. Greene	Purple Sage
Salvia mellifera Greene	Black Sage
Malvaceae - Mallow Family	
Malacothamnus fasciculatus (Nutt.) Greene Mesa	Bush Mallow, Chaparral Mallow
**Malva parviflora* L.	Cheeseweed, Little Mallow
Myrsinaceae – Myrsine Family	
**Anagallis arvensis* L.	Scarlet Pimpernel *Lysimachia arvensis* (L.) U. Manns & Anderb.
Onagraceae - Evening-Primrose Family	
Camissonia micrantha (Sprengel) Raven	Small-flowered Evening Primrose
Clarkia purpurea (Curtis) Nels. ssp. *viminea* (Dougl.) Lewis & Lewis	Large Clarkia
Platanaceae - Sycamore Family	
Platanus racemosa Nutt.	Western Sycamore
Polemoniaceae - Phlox Family	
Gilia capitata ssp. *abrotanifolia* (Greene) V. Grant	Ball Gilia
Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family	
Eriogonum fascicukaltum Benth.	Flat-top Buckwheat
Portulacaceae - Purslane Family	
Claytonia perfoliata Donn ssp. *perfoliata*	Common Miner's-lettuce

APPENDIX 1. PLANTS OBSERVED OR DETECTED AT THE SITE OR ADJACENT HABITATS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Phrymaceae - Lopseed Family	
Mimulus (Diplacus) longiflorus Curtis	
Rhamnaceae – Buckthorn Family	Chaparral Monkeyflower
Ceanothus cuneatus	Wild-Lilac
Endotropis ilicifolia	Holly-leaf Redberry
Rosaceae - Rose Family	
Adenostoma fasciculatum Hook & Arn.	Chamise
Heteromeles arbutifolia Roem	Toyon
Rubiaceae - Madder Family	
Galium angustifolium Benth.	Bed-straw
**Galium aparine* L.	Goose Grass
Salicaceae - Willow Family	
Salix lasiandra	Willow
Scrophulariaceae - Figwort Family	
Mimulus (Diplacus) longiflorus Curtis	Chaparral Monkeyflower
Solanaceae - Nightshade Family	
Solanum xanti Gray	Chaparral Nightshade
Monocotyledons	
Liliaceae - Lily Family	
Hesperoyucca whipplei (Torr.) Simpson	Our Lord's Candle
Poaceae - Grass Family	
**Avena barbata* Link	Slender Wild Oat
**Bromus diandrus* Roth	Rip-gut Grass
**Bromus hordeaceus* L.	Soft Chess
**Bromus madritensis* L. ssp. *rubens* (L.) Husnot	Red Brome
**Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum* (Link) Arcang.	Hare Barley
**Lolium perenne* L.	Perennial Ryegrass
Melica imperfecta Trin.	Coast Range Melic
Nassella lepida (A.S. Hitchcock) Barkworth	Foothill Needlegrass
**Piptatherum milaceum* (L.) Cosson	Smilo Grass
**Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf.	Annual Beard Grass
**Vulpia myuros* (L.) Gmelin var. *hirsuta* (Hacketl) Asch & Graetoner	Foxtail Fescue

* - Denotes non-native plant taxa

APPENDIX 2. ANIMALS OBSERVED, DETECTED OR ANTICIPATED AT THE SITE OR ADJACENT HABITATS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Butterflies	
Nymphalidae (Brush-footed Butterflies)	
Lorquin's Admiral	*Basilarchia lorquini*
Papilionidae (Swallowtails and Parnassians)	
Western Tiger Swallowtail	*Papilio rutulus*
Pieridae (Whites, Sulfurs, Marbles, and Orange-tips)	
Common White	*Pontia protodice*
Sara Orangetip	*Anthocharis sara*
AMPHIBIANS	
Bufonidae (True Toads)	
Western Toad	*Bufo boreas*
Hylidae (Treefrogs and Relatives)	
California Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris cadaverine*
Pacific Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris regilla*
REPTILES	
Phrynosomatidae	
Western Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*
Side-blotched Lizard	*Uta stansburiana*
Anguidae (Alligator Lizards and Relatives)	
Southern Alligator Lizard	*Elgaria multicarinata*
BIRDS	
Phasianidae (Quails, Pheasants, and Relatives)	
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	
Anna's Hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
Picidae (Woodpeckers and Wrynecks)	
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)	
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Corvidae (Jays, Magpies, and Crows)	
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Paridae (Titmice)	
Plain Titmouse	*Parus inornatus*
Aegithalidae (Bushtit)	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
Troglodytidae (Wrens)	
Canyon Wren	*Catherpes mexicanus*
Muscicapidae (Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers, Kinglets, Thrushes, Bluebirds, and Wrentit)	
Wrentit	*Chamaea fasciata*

APPENDIX 2. ANIMALS OBSERVED, DETECTED OR ANTICIPATED AT THE SITE OR ADJACENT HABITATS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)	
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Emberizidae (Warblers, Sparrows, Blackbirds and Relatives)	
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*
California Towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Fringillidae (Finches)	
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*
MAMMALS	
Leporidae (Rabbits and Hares)	
Desert Cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
Sciuridae (Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots)	
California Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*
Geomyidae (Pocket Gophers)	
Botta's Pocket Gopher	*Thomomys bottae*
Muridae (Rats, mice, and voles)	
Woodrat	*Neotoma* sp.
Felidae (Cats)	
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*
Mountain Lion	*Puma concolor*
Canidae (Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives)	
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Domestic Dog	*Canes domesticus*
Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
Mephitidae (Skunks)	
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
Procyonidae (Raccoons and Relatives)	
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Cervidae (Deer, Elk)	
Mule Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*

