

Biological Assessment

21653 (APN-4448019043) & 21655 (APN-4448019049)
Saddle Peak Road, Topanga,
Los Angeles County, California

21653 Saddle Peak Road (Ballet One)
Project No. 2017-003698
RPAP 2017 000213

21655 Saddle Peak Road (Ballet Two)
Project No. 2017-003699
RPAP 2017 000214

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This report is a true and accurate statement regarding biological resources located on the property commonly known as 21653 (APN-4448019043) & 21655 (APN-4448019049), Saddle Peak Road, Topanga, Los Angeles County, California. This report complies with Title 22 of the Santa Monica Mountains, Local Coastal Program, Local Implementation Plan, 2014 and Section 2, Chapter D of the Santa Monica Mountains, Local Coastal Program, Land Use Plan, 2014.



Signature

September 30, 2020

Date

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LOCATION

The properties commonly known as 21653 (APN-4448019043) and 21655 (APN-4448019049), Saddle Peak Road, Topanga, Los Angeles County, California are located on the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains towards the east end. According to the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor maps 21653 Saddle Peak Road is approximately 278,348 square feet (~6.39 acres) and 21655 Saddle Peak Road is approximately 278,784 square feet (~6.40 acres). The property is located approximately 2.3 miles north of Pacific Coast Highway and about 1.2 miles west of Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Highway 27) within the area covered by the U.S. Geological Survey's 7.5-minute Topanga Quadrangle and within the Topanga Canyon Watershed. Elevation ranges from approximately 1565 feet (~477 meters) to 2030 feet (~619 meters). A map depicting the location of the property is included as Exhibit A. A map depicting the location of the property and watershed boundaries is included as Exhibit B. There are no parklands within 400 feet of the property. A map depicting the properties proximity to parklands is included as Exhibit C. Single-family residencies occupy the property to the north and south.

PROJECT

There is an existing graded pad on each parcel, a paved driveway, which serves both pads, retaining walls, and underground utilities on the property that were installed per a 1992 subdivision permit. The proposed project includes construction of a single-family residence (SFR), detached garage, swimming pool, landscaping, fire department turnarounds, and other infrastructure on each of the parcels that comprise the property, and fuel-modification. The SFR's are to be located on the existing pads, have been clustered together to reduce the extent of fuel modification, and near a fire hydrant currently serving the existing SFR at 21683 Saddle Peak Road. No cut or fill is required. The fuel modification plans consist of Zones A, B, and C and extend a total of 200 feet from the SFR's. The proposed SFR's are single-story, are below 18 feet in height to minimize appearance as seen from Saddle Peak Road, a designated scenic route, and are less than 8,000 square feet. The Site Plans, Landscape Plans, and Fuel Modification Plans are included as Exhibit D.

PURPOSE

The Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Plan-Net (SMM LCP-Net) Biological Resource Overlay depicts H1 Habitat, H2 Habitat, and H3 Habitat on the property. Per the Santa Monica Mountains Local Implementation Plan (SMM LIP) a Biological Assessment is required for all new development proposed within 200 feet of county mapped H1 Habitat, H2-High Scrutiny Habitat, or H2 Habitat. Development is proposed to occur in county mapped H3 Habitat. The associated fuel-modification for the SFR's will extend into county mapped H2 Habitat.

DESKTOP REVIEW

The biologists reviewed maps, documents, and a number of other resources including -

1. Aerial photographs and topographic maps dated between 1903 and 2019,
2. The Santa Monica Mountains Local Implementation Plan (SMM-LIP) Biological Resource Map,
3. The SMM LCP-Net Biological Resource Overlay,
4. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), National Wetlands Inventory,¹
5. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey,
6. The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (IREP),²
7. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) including Rarefind 5 and the Biogeographic and Observation System (BIOS).³
8. The CDFW list of "Special Animals",⁴
9. The CDFW list of "Fully Protected Animals",⁵
10. The CDFW list of "State and Federally Endangered and Threatened Animals of California",⁶
11. The CDFW list of "Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens",⁷
12. The CDFW list of "State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California",⁸
13. The USFWS, Sacramento Office's "Proposed and Candidate Species" system,⁹ and the
14. Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species.¹⁰

1 <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>

2 California Native Plant Society, 2017, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

3 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Wildlife & Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Natural Diversity Database, July 2017

4 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Special Animals, July 2017

5 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Fully Protected Animals, May 2003

6 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, State & Federally Endangered & Threatened Animals of California, July 2017

7 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, & Lichens, July 2017

8 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, State & Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, & Rare Plants of California, July 2017

9 US Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office, Proposed & Candidate Species, Threatened & Endangered Species System
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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. The CNPS data are 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 the CNPS needs more information. The IREP also contains information on approximately 25 species presumed to have become extinct in California in the last 100 years. The CNDDDB is part of a nationwide network overseen by NatureServe. The CNDDDB 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 CNDDDB 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 are considered to be 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,¹¹ the Federal Endangered Species Act,¹² the California Fish and Game Code,¹³ 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 biologist includes an analysis of all species that are known to occur in the region. The biologist also rely on these lists for current species designations. The biologist conducted the CNDDDB, Rarefind 5, BIOS, and IREP reviews by searching the U.S. Geological Service's 7.5-minute Topanga Quadrangle and those that surround it. Mountain lions (*Puma concolor*) range across the entire Santa Monica Mountains and have safely negotiated Highway 101 and Interstate 405. This movement indicates that the Santa Monica Mountains remain relatively connected; therefore, the biologist believes it prudent to consider all special-status species known to occur across the entire mountain range. 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 METHODOLOGY

Andrew McGinn Forde visited the property on March 21, April 20, and May 23, 2017. Dr. Edith Read visited the property on June 28, 2017. During the site visits, the biologist walked the property in a manner that provided 100% visual coverage in an effort to identify and document biological resources. The biologist documented species observed or otherwise detected and searched in and around shrubs for wildlife, signs of wildlife, woodrat houses, burrows, potential roost sites for bats, and bird nests, looked under rocks, wood, and other surface debris, and used binocular to identify wildlife on and adjacent the property. The biologist also mapped the extent of streams and wetlands under jurisdiction of the CDFW, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), plant community alliances and trees, locations of special-status species, and any resources that could potentially be used by them, if present.

10 Western Tanager, January/February 2009. A Publication of the Los Angeles Audubon, Volume 74:3

11 CAL. Fish & Game Code §§ 2050-2097

12 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544

13 CAL. Fish & Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515

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STREAMS & WETLANDS

The property is located within the Topanga Canyon Watershed. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) depicts a drainage cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The NWI map is included as Exhibit E. The SMM LCP-Net Biological Resource Overlay also depicts the drainage. The Biological Resource Overlay is included as Exhibit F. The biologists verified the presence of the drainage. The drainage is a tributary to Topanga Canyon Creek. The extent of the drainage, including its contiguous riparian vegetation, is depicted in Exhibit G.

PLANT COMMUNITY ALLIANCES

Part of the property is located within the fuel modification zones of legally existing single-family residences and is subject to routine fuel modification. *Stipa - Melica* Herbaceous Alliance (Needlegrass - Melic Grass Grassland), *Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance (Big Pod Ceanothus Chaparral), *Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance (Laurel Sumac Scrub), *Lotus scoparius* Shrubland Alliance (Deerweed scrub), *Encelia californica - Eriogonum cinereum* Shrubland Alliance (California brittle bush - Ashy buckwheat scrub), and Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest occur on the property. The communities are described below and are based largely on the current classification system for California.¹⁴ The extents of the plant community alliances are depicted in Exhibit G and a summary of acreages is included in Table 1 below. Photographs are included in Exhibit H. The plant inventory is included as Exhibit I.

Stipa - Melica Herbaceous Alliance (Needlegrass - Melica Grass Grassland)

Purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*) and California melic (*Melica imperfecta*) are the common species that comprise this alliance in the Santa Monica Mountains, although nodding needlegrass (*Stipa cernua*) and foothill needlegrass (*S. lepida*) are other associates. Dominated by native foothill needlegrass (*S. lepida*) and non- native nodding needlegrass this community occurs on two areas of the property that were legally graded as building pads in 1992. Other species within this community include wild oats (*Avena fatua*, *A. barbata*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*). Tarplant (*Deinandra fasciculata*) and scattered shrubs such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) are also present but not abundant. Foothill needlegrass also occurs as individuals along the driveway but nowhere else on the property indicating that it was part of a seed mix applied after grading.

Lotus Scoparius Shrubland Alliance (Deerweed scrub)

Deerweed scrub shrubland alliance occurs on gentle to steep slopes of variable aspect at low elevation in areas of recent or frequent disturbance. In the Santa Mountains, this association occurs inland. The scrub is dominated by deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*). On the property, black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat, California sagebrush, laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) are common associates. There are few trees in this association, but coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) is an infrequent emergent associated with deerweed scrub.

¹⁴ Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens, 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation
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***Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance (Big Pod Ceanothus Chaparral)**

Big pod ceanothus chaparral occupies approximately 0.89 acres of the property. Cover is almost 100 percent except for some exposed rock outcrop. These outcrops are not accessible but views with binoculars did not detect presence of any bryophytes. Other species in this community include laurel sumac, chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), wild rye (*Elymus condensatus*), greenbark ceanothus (*Ceanothus spinosus*), buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

***Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance (Laurel Sumac Scrub)**

Selective fuel modification around existing neighboring residences has favored certain chaparral shrubs over others – primarily laurel sumac but also big pod ceanothus to a lesser extent. Ground cover consists of mowed non-native annuals, primarily wild oats.

Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest

Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) dominates Dix Canyon and an intermittent drainage that crosses the southeast corner of the property. This drainage is a tributary to Topanga Canyon. The terrain is steep and inaccessible, but aerial imagery indicates that California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) also occur.

Table 1 - Summary of On-Site Plant Community Alliance Acreages

Plant Community Alliance	Parcel	
	21653 Saddle Peak Road APN-4448-019-043	21655 Saddle Peak Road APN-4448-019-049
<i>Stipa</i> - Melica Herbaceous Alliance	11,629 sq. ft. (~0.27 acres)	8,833 sq. ft. (~0.20 acres)
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> Shrubland Alliance	37,622 sq. ft. (0.86 acres)	0 sq. ft. (0.00 acres)
<i>Malosma laurina</i> Shrubland Alliance	148,721 sq. ft. (~3.41 acres)	252,333 sq. ft. (~5.79 acres)
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> Shrubland Alliance	0 sq. ft. (0.00 acres)	6,302 sq. ft. (~0.14 acres)
<i>Encelia californica</i> - <i>Eriogonum cinereum</i> Shrubland Alliance	0 sq. ft. (0.00 acres)	3,949 sq. ft. (~0.09 acres)
Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest	67,551 sq. ft. (~1.55 acres)	4,788 sq. ft. (~0.11 acres)
Disturbed / Barren	3,432 sq. ft. (0.08 acres)	10,560 sq. ft. (0.24 acres)
Modified/Landscaped	12,161 sq. ft. (0.28 acres)	9,937 sq. ft. (0.23 acres)
Total	281,357 sq. ft. (~6.46 acres)	296,703 sq. ft. (~6.81 acres)

COMMON WILDLIFE

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At the property the biologists detected numerous common species typically associated with the plant community alliances described above including Sara's orangetip (*Anthocharis sara*), Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), western scrub jay (*Apelocoma californica*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and other small mammals. The biologists also observed woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.) houses. It is likely that the woodrat houses were built and probably occupied by big-eared woodrat (*Neotoma macrotis*); however, San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), a special-status species cannot be ruled out. Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), canyon bat (*Parastrellus hesperus*), and free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) likely forage over the property. The mature trees that dominate the drainage likely have cavities that function as suitable roost sites for these species. Other common species are expected to occur; particularly birds and bats, during spring and fall migrations. A complete list of species detected at the property is included as Exhibit J.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

The review of the CDFW CNDDDB and the CNPS IREP revealed that a number of special-status species have been recorded within the area covered by the quadrangles used in this assessment. Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra mintbornii*), a state listed rare species, occurs within 0.25 miles of the property. A population of Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*) also occurs within 1 mile of the property. Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), San Diego mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*), and southern western pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*) also occur within 2 miles of the property. Exhibit K depicts the geographic locations of the known occurrences in the general vicinity of the property. Exhibit L includes all the special-status species returned by the databases and those on the list of Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species, 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 other factors.

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 southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains at an elevation ranging from approximately 1565 feet (~477 meters) to 2030 feet (~619 meters). 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 property are Zumaridge-Kawenga Association (30% to 75% slopes), Sapwi Loam (30% to 75% slopes), and Rock Outcrop-Sumiwawa-Hipuk Complex (30% to 75% slopes). The Zumaridge-Kawenga Association consists of two major soil components Zumaridge and Kawenga. The typical profile for Zumaridge is described as moderately decomposed plant material (Oe - 0 to 2 inches), loam (A - 1 to 10 inches), which overlies weathered bedrock (Cr - 10 to 13 inches) and un-weathered bedrock (R - 13 to 23 inches). Parent material is colluvium and/or residuum derived from weathered sandstone. It is well drained and has surface pH 6.0. The typical profile for Kawenga is

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described as moderately decomposed plant material (Oe - 0 to 2 inches), gravelly loam (A - 2 to 27 inches), clay loam (Bt - 27 to 37 inches, gravelly loam (Bc - 37 to 55 inches), which overlie weathered bedrock (Cr - 55 to 65 inches) and unweathered bedrock (R - 13 to 23 inches). Parent material is colluvium and/or residuum derived from weathered sandstone. It is well drained and has surface pH 6.0. The typical profile for Sapwi Loam is described as slightly decomposed plant material (Oe - 0 to 1 inch), loam (A - 1 to 4 inches), stony clay loam (Bt1 - 4 to 24 inches), and very stony clay loam (Bt2 - 24 to 38 inches), which overlie non-weathered bedrock (R - 38 to 48 inches). Parent material is colluvium and/or residuum derived from weathered sandstone. It is well drained and has surface pH 6.0. Minor components include Kawenga, Topanga, and Mipolomol. Rock Outcrop-Sumiwawa-Hipuk Complex consists of three major soil components, Rock Outcrop, Sumiwawa, and Hipuk. Rock Outcrop is described as sandstone. The typical Sumiwawa profile is described as gravelly loam (A - 0 to 9 inches), loamy sand (C - 9 to 13 inches), which overlies soft, weathered bedrock (Cr - 13 to 22 inches), and unweathered bedrock (R - 22 to 31 inches). It is somewhat excessively drained, and has pH 6.3. Parent material is colluvium and/or residuum derived from weathered sandstone. The typical Hipuk profile is described as gravelly sandy loam (A1 - 0 to 1 inch), sandy loam (A2 - 1 to 4 inches), gravelly sandy clay loam (Bt1 - 4 to 8 inches), sandy clay loam (Bt2 - 8 to 18 inches), which overlies soft, weathered bedrock (Cr - 18 to 24 inches), and unweathered bedrock (R - 24 to 33 inches). It is well drained, and has pH 6. Parent material is colluvium and/or residuum derived from weathered sandstone. Minor components include Lithic Exerorthents and Typic Haploxeralfs. A map depicting distribution of soils on the property and other data are included in Exhibit M.

Special-status plant species are not expected to occur or only have a low probability to occur within the parts of the property that have been disturbed through fuel-modification, grading, and other development but there is potential for them to occur within the areas that have not been disturbed; where native vegetation and rock outcrop and/or boulders remain intact and along the drainage. Santa Susana tarplant occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats in association with sandstone outcroppings and rocky areas. As previously stated, Santa Susana tarplant occurs within 0.25 miles of the property. The population occurs on a large rock outcrop, which has topography that slopes toward and onto the subject property. Tall trees and shrubs dominate the majority of the subject property; however, there are some areas, where rock outcrop and/or boulders are visible. The biologists visited some of the rock outcrop and/or boulders areas in an attempt to find Santa Susana tarplant but did not observe any individuals; however, dense vegetation made the attempt difficult and individuals may have obscured. A population of Santa Monica Mountains dudleya also occurs within 1 mile of the property. Populations of this species typically occur 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 Santa Monica Mountains dudleya could occur in the shade of the mature coast live oak, California bay, and California sycamore trees that dominate the drainage.

Other special-status plant species that the biologists determined to have moderate to high potential to occur within the proposed fuel modification zones include western spleenwort (*Asplenium versperinum*), Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*), Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Island mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *blanchea*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*),

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decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), fragrant pitcher sage (*Lepachinia fragrans*), Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*), Chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*), hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*), south coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *australitoralis*), and ashy spike moss (*Selaginella cinerascens*) but the biologists did not observe any of these species during the site visits. The biologists timed the site visits to coincide with the blooming periods of the majority of the special-status plant species considered in this assessment and surveyed the entire property; however, the majority of their time was spent within the proposed development area and fuel modification zones. The biologists did not observe any special-status plant species during the site visits; however, individuals of some species would not have been in bloom during the site visits, others may not have bloomed due the continuing drought, and some areas beyond the proposed single-family residence were not intensively surveyed and some parts were inaccessible due steep topography and dense vegetation.

Special-Status Lichens

The biologists determined that woven-spored lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*) had moderate potential to occur; however, no special-status lichens were observed during the site visits. It should be noted that the biologists conducting the site visits have limited experience in the identification of lichens.

Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species are not expected to occur or only have a low probability to occur within the parts of the property that have been disturbed through fuel-modification, grading, and other “improvements” but there is potential for them to occur within the areas that have not been disturbed; where native vegetation and rock outcrop and/or boulders remain intact and along the drainage. Two-striped garter snake and southern western pond turtle occur within 2 miles of the property; however, it is unlikely that these species will occur on the property as the drainage is ephemeral and is not a semi-permanent or permanent water body. San Diego mountain kingsnake could occur in and around the rock outcrops and along the drainage. Coast horned lizard has moderate potential to occur in some of the open areas. The biologists also determined that San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbensi*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), and Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*) are expected to occur. Trask shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*), southern shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta tudiculata conivicta*), Santa Monica grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentiloidea*), Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*), crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), long-eared owl (*Asio otis*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), and San Diego desert woodrat have moderate to high potential to occur. It is likely that the woodrat houses observed at the property were built and are occupied by big-eared woodrat; however, San Diego desert woodrat cannot be ruled out. Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*), long-eared myotis (*M. evotis*), long-legged myotis (*M. volans*), and greater bonneted bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) likely forage at the property from time to time and could potentially use the mature trees associated with the drainage for roosting. Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), merlin (*Falco columbaris*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), and rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) could occur during migration and winter, as

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could other species, but they do not nest in the local area. The majority of the special-status wildlife species considered in this assessment 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, some spend most of their time underground or under dead and decaying debris, or leaf litter, and in between root structures of shrubs, and others are active only at night or at other times during the day. The biologists did not visit the property at night.