APPENDIX 3. Animals and plants reported on the Malibu Beach and 8 adjacent 7.5" quadrangles, i.e. Calabasas, Canoga, Point Dume, Malibu Beach, Oat Mountain, Santa Susana, Simi Valley, Topanga and Thousand Oaks

Sensitivity Codes
Federal: n-No Status, e-Endangered; t-Threatened, p-proposed, d-delisted/
State: n-No Status, e-Endangered, t-Threatened, d-delisted/
CDFW: s-Species of Special Concern, f- Federally Protected FP/WL/
CNPS: rarity codes 1B1.- 4.3

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Flora: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CNPS	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Asplenium vespertinum Western Spleenwort	None / None / 4.2	Shaded, rocky area of Chaparral	Unlikely
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	E / None / 1B.1	gravelly clay soils overlaying granite sandstone, but is now found often associated with carbonate soils derived from scattered limestone lenses, or on noncarbonates at down-wash sites	Unlikely-soil type not present
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch	E / E/ 1.B1.	Coastal Salt Marsh habitat	Unlikely-salt marsh habitat lacking
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch	E / E/ 1.B1.	Coastal Dune habitat	Unlikely-no dune habitat
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's Saltbush	None / None / 1B.2	Coastal saline habitats	Unlikely-no alkaline habitat
Atriplex pacifica South Coast Saltscale	None / None / 1B.2	Coastal saline habitats	Unlikely-no alkaline habitat
Atriplex parishii Parish's Brittlescale	None / None / 1B.2	Coastal saline habitats	Unlikely-no alkaline habitat
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's Saltscale	None / None / 1B.2	Coastal saline habitats	Unlikely-no alkaline habitat
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu Baccharis	None / None / 1B.1	Oak Woodland understory	Unlikely-not observed
Baccharis plummerae Plummer's Baccharis	None / None / 4.3	Oak Woodland understory	Unlikely, not observed
Calochortus catalinae Catalina Calochortus	None / None / 4.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus* Club-haired Mariposa-lily	None / None / 4.3	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* Slender Mariposa-lily	None / None / 1B.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking
Calochortus fimbriatus Late flowered Mariposa-lily	None / Rare / 1B.2 (2-2-2)	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's Mariposa-lily	None / None / 4.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking

1

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Flora: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CNPS	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's Calandrinia	None / None / 4.2	Open Coastal Sage Scrub habitat	Unlikely-no saline habitat
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's Morning-glory	None / None / 4.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-no loamy soils
Camissoniopsis lewisii Lewis' Evening-primrose	None / None / 4.2	Open Coastal Sage Scrub habitat	Unlikely-annual not observed
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae* Island Mountain-mahogany	None / None / 4.3	Santa Catalina Island endemic	Unlikely
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* Salt Marsh Bird's-beak	E / E / 1B.2 (1-2-1)	Estuarine areas of salt marshes	Unlikely-no salt marsh habitat
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina* San Fernando Valley	None / E/ 1B.1 (1-2-2)	Coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane conif forest, alluvial fan, granitic soils	Unlikely
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* Parry's Spineflower	None / None / 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane conif forest, alluvial fan, granitic soils, 300-1900 m.	Unlikely-chaparral understory limited
Convolvulus simulans Small-flowered Morning-glory	FSC/None/1B.2 (2-2-2)	Clay soils	Unlikely-clay soils lacking
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana Tarplant	None / R / 1B.2	sandstone outcrops	Unlikely-no sandstone outcroppings
Delphinium parryi ssp. *blochmaniae* Dune Larkspur	None / None / 1B.2		Unlikely-no dune habitat
Delphinium parryi ssp. *purpureum* Mt. Pinos Larkspur	None / None / 4.3		Outside of know range
Dichondra occidentals Western Pony-foot	None / None / 4.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-chaparral understory limited
Dithyrea maritima *Beach Spectaclepod*	None / T / 1B.1	Coastal Sand Dunes	Unlikely-no coastal dunes
Docecahema leptoceras Slender-horned Spineflower	E / E / 1B.1	Dry riparian areas	Unlikely-chaparral understory limited
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae Blochman's Hasseanthus	None / None / 1.B.1		Unlikely-no loamy soils