NESTING BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects the majority of migratory birds breeding in the US. The Act specifically states that it is illegal "... for anyone to take ... any migratory bird ... nests, or eggs."¹⁵ "Take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.¹⁶ 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."¹⁷ The Code defines "take" as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."¹⁸

The CDFW recognizes the breeding season in southern California as occurring between February and September.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ A number of the species observed during the site visits are expected to nest at the property within the proposed fuel modification zones. Special-status species with potential to nest at the property within the fuel modification zones 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 connecting at least two blocks of habitat.²¹ 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.²² The SMM LCP-LIP defines a corridor as a passageway connecting two or more core habitats in order to promote genetic flow and continuous colonization of habitats by all

15 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989

16 50 C.F.R. § 10.12

17 CAL. Fish & Game Code § 3503

18 CAL. Fish & Game Code § 86

19 CAL. Fish & Wildlife, Personal Communication, 2012

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21 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.)

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Revision 1 - January 10, 2020

Original - July 5, 2017

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plant and animal species within and between ecosystems. The property is not part of a wildlife corridor or a passageway that connects two or more core habitats; it is in fact located on the edge of core habitat. The proposed SFR's are to be located between existing residences to the north and south in an area southeast of Topanga, where a number of SFR's are clustered together.

SMM LIP HABITAT CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

The SMM LCP-LIP has established three habitat categories in the Santa Monica Mountains, H1, H2, and H3. All H1 and H2 habitats are considered "Significant Environmental Resource Areas" (SERA). The SMM LCP-LIP includes a Biological Resources Map, and Biological Resource Overlays, which are available on the SMM LCP-Net. The purpose of the Biological Resources Map and the Biological Resource Overlays is to protect H1 and H2 Habitats. The map and overlays do not depict fix boundaries. If any of the criteria listed below are satisfied in areas that are not identified as H1 or H2, such locations will qualify for the designation.

H1 Habitat Definition

This category includes streams and wetlands, dunes, native grassland, alluvial scrub, coastal bluff scrub, native oak, sycamore, walnut, and bay woodlands, and rock outcrop. Chaparral and coastal sage scrub that occurs within or adjacent to streams, which functions as riparian habitat, is also considered to be H1 habitat. It also includes any habitat occupied by any plant or animal species listed by the State or federal government as rare, threatened or endangered, those assigned a Global or State conservation status rank of 1, 2, or 3 and identified as a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, and populations of CNPS Rank 1B and 2 listed plant species.

H2 High Scrutiny Habitat Definition

H2 High Scrutiny Habitat includes habitats that should be given avoidance priority over other H2 Habitat. It includes areas occupied by plant and animal species listed by the State or federal government as rare, threatened, or endangered, those assigned a Global or State conservation status rank of 1, 2, or 3 and identified as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, and CNPS Rank 1B and 2 plant species normally associated with H1 habitats, where they are found as individuals (not a population).

H2 Habitat Definition

H2 Habitat includes large contiguous areas of coastal sage scrub and chaparral-dominated habitats and native plant communities listed in the CNDDDB. It also includes areas occupied by plant and animal species listed by the State or federal government as rare, threatened, or endangered, those assigned a Global or State conservation status rank of 1, 2, or 3 and identified as a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, and CNPS Rank 1B and 2 listed plant species normally associated with H1 habitats, where they are found as individuals (not a population).

H3 Habitat Definition

H3 Habitat consists of areas where native vegetation communities have been significantly disturbed or removed as part of lawfully established development. This category also includes areas of native vegetation that are not significantly

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disturbed and would otherwise be categorized as H2 habitat, but have been substantially fragmented or isolated by existing, legal development and are no longer connected to large, contiguous areas of coastal sage scrub or chaparral-dominated habitats. This category includes lawfully developed areas and lawfully disturbed areas dominated by non-native plants such as disturbed roadside slopes, stands of non-native trees and grasses, and fuel modification areas around legally existing development. This category further includes isolated and/or disturbed stands of native tree species (oak, sycamore, walnut, and bay) that do not form a larger woodland or savannah habitat.

SMM LCP-NET MAPPED HABITAT CATEGORIES

The SMM LCP-Net Biological Resource Overlay depicts H1 Habitat, H2 Habitat, and H3 Habitat as occurring on the property. The proposed development area is to be located on the part of the property that the Biological Resource Overlay depicts as H3 Habitat. Fuel Modification will extend into H2 Habitat but it will not extend into the H1 Habitat that occurs on the southeast part of the property. The proposed development area is in fact located more than 200 feet from the H1 Habitat. The SMM LCP-Net Biological Resource Overlay (Habitat Categories) is included as Exhibit N.

SITE-SPECIFIC HABITAT CATEGORIES

The biologists determined that H1, H2, and H3 Habitats occur on the property. A map depicting the true extent of the habitat categories that occur on the property is included as Exhibit O (Site-Specific Habitat Category Map).

Site-Specific H1 Habitat

The H1 Habitat located on the property consists of a drainage, which is tributary to Topanga Canyon Creek and the Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest that dominates it. The total amount of H1 Habitat located on the property is 34,670 sq. ft. (~0.75 acres). The proposed development area is located approximately 200 feet from the H1 Habitat. The biologists determined that the *Stipa - Melica* Herbaceous Alliance is not H1 Habitat because it appears to have been planted after grading in 1992 and it is within an area of the property that is routinely fuel-modified. The amount of H1 Habitat on 21653 Saddle Peak Road is 67,551 sq. ft. (~1.55 acres). The amount of H1 Habitat on 21655 Saddle Peak Road is 4,788 sq. ft. (~0.11 acres).

Site-Specific H2 High Scrutiny Habitat

The biologists determined that there are no resources located on the property that meet the H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat definition.

Site-Specific H2 Habitat

The biologists determined that the *Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance, *Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance, *Lotus scoparius* Shrubland Alliance, and the *Encelia californica - Eriogonum cinereum* Shrubland Alliance meet the H2 Habitat definition except where they occur within the fuel modification zones of adjacent SFR's. The amount of H2 Habitat on

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21653 Saddle Peak Road is 177,971 sq. ft. (~4.09 acres). The amount of H2 Habitat on 21655 Saddle Peak Road is 187,706 sq. ft. (~4.31 acres). The proposed development area is located immediately adjacent the H2 Habitat. Fuel-modification associated with the proposed SFR's will extend into it.

Site-Specific H3 Habitat

Parts of the *Stipa - Melica* Herbaceous Alliance, *Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance, *Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance, *Lotus scoparius* Shrubland Alliance, and the *Encelia californica - Eriogonum cinereum* Shrubland Alliance occur within the fuel modification zones of adjacent SFR's and are subject to routine fuel-modification. As such these areas meet the H3 Habitat definition. The amount of H3 Habitat on 21653 Saddle Peak Road is 35,835 sq. ft.(~0.82 acres). The amount of H3 Habitat on 21655 Saddle Peak Road is 104,208 sq. ft. (~2.39 acres). The proposed development area and associated fuel modification zones extend across all H3 Habitat located on the property.

Table 2 - On-Site Habitat Category Acreages

Habitat Category	Parcel	
	21653 Saddle Peak Road APN-4448-019-043	21655 Saddle Peak Road APN-4448-019-049
H1 Habitat	67,551 sq. ft. (~1.55 acres)	4,788 sq. ft. (~0.11 acres)
H2 Habitat	177,971 sq. ft. (~4.09 acres)	187,706 sq. ft. (~4.31 acres)
H3 Habitat	35,835 sq. ft. (~0.82 acres)	104,208 sq. ft. (~2.39 acres)
Total	281,357 sq. ft. (~6.46 acres)	296,703 sq. ft. (~6.81 acres)

NATIVE TREE PROTECTION POLICIES

The Native Tree Protection Policies are designed to preserve oak (*Quercus* sp.), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), California walnut (*Juglans californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and other native trees to the maximum extent feasible that are not otherwise protected as H1 Habitat, H2 High Scrutiny Habitat, or H2 Habitat. Trees protected by

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the policies must have at least one trunk measuring six inches or more in diameter or a combination of any two trunks measuring a total of eight inches or more in diameter, measured at four and one-half feet above natural grade.

The policies are -

- 1) Development shall be sited to prevent any encroachment into the protected zone of individual native trees to the maximum extent feasible.²³
- 2) Removal of native trees shall be prohibited except where no other feasible alternative exists.
- 3) Removal of native trees or encroachment in the protected zone is prohibited for accessory uses or structures. If there is no feasible alternative that can prevent tree removal or encroachment, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least-significant impacts shall be selected.
- 4) Adverse impacts to native trees shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to on-site mitigation.
- 5) Mitigation shall not substitute for implementation of the feasible project alternative that would avoid impacts to native trees and/or woodland habitat.

There are native protected trees located along the drainage and others are scattered across the property.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The proposed project includes construction of a single-family residence (SFR), detached garage, swimming pool, landscaping, fire department turnarounds, and other infrastructure on each of the parcels that comprise the property, and fuel-modification. The proposed SFR’s are to be located more than 200 feet from county mapped H1 Habitat and more than 200 feet from H1 Habitat as mapped by the biologists. The SFR’s are to be constructed entirely in H3 Habitat; however, fuel-modification will extend into H2 Habitat. Exhibit Q depicts the proposed limits of the fuel modification zones associated with each SFR and the 200-foot limits of the fuel modification zones of adjacent SFR’s. There is no H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat on the property. A summary of habitat categories affected by the proposed project broken down by development area and fuel modification zones is included in Table 3 and 4 below.

Table 3 - Habitats Affected by Proposed Development at 21653 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-043)

	Fuel Modification	
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²³ The protected zone is the area from the trunk to five feet beyond the trees dripline or 15 feet from the trunk, whichever is greater.
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Habitat Category	Fuel Modification			Total
	Development Area & Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	
H1 Habitat	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)
H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)
H2 Habitat*	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	1,182 sq. ft. (~0.027 acres)	30,328 sq. ft. (~0.7 acres)	31,510 sq. ft.* (~0.72 acres)
H3 Habitat	14,518 sq. ft. (~0.33 acres)	45,500 sq. ft. (~1.04 acres)	4,800 sq. ft. (~0.11 acres)	64,818 sq. ft. (~1.49 acres)

*This includes the area of H2 Habitat that falls within the fuel modification zone of the adjacent residence

Table 4 - Habitats Affected by Proposed Development at 21655 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-049)

Habitat Category	Fuel Modification			Total
	Development Area & Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	
H1 Habitat	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)
H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat	0 sq. ft. (0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)
H2 Habitat*	0 sq. ft. (~0 acres)	12,750 sq. ft. (~0.29 acres)	33,570 sq. ft. (~0.77 acres)	46,320 sq. ft.* (~1.06 acres)
H3 Habitat	18,076 sq. ft. (~0.41 acres)	36,534 sq. ft. (~0.84 acres)	9,220 sq. ft. (~0.21 acres)	63,830 sq. ft. (~1.46 acres)

*This includes the area of H2 Habitat that falls within the fuel modification zone of the adjacent residence

Maximum Allowable Building Site

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Where new development is permitted in H2 habitat pursuant to the SMM LCP, the maximum allowable building site area on parcels shall be 10,000 square feet, or 25 percent of the parcel size, whichever is less.

The proposed project will affect H2 Habitat; therefore, the proposed development area (building site) for each of the proposed developments is less than 10,000 square foot.

Habitat Category Impacts

New development shall be sited in a manner that avoids the most biologically-sensitive habitat in the following order of priority, H1 Habitat, H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat, H2 Habitat, and H3 Habitat, while not conflicting with other LCP policies.

The proposed SFR's have been sited so that H1 Habitat is avoided. There is no H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat on the property. The SFR's are to be located in H3 Habitat and there fuel modification zones extend into H2 Habitat.

Unavoidable impacts to H1 Habitat and H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat (from the provision of less than a 100-foot H1 habitat buffer) or to H2 habitat (from direct removal or modification) will be compensated by payment of an In-Lieu Fee.²⁴ The current fee amounts are \$15,500 per acre of habitat affected by the development envelope, driveway and turnarounds, irrigated fuel modification zones, and required off-site brush clearance areas (assuming a 200-foot radius from all structures) and \$3,900 per acre for non-irrigated fuel modification areas (on-site).

21653 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-043)

The project at 21653 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-043) does not affect H1 Habitat or H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat. It will affect approximately 31,510 sq. ft. (~0.72 acres) of H2 Habitat. The amount of H2 Habitat affected by the proposed development and fuel modification zones A and B is 1,182 sq. ft. (~0.027 acres). The fee for the 1,182 sq. ft. (~0.027 acres) is \$419. The amount of H2 Habitat affected by fuel modification zone C (non-irrigated fuel modification zone) is 30,328 sq. ft. (~0.7 acres). The fee for the 30,328 sq. ft. (~0.7 acres) is \$2730. Total fee due for all the H2 Habitat affected by the proposed project including fuel modification is \$3,149.

21655 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-049)

The project at 21655 Saddle Peak Road (APN-4448-019-049) does not affect H1 Habitat or H2 High-Scrutiny Habitat. It will affect approximately 46,320 sq. ft. (~1.06 acres) of H2 Habitat. The amount of H2 Habitat affected by the proposed development and fuel modification zones A and B is 12,750 sq. ft. (~0.29 acres). The fee for the 12,750 sq. ft. (~0.29 acres) is \$4,495. The amount of H2 Habitat affected by fuel modification zone C (non-irrigated fuel modification zone) is 33,570 sq. ft. (~0.77 acres). The fee for the 33,570 sq. ft. (~0.77 acres) is \$3,003. Total fee due for all the H2 Habitat affected by the proposed project including fuel modification is \$7,498.

Parkland Impacts

²⁴ During the first five years following certification of the LCP, or until an updated fee is certified through an LCP amendment, the County shall utilize the Coastal Commission's Habitat Impact Fee that was implemented through individual coastal development permit actions prior to certification of the LCP, adjusted for inflation.

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New development adjoining parklands, where the purpose of the park is to protect the natural environment and SERAs, shall be sited and designed to minimize impacts to habitat and recreational opportunities to the maximum extent feasible. Natural vegetation buffer areas shall be provided around parklands. Buffers shall be of a sufficient size to prevent impacts to parkland resources, but in no case shall they be less than 100 feet in width.

There is no parkland within 400 feet of the proposed development area.

Protected Tree Impacts

New development shall be sited to prevent encroachment of the protected zone of native trees to the maximum extent feasible.

There are native protected trees located along the drainage and other are scattered across the property; however, there does not appear to be any within 200 feet of the proposed SFR's.

Special-Status Plant Species Impacts

Special-status plant species are not expected to occur or only have low potential to occur within the proposed development areas; however, they could occur within the associated fuel modification zones. Recommendations are included below that if implemented will reduce the potential for directly affecting special-status plants if any should occur within the proposed fuel modification zones.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status wildlife species are not expected to occur or only have low potential to occur within the proposed development areas; however, they could occur within the fuel modification zones of the proposed SFR's. The biologists did not detect any special-status species during the site visits but observed woodrat houses at the property within the proposed fuel modification zones. Based on the size, it is likely that the majority of the houses were built and occupied by big-eared woodrat; however, some may have been built and/or be occupied by San Diego woodrat. San Diegan tiger whiptail, southern California legless lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, and San Bernardino ringneck snake are expected to occur within the fuel modification zones. Trask shoulderband snail, southern shoulderband snail, Santa Monica grasshopper, Santa Monica shieldback katydid, crotch bumble bee, Coast horned lizard, Allen's hummingbird, Costa's hummingbird, greater roadrunner, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Bell's sage sparrow, lark sparrow, and ringtail have moderate to high potential to occur within the fuel modification zones. Construction of the SFR's and the associated fuel modification is not expected to significantly affect populations of these species; regardless, recommendations are included below that if implemented will reduce the potential for the destruction of woodrat houses, bird nests, and direct mortality of special-status wildlife species should they occur. Long eared owl, pallid bat, silver-haired bat, western small-footed myotis, long-eared myotis, long-legged myotis, and greater bonneted bat could potentially use the mature trees associated with the drainage and could be expected to forage at the property from time to time; however, the project will not affect any of the matures trees associated with the drainage or any of the other trees that may be scattered across the property.

Nesting Bird Impacts

The biologists expect common and special-status birds to nest within the fuel modification zones and could also nest within the proposed development area. Given the available habitat and the species observed and those that can be expected to occur, the potential for birds to nest at the property throughout much of the year is high; however, the peak of nesting activity will be during the CDFW defined nesting season. A small number of shrubs and a limited amount of herbaceous plants will need to be removed to accommodate construction. Fuel modification will also result in the removal of numerous shrubs and herbaceous plants. Removal could potentially affect nesting birds, should they be nesting during the proposed activities. Recommendations are included below that if implemented will reduce the potential for directly affecting birds and their nests including Allen's hummingbird, Costa's hummingbird, greater roadrunner, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Bell's sage sparrow, and lark sparrow, should they occur.

Other Considerations

The proposed project also has potential to affect the environment through run-off during construction and occupation of the SFR, which could ultimately affect H1 Habitat. Without appropriate control measures in place sediments, debris, and pollutants could be transported toward the ephemeral drainage. Although the increase in sediments, debris, and pollutants are not expected to be substantial, the drainages are considered sensitive resources, and therefore any increase in sediment, debris, and pollutants should be considered significant. The Los Angeles County of Department of Regional Planning requires that erosion control plans and best management practice plans are submitted as part of the proposed projects and have very specific design standards with regards to light and glare. The required plans and design standards will reduce the potential for the proposed project to adversely affect the surrounding environment.

ALTERNATIVES

Rule of reason governs the range of alternatives for any project; therefore, alternatives need only address those that would avoid or reduce significant impacts and those that could feasibly meet the objectives of the project. Economic viability, site geology, availability of infrastructure and utilities, jurisdictional boundaries, location of natural resources, consistency with general plans and local coastal plans are factors that must be considered when addressing alternatives. There is an existing graded pad on each parcel, a paved driveway, which serves both pads, retaining walls, and underground utilities on the property that were installed per a 1992 subdivision permit. The proposed project includes construction of a single-family residence (SFR), detached garage, swimming pool, landscaping, fire department turnarounds, and other infrastructure on each of the parcels that comprise the property, and fuel-modification. The SFR's are to be located on the existing pads and have been clustered together to reduce the extent of fuel modification. Moving the proposed SFR's north or south will not reduce the amount of fuel modification required in H2 Habitat and moving them east would increase it. Moving the SFR's to the west would decrease the amount of fuel modification required in H2 Habitat; however, this would necessitate additional grading, construction of retaining walls, and would require the leach fields to be moved to the east side of the proposed SFR's, which would put them closer to the drainage.

RECOMMENDATIONS, AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES, & MITIGATION MEASURES

This section includes recommendations, avoidance strategies, and mitigation measures that if included as part of the proposed project, will avoid and/or reduce the potential for unnecessary adverse affects upon protected trees, special-status species, and nesting birds.

1. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- a. The project proponent should use fire resistant materials, utilize designs that will reduce the potential for structures to catch fire, equip the structures with an outdoor sprinkler system, and ensure that irrigation systems in fuel modification Zones A and B are adequate for fire suppression. This should reduce the need for a typical 200-foot fuel-modification zone and would result in a lot less destruction of H2 Habitat (Ventura County Fire Department only requires 100-foot fuel modification zones). The project proponent should work closely with the Los Angeles County Fire Department to devise feasible solutions that would reduce the need for 200-foot fuel modification zones.
- b. The project proponent should utilize permeable materials where feasible to allow rainfall to percolate the ground to the maximum extent feasible.
- c. The project proponent shall include designs that will capture and convey storm water run-off through bio-filters or to treatment devices before being conveyed to a storage system (for use as irrigation during dry spells) or before discharge. This will protect the ephemeral drainage from receiving polluted run-off from storm-events.
- d. Exterior lighting should be minimized and restricted to low intensity features that do not exceed 60 watts, or the equivalent. Exterior lighting should be shielded so that light is not cast outward beyond the limits of Fuel Modification Zone A. Pathway, driveway, and parking area lights should be limited to fixtures that are directed downward and do not exceed two feet in height.
- e. The project proponent shall include walls, planters, fencing, and gates around the yard space that are designed to exclude wildlife from the immediate living space. While the biologists believe in the free movement of wildlife through property, in most cases it really should be excluded from the immediate living space for the health and safety of all concerned. Wildlife (mostly reptiles and small mammals) that occurs in and around residential areas is typically killed by owners upon sight or poisoned with baits. Poisoning can then affect birds and other mammals, including special-status species, which may prey upon them. Wildlife will be able to move throughout the property after construction is complete without the need for it to move through living space.

2. EROSION CONTROL PLAN

The project proponent shall submit to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, an Erosion Control Plan, prepared by a qualified, licensed professional. The qualified, licensed professional shall certify in writing that the plan is in conformance with the county's requirements.

3. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

The project proponent shall submit to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, a Best Management Practices Plan, prepared by a qualified, licensed professional. The qualified, licensed professional shall certify in writing that the plan is in conformance with county requirements.

4. STAKING OF GRADING LIMITS

The project proponent's contractor shall delineate the proposed grading limits of the building site or the extents of the proposed development area and the driveway before any of the measures outlined below are implemented. The contractor shall not remove any native vegetation during staking and shall set the stakes so that they are clearly visible.

5. BOTANICAL SURVEY

Botanical surveys were conducted in spring and summer 2017; however, dense vegetation and steep topography within the fuel modification zones of the proposed SFR's limited the attempt. Additional surveys should be conducted before any fuel modification occurs and preferably during the blooming periods of those species with potential to occur. A biologist should also be present during fuel modification so that they can conduct botanical surveys during the activity, as areas open up to them. If the biologist locates special-status plants species, they shall mark them or the boundaries of their populations so that they can be avoided. The biologist shall also prepare a protection plan, which shall be submitted Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning for approval.

Specifically, botanical surveys should be -

- a) Conducted at the proper times of year when special-status plant species and locally significant plants are both evident and identifiable. When special-status plants are known to occur in the type(s) of habitat present in the project area, nearby accessible occurrences of the plants (reference sites) should be observed to determine that the plants are identifiable at the time of survey.
- b) Floristic in nature. A floristic survey requires that every plant observed be identified to species, subspecies, or variety as applicable. In order to properly characterize the site, a complete list of plants observed on the site shall be included in every botanical survey report. In addition, a sufficient number of visits spaced throughout the growing season are necessary to prepare an accurate inventory of all plants that exist on the site. The number of visits and the timing between visits must be determined by the surveyor based on geographic

location, plant communities present, the species with potential to occur, and the weather patterns of the year(s) in which the surveys are conducted.

- c) Conducted in a manner that is consistent with conservation ethics and accepted plant collection and documentation techniques. Collections (voucher specimens) of special status and locally significant plants should be made, unless such actions would jeopardize the continued existence of the population. A single sheet should be collected and deposited at a recognized public herbarium for future reference. All collections shall be made in accordance with applicable state and federal permit requirements. Photography may be used to document plant identification only when the population cannot withstand collection of voucher specimens.
- d) Conducted using systematic field techniques in all habitats of the site to ensure a thorough coverage of potential impact areas. All habitats within the project site must be surveyed thoroughly in order to properly inventory and document the plants present. The level of effort required per given area and habitat is dependent upon the vegetation and its overall diversity and structural complexity.
- e) Well documented. When a special status plant (or rare plant community) is located, a California Native Species (or Community) Field Survey Form or equivalent written form, accompanied by a copy of the appropriate portion of a 7.5-minute topographic map with the occurrence mapped, shall be completed, included within the survey report, and submitted to the CNDDDB. Population boundaries should be mapped as accurately as possible. The number of individuals in each population should be counted or estimated, as appropriate.

6. WOODRAT SURVEY, AVOIDANCE, PROTECTION, & RELOCATION PLAN

A qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for woodrat houses before any clearing, grubbing, grading, activities occur. The surveys shall be conducted within the proposed development area. Woodrat houses that are located within the proposed development area shall be dismantled and the sticks placed in a pile beyond the proposed development area and any fuel modification zones. This will reduce the potential for direct mortality of San Diego desert woodrat, provide them a chance to escape, and provide a source of sticks that they could potentially use to rebuild their house. This plan shall also be implemented before fuel modification occurs, which should only occur after construction has been completed or as directed by the Fire Department.

7. NESTING BIRD SURVEY & PROTECTION PLAN

Initial grubbing, grading, and construction shall be scheduled to occur outside the nesting season of birds as defined by the CDFW, if feasible. Regardless of timing, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nest survey or surveys before any activities are scheduled to occur and before installation of site screens (see below). This will reduce the potential for the project to adversely affect nesting birds. This plan shall also be implemented before any fuel modification activities occur, which should only occur after the construction phase of the project has been completed or as otherwise directed by the Fire Department.

- a. The biologist must be familiar with nesting ecology and chronology of southern California species, must have a proven track record of actually finding nests, and must be approved by CDFW and/or preferably holds permits that allow them to survey for nests including those of rare, threatened, and endangered species.
- b. If initial vegetation clearance, grubbing, grading, and construction activities are scheduled to occur outside the CDFW defined nesting season, the biologist should conduct a survey 7 days and again 3 days before the activities are scheduled to begin. The biologist should focus their effort within the grading area, development area, the driveway area, the fuel modification zones, and areas within 50 feet of them. The biologist should also survey 300 feet beyond these areas.
- c. If initial vegetation clearance, grubbing, grading, and construction activities are scheduled to occur within the CDFW defined nesting season, the biologist should conduct a series of surveys, which should begin 31 days before any scheduled activities, and be conducted one week a part with the final survey being conducted 3 days before schedule activities begin. The biologist shall prepare a brief report summarizing the results of the surveys and submit it to the Los Angeles County of Department of Regional Planning.
- d. If the biologist determines that there are active nests within or adjacent these areas, they should establish a 100-foot buffer for passerine nests and a 300-foot buffer for raptor nests and shall clearly mark the buffer in the field in areas where it overlaps the proposed grading limits/development area.
- e. No work will occur within a nest buffer under any circumstance unless authorized in writing by the CDFW, or until the fledglings are no longer dependent on the nest, or until the biologist otherwise determines that the nest is inactive.
- f. The driveway shall remain open even if the buffers of nests extend across it; however, there shall be no stopping within these buffers and under no circumstance can large vehicles or equipment pass within 10 feet of a nest without the presence of the biologist or a statement from the biologist that their presence is not necessary and why.
- g. If the biologist determines that a buffer reduction is feasible, without affecting the outcome of a nest, they shall prepare and submit a letter requesting a reduction to the CDFW along with any necessary information and a statement of justification so that the CDFW can make an informed decision to allow the reduction or not.²⁵ CDFW buffer reduction approvals must be provided to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning.

²⁵ Buffer reduction depends on species, ambient levels of human activity/disturbance, presence of visual and noise barriers, and other factors.
Revision 2 - September 30, 2020
Revision 1 - January 10, 2020
Original - July 5, 2017

- i. In circumstances when activities are scheduled to occur between an original buffer and a reduced buffer, a qualified biologist should monitor the nest before, during, and after the activities, to determine if it's being affected.
- ii. The only activities that shall be allowed between the original buffer and the reduced buffer are those that generate noise levels less than 60 dBA as measured at the resource.
- iii. The biologist shall record noise levels every hour and must have the authority to stop any activities that exceed 60 dBA if they determine that it is affecting, or has the potential to affect the outcome of a nest.
- iv. The biologist shall send weekly monitoring reports to the CDFW and the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning documenting the status of monitored nests and others as necessary. Both shall be notified immediately if any project activity results in take.

8. SITE SCREENING

The project proponent's contractor shall delineate the grading limits/proposed development area and shall fence the area in its entirety with green screen before beginning removing any vegetation. A gated entrance shall allow ingress and egress.

- a. The green screen shall be partially buried, or fitted with silt fence that is partially buried, in a manner that reduces the potential for wildlife moving into the site during construction.
- b. Laborers installing the fence shall remain within the cut areas and any paths leading to it.
- c. A biologist shall monitor fence installation so that they can capture and relocate wildlife as necessary.
- d. The gates shall remain open until after the project biologist conducts a pre-construction survey and shall be closed only after vegetation is cleared from within the fenced area.
- e. The biologist must hold a CDFW Scientific Collectors Permit authorizing handling of invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.

9. PRE-CONSTRUCTION BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY & SITE CLEARANCE

A pre-construction biological resource survey shall be conducted within the area that is screened. The project proponent's contractor shall plan to remove vegetation from within the screened area preferably immediately after the Pre-Construction Biological Resources Survey but no more than 1 day after completion.

- a. Laborers shall use hand held tools to remove the vegetation. Using hand-held tools will allow wildlife, including special-status species, a chance to escape and reduce the potential of them being crushed by heavy machinery.
- b. A biologist shall monitor vegetation removal so that they can capture and relocate wildlife as necessary.
- c. The biologist must hold a CDFW Scientific Collectors Permit authorizing handling of invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.