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Flora: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CNPS	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis Agoura Hills Dudleya	T / None / 1B.1	Shaded cliffs	Unlikely-no cliffs on-site
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens Marcescent Dudleya	T / R / 1B.2		Unlikely-no cliffs on-site
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia Santa Monica Dudleya	T / None / 1B.1		Unlikely-no cliffs on-site
Dudleya multicaulis Many-stemmed Hasseanthus	None / None / 1B.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-no clay soils
Dudleya parva Conejo Dudleya	T / None / 1B.2		unlikely-no clay soils
Eriogonum crocatum Conejo Buckwheat	None / R / 1B.2	Volcanic-derived soils	Unlikely-no Conejo volcanic soils on-site
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's Grapplinghook	None / None/ 4.2	Clay soils	Unlikely-no clay soils
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens Decumbent Goldenbush	None / None / 1B.3 (2-1-3)	Upper & lower montane conif forest, chaparral. Endemic to SD Co. Coarse to fine sandy loam in dist chaparral openings at high elev, 1000-2915 m.	Unlikely
Juglans californica Southern California Black Walnut	None / None / 4.2	Oak Woodland habitat	Unlikely, in adjacent drainage
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii* Southwestern Spiny Rush	None / None / 4.2	Freshwater Marsh habitat	Unlikely on-site, but possible in adjacent drainage
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's Goldfields	None / None/ 1B.1	Alkaline playas	Unlikely-no alkaline habitat
Lepechinia fragrans Fragrant Pitcher Sage	None / None / 4.3 (1-1-2)	Chaparral, 200-1525 m. Fallbrook and Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams have occurred as substrates.	Unlikely-not observed

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Flora: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CNPS	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *humboldtii* Humboldt Lily	None / None / 1B.2 (3-2-2)	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Deep soils, shrubland. 1-945 m.	Unlikely-now shaded habitat with deep soil
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* Ocellated Humboldt Lily	None / None / 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Deep soils, shrubland. 1-945 m.	Unlikely-now shaded habitat with deep soil
Lupinus paynei Payne' s Lupine	None / None / 1B.1		Unlikely- no clay soils
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* White-veined Monardella	None / None / 1B.3	Rocky, exposed habitat	Unlikely-rocky habitat not present
Navarretia ojaiensis Ojai Navarretia	None / None / 1B.1 (2-2-2)	Chaparral, Sage Scrub openings.	Unlikely-chaparral understory limited
Nolina cismontana Chaparral Nolina	None / None / 1B.2	Sandstone exposures	Unlikely-no sandstone on-site
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt Grass	FE / CE / 1B.1 (3-3-2)	Vernal or ephemeral pools	Unlikely-no ephemeral ponding on-site
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense* Sonoran Maiden Fern	None / None / 2B.2	Moist, shaded slopes	Unlikely-site too exposed
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's Pentachaeta	FSC /CR/ 1B.2 (3-2-3)	Chaparral, esp. recently burned sites, gabbroic outcrops, 400-1200 m.	Unlikely-no stable, undisturbed openings
Polygala (Rhnotropis) cornuta var. *fishiae* Fish's Milkwort	None / None / 4.3(1-1-3)	Cismontane woodland, lower and upper montane conif forest, 380-2225 m.	Unlikely-not observed
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's Scrub Oak	None / None / List 2.2	Coastal Chaparral	Unlikely- on-site species is *Q. berberidifolia*
Romneya coulteri Coulter's Matilija Poppy	None/ None	Clay soils	Unlikely-not observed
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring Checkerbloom	None / None / 1.B.2 (1-2-2)	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland, esp gabbroic or metavolcanic substrate, 120-1005 m.	Unlikely-no meadow conditions on-site
Senecio aphanactis Chaparral Ragwort	None / None / 2B.2		Unlikely-no ponding areas on-site
Tortula californica California Screw Moss	None / None / None	A largely Northern California distribution	Unlikely-site too dry

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus plexippus* Pop. 1	Proposed Threatened / None / None	Winter roost sites extend along coast from N. Mendocino to Baja Calif.; roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, Cypress), with nectar and water source nearby. Adjacent trees on-site do not provide the wind-protected grove required by this species; suitable habitat is not present on-site for roosting.	Low
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	FE / None / None	Sunny openings in chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of RIV & SD Cos; esp on hills & mesas near coast, w/high densities of host plants *Plantago erecta, P. insularis, Orthocarpus purpurescens.*	Unlikely
Busck's Gallmoth *Eugnosta busckana*	None / None	Flight time November to March in areas of *Encelia californica*	Low
Globose Dune Beetle *Coelus globosus*	None / None	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks immediately bordering the coast from Bodega Bay Head to Ensenada, Baja California, and all of the Channel Islands except San Clemente Island	Unlikely-no suitable habitat on-site
Pacific Hairy-necked or Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle *Cicindela hirticollsi gravida*	None / None	Sand bars, sandy coastal beaches, coastal dunes: Inhabits sand in the upper beach zones that are adjacent to non-brackish water	Unlikely-no suitable habitat on-site

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Wawona Riffle Beetle *Atractelmis wawona*	F Candidate / None	This aquatic species is a listed species due to its limited distribution in the North and South Forks of the Merced River. Historic occurrences of this species are located within the planning corridor. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the planning corridor.	Unlikely
California Diplectronan Caddisfly *Diplectrona californica*	None / None	Restricted to aquatic habitats at two San bernardino County sites.	Unlikely
Croatch's Bumble Bee *Bombus crotchii*	None / None	Food source including milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats.	Low
American Bumble Bee *Bombus pensylcanicus*	None / None	ranges in Eastern and Southeastern US and adjacent Mexico	Unlikely
Santa Monica Shieldback Katydid *Aglaothroax longipennis*	None / None	Known at Topanga State Park, and entrance to Big Rock Canyon and active February to August in Chaparral vegetation	Low-limited habitat
Santa Monica Grasshopper *Trimerotropis occidentiloides*	None / None	Little information is available on this species. It has been found in disturbed areas and along dirt roads and chaparral in the Santa Monica Mountains.	Low
Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottonii*	FE / None / S	Vernal and ephemeral pools	Unlikely-Habitat lacking on-site
Western Ridged Mussel *Gonidea angulata*	None / None	Freshwater streams	Unlikely-No suitable habitat on-site or adjacent
Gertschs Socalchemmis Spider *Socalchemmis gertschi*	None / None	No specific habitat requirements available. Not much is known about this nocturnal hunting spider. Thought to occur in Coastal Sage scrub habitat.	Low

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Tidewater Goby *Eucyclobgobius newberryi*	FE / None	Shallow lagoons and lower coastal stream reaches with salinities from brackish to fresh.	Unlikely-no suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.
Arroyo Chub *Gilia orcuttii*	None / None / S	Slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams with mud or sand substrates	Unlikely-no suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* Pop. 10	FE / CE	Anadromous aquatic fish.	Unlikely-no suitable habitat on-site
Coast Range Newt *Taricha torosa*	None / None / cSC	Freshwater pools and drainages	Unlikely, due to ephemeral nature of adjacent drainage
Western Spadefoot *Spea (Scaphiopus) hammondii*	FSC / None / CSC	Grassland habitats, valley & foothill woodlands, requires vernal pools for breeding	Low
Arroyo Toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	FE / None / S	Restricted to rivers with shallow pools and specific substrates.	Unlikely-no suitable habitat on-site
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*	FT / None / S	Permanent water sources such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and adjacent riparian woodlands	Unlikely-no suitable habitat on-site
Actinemys pallida [*Clemys marmorata*] Western Pond Turtle	None / SSC	Streams, ponds, freshwater marshes, and lakes with growth of aquatic vegetation.	Unlikely-non suitable aquatic habitat I present on-site
Coast Horned Lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*	FSC / None / CSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate, esp. friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils	Moderate-not observed
Coastal Whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris multiscutatus*	None / None / sa	Open areas in semiarid grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands	Unlikely to occur on-site due to disturbed conditions and lack of scrub / woodland habitat
Anniella pulchra pulchra (stebbinsi) Southern California Legless Lizard	None / SSC	Sparce vegetation of chaparral and riparian, loose soil for burrowing	Low-soils too compact

3

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Coast Patch-nosed Snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	FSC/None/CSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal so. CA, esp. uses small mammal burrows for refuge	Low
California Mountain Lingsnake (San Diego population)	None / SSC	In the coastal ranges, occurs in riparian woodlands, and adjacent chaparral and	Unlikely- suitable habitat not present on-site
Diadophis punctatus similis San Diego Ring-necked Snake	None / None	Woodlands, forest, grassland, chaparral, gardens; under bark, logs, stones, & boards	Unlikely- suitable habitat not present on-site
Two-striped Gartersnake *Thamnophis hammondii*	FSC / None / CSC	Perennial and intermittent streams with dense riparian vegetation	Unlikely- suitable aquatic habitat non present on-site
South Coast Gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtralis* Pop. 1	None / None /	Perennial and intermittent streams with riparian vegetation	Unlikely- suitable aquatic habitat non present on-site
Northern Goshawk *Accipiter atricapillus*	None / None / S	Accidential visitor to region	Unlikely
Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*	None / WL / CSC	Riparian woodlands, forests; forages at edges of open habitats.	Low
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperi*	None / WL / CSC	Woodland, usu. open, interrupted or marginal type, nests mainly in riparian areas	Moderate to high in adjacent riparian woodland
Tricolored Blackbird *(nesting colony)* *Agelaius tricolor*	None / CT / CSC	Freshwater mashes and Riparian Scrub	Unlikely- suitable nesting habitat not present on-site
Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	None / None / F / WL	Grass-covered hillsides, coastal sage scrub, sparse chaparral, esp rel. steep, often rocky hillsides	Low- scrub vegetation and adjacent northern parcel limited
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper Sparrow	None / None / CSC	Native Stipa (Nassella) grasslands	Unlikely-no grassland habitat on-site
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	None / None / CSC, CFP	Foothills, mountains grasslands, deserts, and shrub habitats. Requires cliffs or rocky ledges for nesting though will occasionally nest in trees, on the ground or in human-made structures.	Unlikely-Suitable nesting habitat is not present on-site