10. INITIAL GRUBBING & GRADING

Initial grubbing and grading shall occur 3 to 7 days after vegetation has been cleared from the proposed development area/grading limits. The delay between vegetation clearance and the grubbing and grading activities will allow wildlife, including special-status species, a chance to escape and reduce the potential of them being crushed by heavy machinery.

- a. A biologist shall monitor initial grading and grubbing so that they can capture and relocate wildlife as necessary.
- b. The biologist must hold a CDFW Scientific Collectors Permit authorizing handling of invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.

11. FUEL MODIFICATION

Fuel modification for the proposed SFR's should only occur after the construction phase of the project has been completed or as otherwise directed by the Fire Department. A biologist shall monitor all fuel-modification activities so that they can assist in avoiding native resources including protected trees, special-status species, woodrat houses, and nesting birds.

AWARENESS

The permittee shall provide a copy of this Biological Assessment to all its contractors and ensure that they understand and implement the recommendations outlined above. The Biological Assessment shall also be provided to all

21653 (APN-4448-019-043) & 21655 (APN-4448-019-049), Saddle Peak Road, Topanga, Los Angeles County, California

owners/occupants of the SFR so that they are aware of the properties biological resources and the measures in place to protect them.

REPORT PREPARATION

Dr Edith Read prepared the Plant Community Alliance section and the Natural Resources Map (Exhibit G). Andrew McGinn Forde prepared all other sections of the report and the exhibits.

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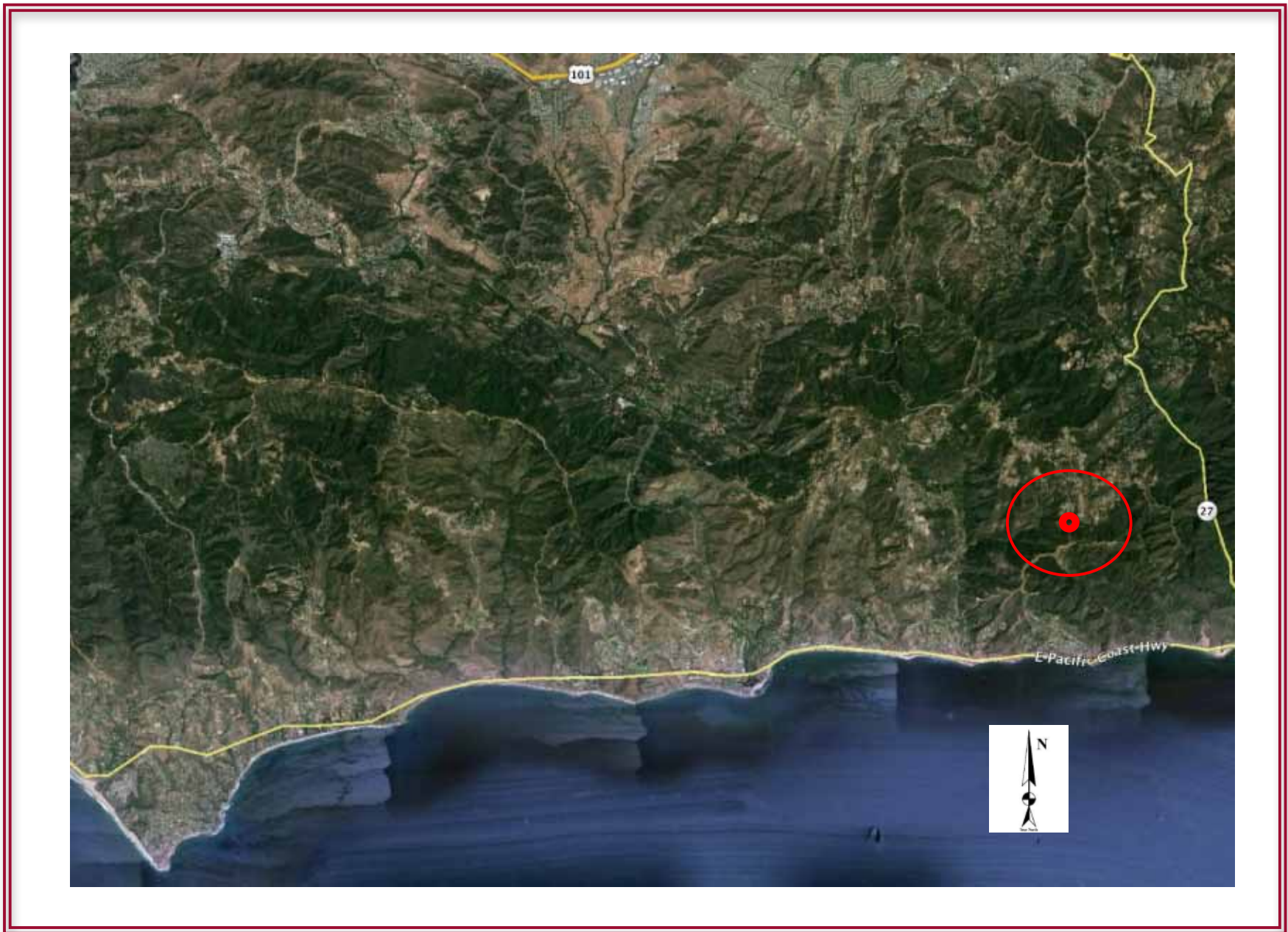


Exhibit A – Area of Interest

Biological Assessment
 21653 (APN-4448019043) & 21655 (APN-4448019049), Saddle Peak Road, Topanga, Los Angeles County, California