4

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Great Egret *Ardea alba*	None / None /	Winter Visitor of aquatic sites	Unlikely
Western Burrowng Owl *Athene cunicularia*	None / None / SSC	Grasslands and areas with low cover or open scrub, level to gently sloping sites.	Unlikely-site too disturbed and opened
Bell's Sage Sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	FSC/None/CSC	Coastal chaparral of patchy distribution or early successional stage, coastal sage scrub, and sagebrush desert habitat.	Low-shrub habitat limited
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*	None / None / F	Uncommon winter visitor of grasslands and agriculture fields.	Unlikely
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsonii*	None / CT / CSC	Nesting range restricted to Central Valley, Mojave Desert and Great Basin.	Unlikely-does not nest in project area
Costa's Hummingbird *Calypte costae*	None / None	Areas nectar-bearing plants	Moderate
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*	None / None	Rangeland, agriculture grasslands, uses cliffs and large trees for roosting, nesting and resting. Carrion feeder, forages over roads fields opens forest & other open habitats.	Low
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	FT / None / S	Sandy/gravelly shoreline habitats	Unlikely-Habitat lacking on-site
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus hudsonis*	None / None / Protected Raptor	Ground-nesting bird in marsh and grassland habitats.	Low-Habitat lacking
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT / CE	Nests in dense Riparian Woodlands	Unlikely- adjacent woodland too open
Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*	None / None	Ponds or flooded fields	Unlikely-Habitat lacking on-site
White-tailed Kite *Elanus caeruleus*	None / Fuly Protected Raptor	Ground-nesting in riparian habitats.	Low-Habitat lacking
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE / CE	Nests in dense Riparian Woodlands	Unlikely- adjacent woodland too open
Merlin *Falco columnbarius*	None / None / F	Rare winter visitor	Unlikely

5

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*	None / None / F	Rare winter visitor	Unlikely
American Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Delisted / CFP /	Nests near wetlands, lakes, rivers or other waters on high cliffs.	Unlikely-No suitable nesting habitat is present on-site
Common Loon *Gavia immer*	None / None	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	D / E/ F	Nests near wetlands, lakes, rivers.	Unlikely
Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*	None / None	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Yellow-breasted Chat *Icteria virens* (nesting)	None / T / SSC	Dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willow, vine tangles and dense brush	Low
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	None / T / None	Open sites, often agricutral lands, with significant insect density.	Moderate
California Gull (non-breeding) *Larus californicus bennettii*	None / None / F	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Double-breasted Cormorant *Nannopterum (Phalacrocorax) auritum*	None / None / F	Summer resident in So. Cal., inhabits low riparian growth in vic. of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2000 ft, usu. willow, baccharis, mesquite	Unlikely
Black-crowned Night Heron Nycticorax nycticorax	None / None	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
California Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*	D / D/	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides (Dendrocopos) nuttallii*	None / None	Oak and Riparian Woodlands	Low, due to adjacent woodland habitat
White-faced Iibis *Plegadis chihi*	None / None / F	Uncommon migrant or winter visitor of ponds or irrigated fields.	Unlikely

6

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT / CT	Coastal sage scrub, below 2,500 ft in So. Cal., esp low coastal scrub in arid washes, mesas & slopes	Low
Bank Swallow (nesting) *Riparia riparia*	None / T	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils near streams along rivers, lakes, ocean for colonial nests,	Unlikely-no suitable cliff or bank habitat present on-site
Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*	None / None	Migratory visitor	Low-nectar-bearing plants limited
Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia*	None / None / S	Spring migrant with breeding in riparian habitats	Unlikely-No suitable habitat on-site
Scripp's Murrelet *Synthliboramphus scrippsi*	None / CT / CSC	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Brewer's Sparrow *Spizella breweri*	Nonbe / None	Uncommon fall migrant	Unlikely-Shrublands limited
Lawrence's Goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	None / None	Open grassy fields	Moderate
California Least Tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	FE / CE / F	Marine-associated species	Unlikely

7

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Elegant Tern *Thalassus elegans*	None / None / F	Marine-associated species	Unlikely
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE / CE	Dense riparian habitat	Unlikely-adjacent woodland too sparse
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	None / None / SSC	Caves, tunnels, attics, crevices, variety of other locations. Grassland, shrublands, woodlands, forests, most common in open dry habitats with rocky areas.	Moderate-Locally common species that could forage onsite; no suitable roosting habitat is present
Spotted Bat *Euderma maculatum*	None / None / SSC	Deserts, scrublands, chaparral, and coniferous woodlands. Roosts in rock crevices, occasionally caves or buildings.	Unlikely- No suitable roosting habitat is present on-site
Western Mastiff Bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	FSC / None / CSC	Small colonies in rocky cliffs or crevices. Variety of open habitats including woodlands, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats but is closely associated with roosting sites, which include rocky crevices and cliffs for day-roosts. Requires high cliff faces, or buildings with sufficient vertical drop (at least 20 feet above ground).	Unlikely-Suitable roosting habitat is not present on-site, as this species is not typically associated with roosting in trees.
Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	None / None	Thought to prefer trees at the edge of clearings, but have been found in trees in heavy forests, open wooded glades, and shade trees along urban streets and in city	Low - Marginal roosting habitat is present on and adjacent to the project site.

8

Appendix 3. Potential Species Table--Fauna: Reported From USGS Malibu Beach and adjacent 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles or Suggested From County Files.

Common Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Code & Status Federal/State/CDFG	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Potential to Occur on Site (Obs or L/M/H/Unlikely)
Western Red Bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	None / None / SSC	Closely associated with deciduous trees in riparian areas.	Low-adjacent riparian vegetation could possibly provide habitat off-site
California Leaf-nosed Bat *Macrotus californicus*	None / None / SSC	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis. Roosts in caves and mines	Unlikely- no suitable roosting habitat on-site
Western Small-footed Myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	FSC / None / CSC	Cliffs, rock crevices, possibly in caves & mines. Variety of habitats from sea level to 8900 ft. Slight preference for feeding in wooded areas.	Unlikely-Preferred foraging and roosting habitats are not present on-site.
Yuma Myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	FSC / None / CSC	Wide range of forested and inland scrub habitats. Closely tied to bodies of water. Roosts in any sheltered area nearby.	Unlikely- Preferred foraging and roosting habitats are not present on-site.
San Diego Desert Woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	FSC / None / CSC	Mixed & chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush & other habitats. Prefers rocky areas to build stick nest	Unlikely-Suitable habitat is not present on-site
Suthern Sea Otter *Enhydra lutris nereis*	FT / None / F	A marine species	Unlikely
Coyote *Canis latrans*	None / None / None	Variety of habitats, including urban canyons	OBSERVED as scat and foot prints
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	None / None / CSC	Uncommon resident throughout the state. Abundant in drier open shrub, forest, & herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Low- This species has not been detected regionally and is unlikely to occur due to surrounding urban land uses.
Mountain Lion Felis (*Puma*) *concolor*	None / None / Protected	Widespread, uncommon resident ranging from sea level to alpine meadows. Variety of habitats except xeric regions of the deserts.	Low