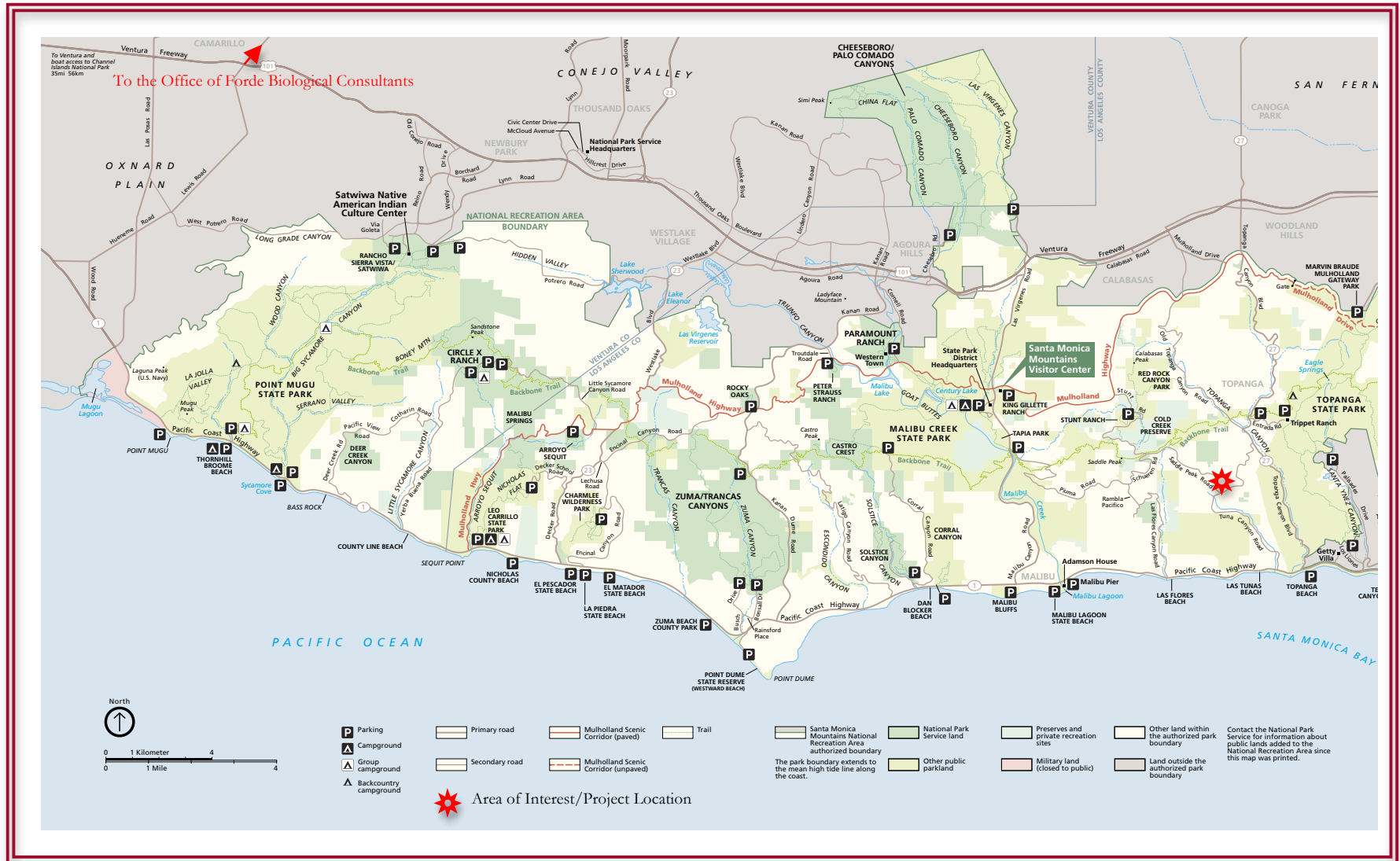


Exhibit B - Area of Interest/Project Location & Parklands

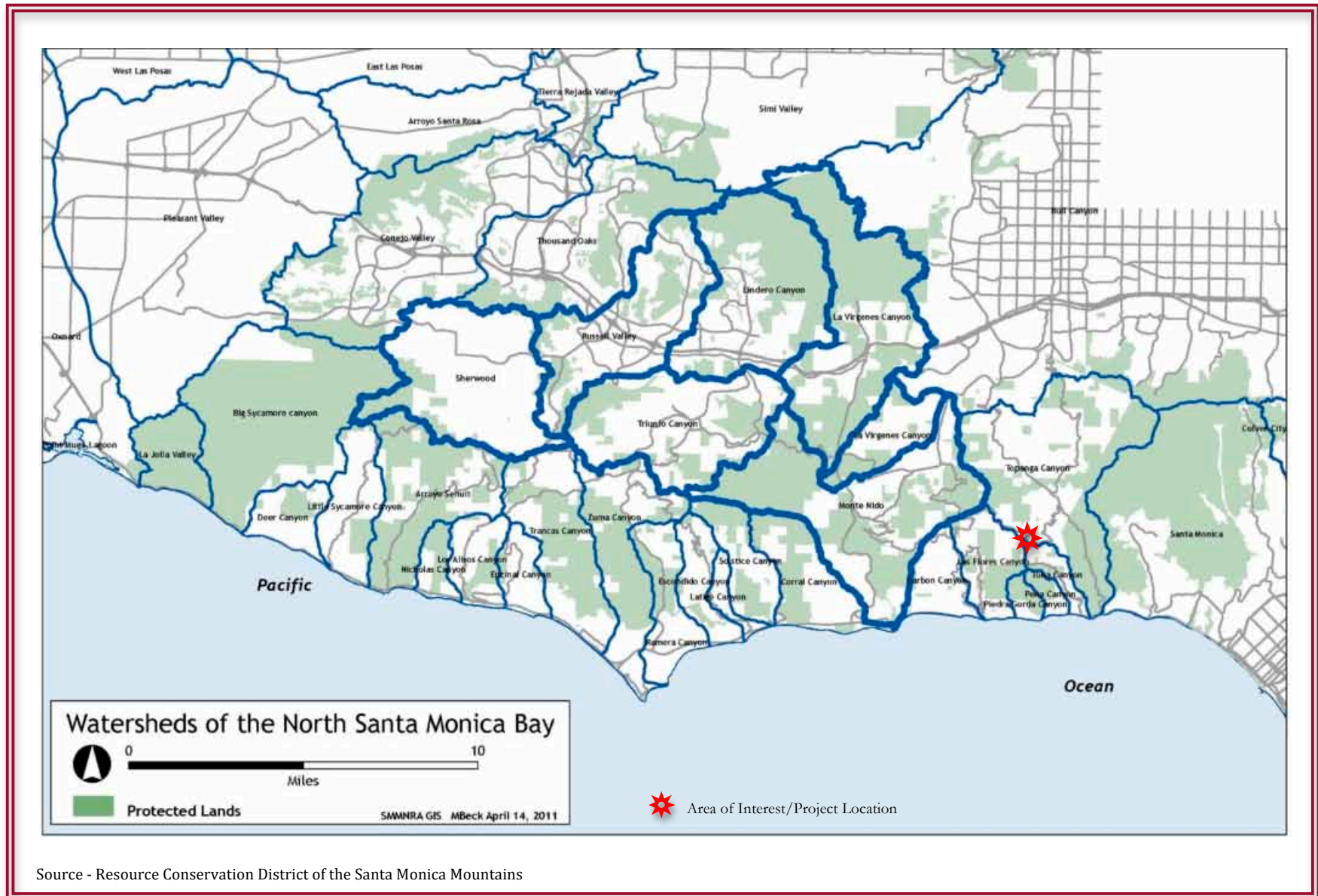


Exhibit C - Area of Interest/Project Location & Watersheds

VITUS MATARÉ & ASSOCIATES, INC.
P.O. BOX 1044, MALIBU, CA 90265 P 310.3727000 F 310.3727021



4448-019-043
PLANNING DESIGN TECHNICAL COORDINATION PERMIT PROCESSING

BALLETT RESIDENCE ONE
21653 SADDLE PEAK ROAD
TOPANGA, CA 90290 - UNINCORPORATED L.A. COUNTY

LANDSCAPE PLAN

Rev.	Date	Signature
1	02-14-16	ET
2	06-28-16	MM
3	09-02-16	ET
4	10-27-16	ET
5	12-28-16	TM
6	12-27-16	VM
7	12-27-16	VM
8	12-30-16	VM
9	12-27-16	MM
10	1-16-17	TM
11	2-14-17	LD

SHEET 14 OF 2

FM-2

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1 LANDSCAPE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 8'-00"

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

1. ALL SLOPES WHETHER NATURAL OR MANUFACTURED SHOULD BE PLANTED USING THE CONTOUR PLANTING METHOD, WITH ALTERNATING ROWS OF PLANTS ALONG THE PROPERTY CONTOURS. THIS METHOD SHALL BE USED FOR ALL CONTAINER PLANTS.
2. LARGE PLANTING AREAS SHALL BE TERRACED SLIGHTLY TO CONTROL IRRIGATION.
3. IRRIGATION OF PLANTS ON SLOPES SHALL CONSIST PRIMARILY OF BUBBLER OR DRIP IRRIGATION. SMALL ARC ROTARY HEADS (5' ARCS) MAY BE USED FOR LARGE OPEN AREAS OF GROUND COVERS. HOWEVER, THE HEADS MUST BE LAID OUT TO CONFORM WITH THE EARTH TERRACE TO AVOID RUN-OFF.

WEED ERADICATION.

1. THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO PLANTING, THE PLANTING AREAS SHALL BE IRRIGATED EVERY OTHER DAY FOR THREE WEEKS, AND THE WEEDS WHICH EMERGE SHALL BE REMOVED. THIS PROCESS SHALL BE REPEATED TWICE PRIOR TO PLANTING OF THE PLANT MATERIALS SELECTED FOR THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE.

PLANTING PROCEDURES FOR NATIVE PLANTS

1. PLANTING TIPS SHOULD BE THE SAME DEPTH AS THE SOIL IN THE PLANT CONTAINER AND ONE AND ONE-HALF TIMES AS WIDE AS THE CONTAINER.
2. DO NOT USE SOIL AMENDMENTS.
3. BACKFILL PLANTING PITS WITH NATIVE SOIL ONLY. WHEN PLANTING NATIVE PLANTS ON CUT OR FILL SLOPES, IMPORT NATIVE TOPSOIL FROM UNDISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SITE FOR BACKFILL. MIX ONE HALF IMPORTED NATIVE SOIL WITH ONE HALF CUT OR FILL MATERIAL FOR BACKFILL MIX.
4. CREATE A BASIN AROUND THE ROOTBALL EDGES OF EACH PLANT TO CATCH AND DIRECT WATER TO THE PLANT ROOT MASS.
5. DO NOT DISTURB THE PLANT ROOTBALL DURING PLANTING.
6. ADD TWO OR THREE INCHES OF MULCH IN THE PLANT BASIN.
7. DO NOT PLACE SOIL OR MULCH ON TOP OF THE CROWN OF THE ROOTBALL (PLANT STEM OF TRUNK).
8. PLANTING OF NATIVE PLANTS SHOULD TAKE PLACE FROM LATE NOVEMBER THROUGH LATE MARCH ONLY. THE PLANTS MUST BE IRRIGATED THROUGHOUT THE FIRST YEAR. GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO OVERWATER THE NATIVE PLANTS AND TO REDUCE THE IRRIGATION FREQUENCY AND AMOUNT TO A MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR PLANT HEALTH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER PLANTING.

LANDSCAPE PLAN NOTES

A. PROPOSED LANDSCAPING ON SITE IS MINIMAL AND DOES NOT REACH THE AREA THRESHOLD FOR REVIEW UNDER THE LANDSCAPE WATER CONSERVANCY ORDINANCE (LWCO). THE PROPOSED NEW OR ALTERED LANDSCAPE AREA IS LESS THAN 2500 SQUARE FEET.
ANY CHANGES TO PLANTING AREAS OR OTHER LANDSCAPE DESIGN MAY EXCEED THE LWCO AREA THRESHOLD. THEREFORE, ANY CHANGES TO THE FINAL APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLANS SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO ANY PLANTING.

B. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES, AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY OF MALIBU ARE PROHIBITED.
C. VEGETATION SHALL BE SITUATED ON THE PROPERTY SO AS NOT TO SIGNIFICANTLY OBSTRUCT THE PRIMARY VIEW FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY AT ANY GIVEN TIME (GIVEN CONSIDERATION OF ITS FUTURE GROWTH).
D. NATIVE SPECIES OF THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LOCAL HABITAT, SHALL BE USED ON GRADED SLOPES OR WHERE SLOPE PLANTING ARE REQUIRED FOR SOPE STABILIZATION, EROSION CONTROL, AND WATERHELD PROTECTION. PLANTS SHOULD BE SELECTED TO HAVE A VARIETY OF ROOTING DEPTHS. A SPACING OF 15 FEET BETWEEN LARGE WOODY (GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 10-FOOT CANOPY) SHRUBS IS RECOMMENDED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. LAWNS ARE PROHIBITED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 5%.

E. THE USE OF BUILDING MATERIALS TREATED WITH TOXIC COMPOUNDS SUCH AS COPPER ARSENATE AND CREOSOTE ARE PROHIBITED.

F. GRADING SHALL BE SCHEDULED ONLY DURING THE DRY SEASON FROM APRIL 1 - OCTOBER 31. IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO CONDUCT GRADING ACTIVITIES FROM NOVEMBER 1 - MARCH 31, A COMPREHENSIVE EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A GRADING PERMIT AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO INITIATION OF VEGETATION REMOVAL AND/OR GRADING ACTIVITIES.