Figure 15. Site Photographs 5 April 2021

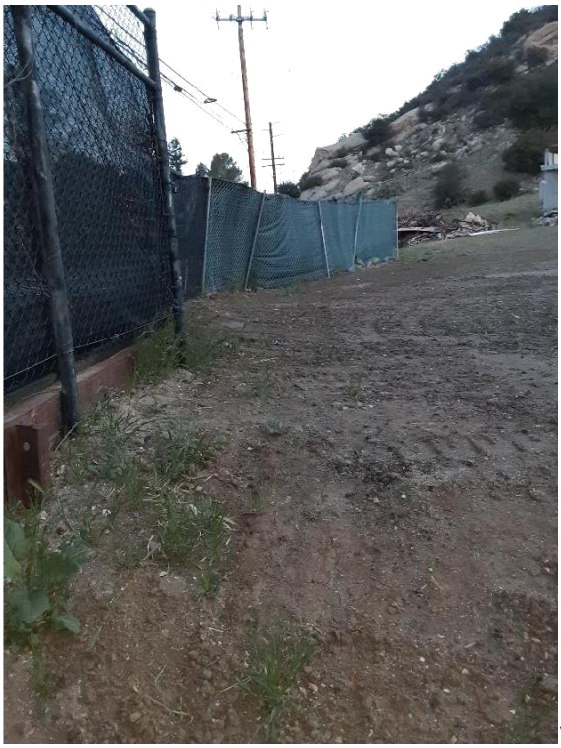
Right of Way in front of site

SW property corner at Oak Tree

View to E along S fence

View to NE across site from SW corner

Along W side to NW corner



Vie

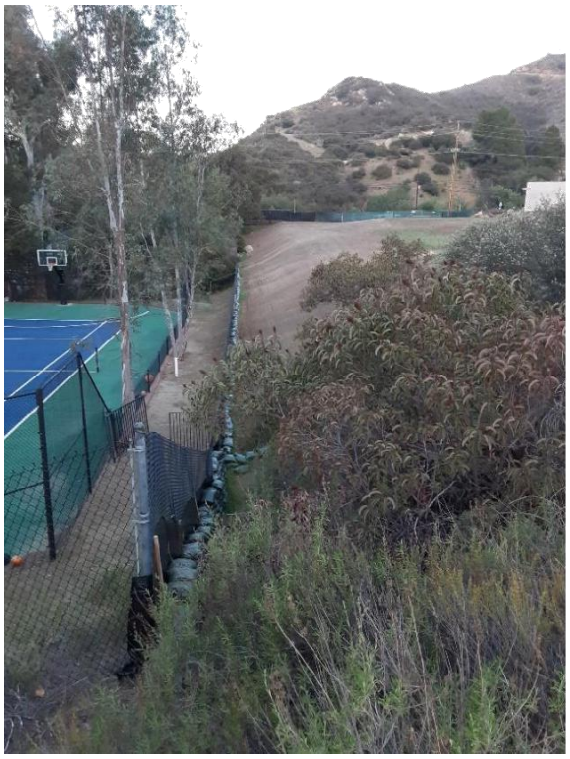
Right of Way on W side

Disadvantaged neighbors to the S

View to w along S fence

View W along S fence View to W from NE corner

Sage Scrub and Chaparral vegetation at SE corner SE corner of site

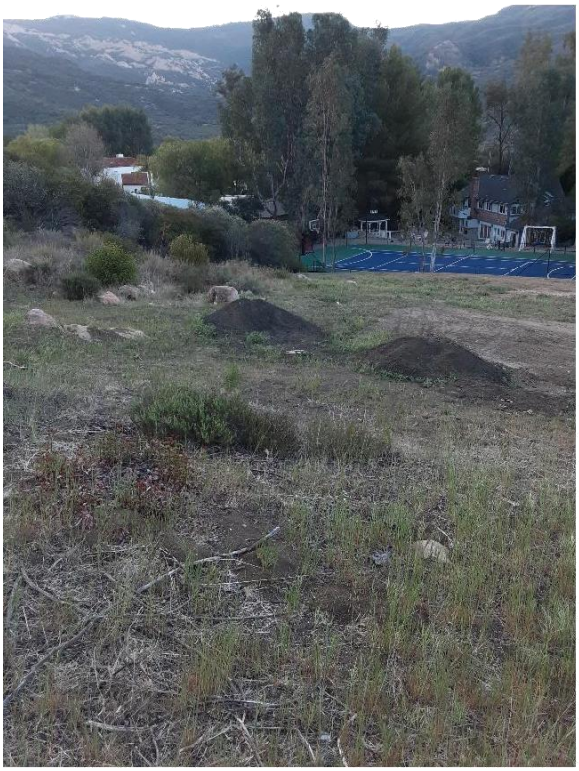


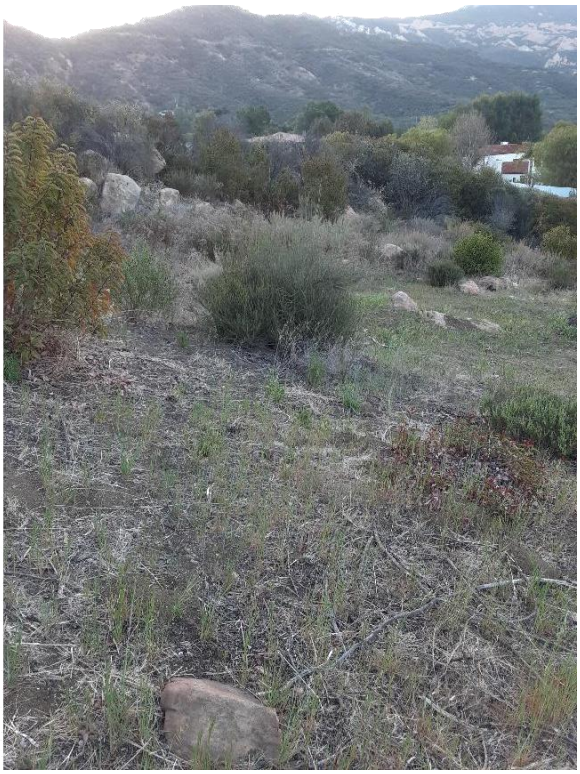
View W from SE corner

View W from SE corner of off-site Chaparral

Off-site Chaparral at E end of site

Off-site Chaparral at E end of site





View to SE from upper side of site showing test pits View to SE across volcanic soils area.

Soil interface on N side of site

Soil interface on N side of site

Volcanic-derived soils at upper N side of site

Cleared area on N slope

View to SW across site from NE

Eriogonum elongatum on volcanic soil

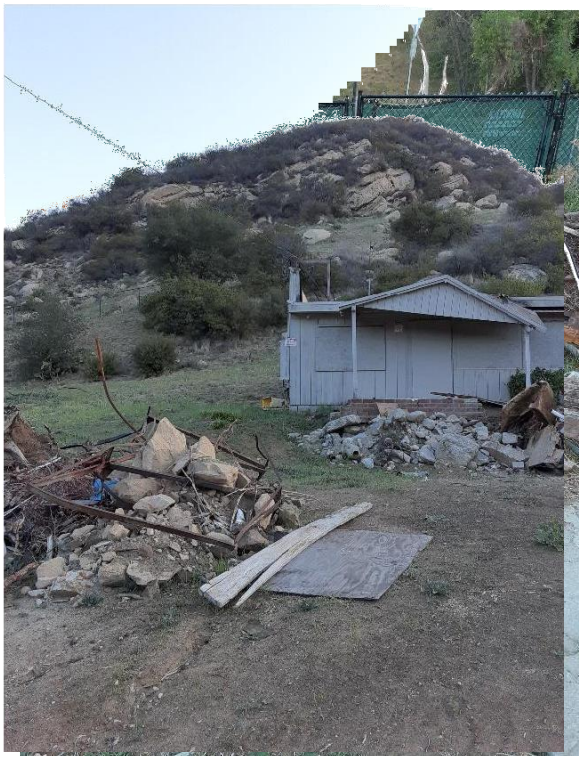
Volcanic substrate at test pits

N boundary fence

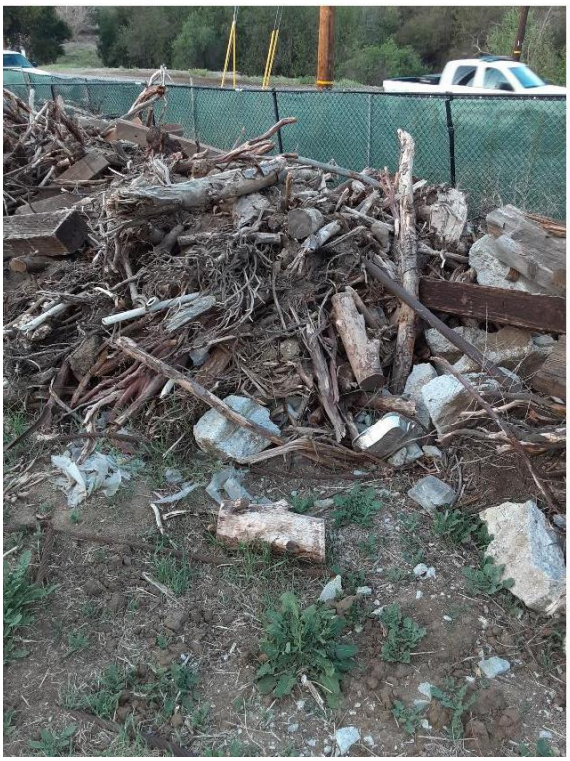
NW area of N slope of site

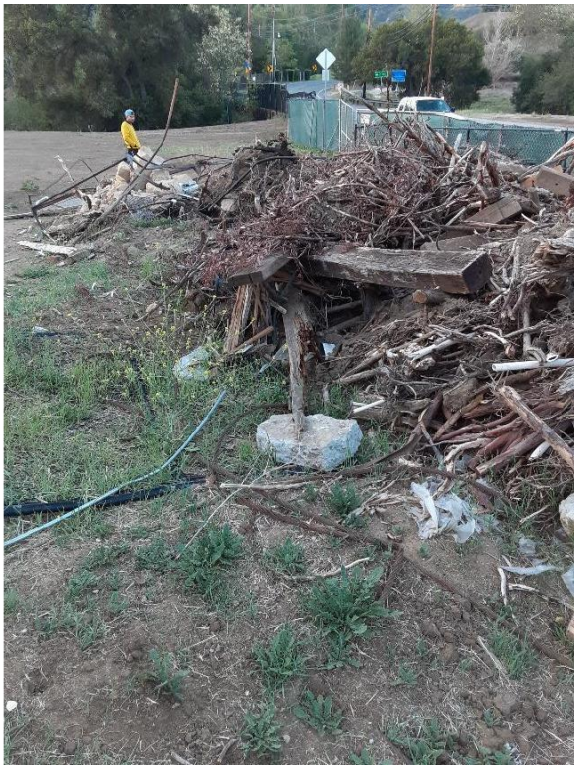
View to SE from NW corner of site

West side of site from NW corner

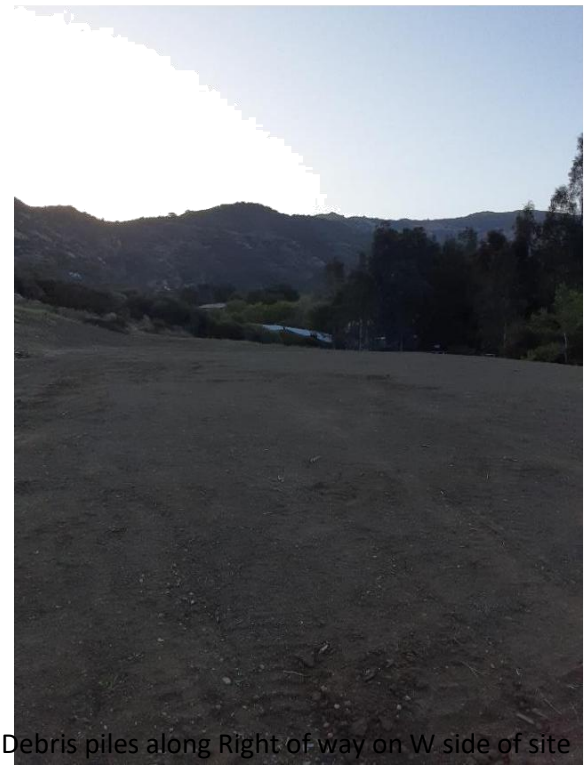


Debris piles in Right of Way area.

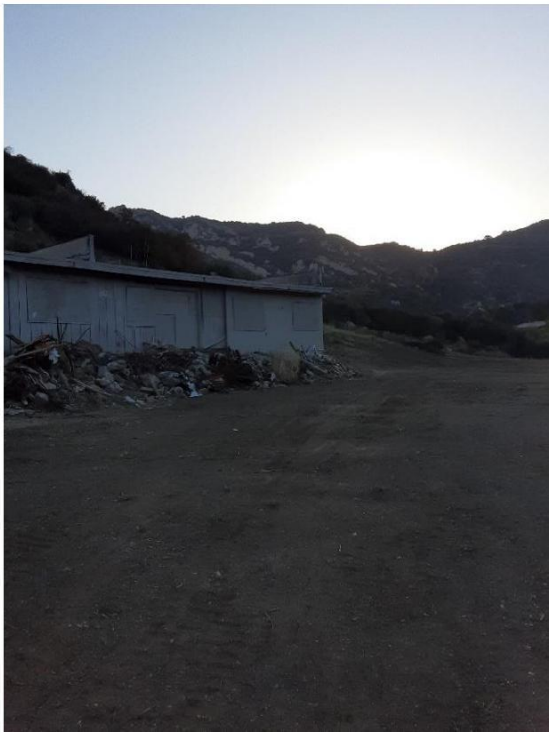




Debris piles largely lacking evidence of any large tree removals



Debris piles along Right of way on W side of site



Debris piles of burned materials from residence. View across site from NW to SE

View to S showing orange property line stake