G. GRADING, EXCAVATION, DEMOLITION, OR OTHER SITE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1 AND AUGUST 15 WILL REQUIRE NESTING BIRD SURVEYS BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST. SURVEYS WILL BE COMPLETED WITHIN FIVE (5) DAYS OF INITIATION OF ANY SITE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES. SHOULD AN ACTIVE NEST BE IDENTIFIED, A BUFFER AREA OF NO LESS THAN 150 FEET (500 FEET FOR RAFTERS) SHALL BE FENCED OFF UNTIL IT IS DETERMINED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST THAT THE NEST IS NO LONGER ACTIVE. A REPORT DISCUSSING THE RESULTS OF NESTING BIRD SURVEYS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY BIOLOGIST PRIOR TO ANY VEGETATION REMOVAL ON SITE. FAILURE TO ABIDE THIS CONDITION MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF THE PERMIT AND PENALTIES ISSUED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME.

H. NIGHT LIGHTING FROM EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR SOURCES SHALL BE MINIMIZED. ALL EXTERIOR LIGHTING SHALL BE LOW INTENSITY AND SHIELDED SO IT IS DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD SO THAT THERE IS NO OFFSITE GLARE.

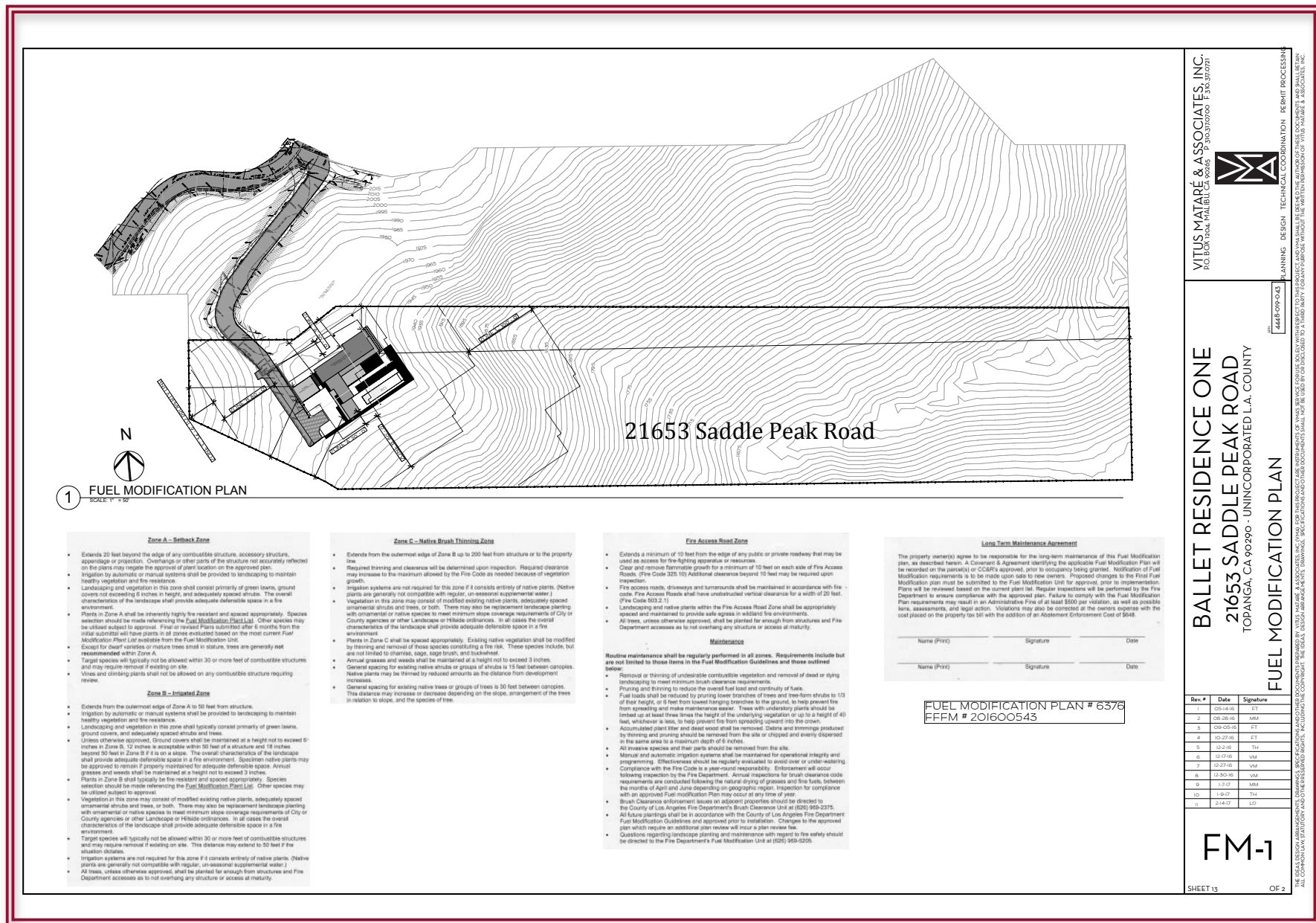
I. UP-LIGHTING OF LANDSCAPING IS PROHIBITED.
J. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY THE COUNTY BIOLOGIST SHALL INSPECT THE PROJECT SITE AND DETERMINE THAT ALL PLANTING CONDITIONS THAT PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS.

K. LUP-LIGHTING OF LANDSCAPING IS PROHIBITED.

L. PLANTING OF NATIVE PLANTS SHOULD TAKE PLACE FROM LATE NOVEMBER THROUGH LATE MARCH ONLY. THE PLANTS MUST BE IRRIGATED THROUGHOUT THE FIRST YEAR. GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO OVERWATER THE NATIVE PLANTS AND TO REDUCE THE IRRIGATION FREQUENCY AND AMOUNT TO A MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR PLANT HEALTH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER PLANTING.

FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN # 6376
FFFF # 201600543

Planting Label	Code	Quantity	Plant Name	Notes	Plant Specifications
001000	AS	1	OPUNTIA LEUCOSTACHYA BRANCH PLANT	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001001	AS	1	AGAVE ATTENUATA NONE	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001002	B	1	CAESALPINIA THORN TREE	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001003	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001004	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001005	AS	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001006	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001007	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001008	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001009	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001010	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001011	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001012	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001013	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001014	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001015	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001016	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001017	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001018	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001019	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16
001020	B	1	YUCCA BREVIFOLIA	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	800-3-16



1 FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 50'

Zone A - Setback Zone

- Extends 20 feet beyond the edge of any combustible structure, accessory structure, appurtenance or projection. Overhangs or other parts of the structure not accurately reflected on the plans may require the approval of open location on the approved plan.
- Irrigation by automatic or manual systems shall be provided to landscape to maintain healthy vegetation and its resistance.
- Landscaping and vegetation in this zone shall consist primarily of green trees, ground covers not exceeding 6 inches in height, and adequately spaced shrubs. The overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
- Plants in Zone A shall be inherently highly fire resistant and spaced appropriately. Species selection should be made referencing the Fuel Modification Plant List. Other species may be utilized subject to approval. Final or revised Plans submitted after 6 months from the date submitted will have plants in all zones evaluated based on the most current Fuel Modification Plant List available from the Fuel Modification Unit.
- Except for dwarf varieties or mature trees small in stature, trees are generally not recommended within Zone A.
- Target species will typically not be allowed within 30 or more feet of combustible structures and may require removal if existing on site.
- Vines and climbing plants shall not be allowed on any combustible structure requiring review.

Zone B - Irrigated Zone

- Extends from the outermost edge of Zone A to 50 feet from structure.
- Irrigation by automatic or manual systems shall be provided to landscape to maintain healthy vegetation and its resistance.
- Landscaping and vegetation in this zone shall typically consist primarily of green trees, ground covers, and adequately spaced shrubs and trees.
- Unless otherwise approved, ground covers shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 6 inches in Zone B. 12 inches is acceptable within 50 feet of a structure and 18 inches beyond 50 feet in Zone B if it is on a slope. The overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment. Sparsely planted native plants may be approved to remain if properly maintained for adequate defensible space.
- Annual grasses and weeds shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 3 inches.
- Plants in Zone B shall typically be fire resistant and spaced appropriately. Species selection should be made referencing the Fuel Modification Plant List. Other species may be utilized subject to approval.
- Vegetation in this zone may consist of modified existing native plants, adequately spaced ornamental shrubs and trees, or both. There may also be replacement landscape planting with ornamental or native species to meet minimum slope coverage requirements of City or County agencies or other Landscape or Hillside ordinances. In all cases the overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
- Target species will typically not be allowed within 30 or more feet of combustible structures and may require removal if existing on site. This distance may extend to 50 feet if the situation dictates.
- Irrigation systems are not required for this zone if it consists entirely of native plants. (Native plants are generally not compatible with regular, in-season supplemental water.)
- All trees, unless otherwise approved, shall be planted far enough from structures and Fire Department accesses as to not overhang any structure or access at maturity.

Zone C - Native Brush Thinning Zone

- Extends from the outermost edge of Zone B up to 200 feet from structure or to the property line.
- Required thinning and clearance will be determined upon inspection. Required distance may increase to the maximum allowed by the Fire Code as needed because of vegetation growth.
- Irrigation systems are not required for this zone if it consists entirely of native plants. (Native plants are generally not compatible with regular, in-season supplemental water.)
- Vegetation in this zone may consist of modified existing native plants, adequately spaced ornamental shrubs and trees, or both. There may also be replacement landscape planting with ornamental or native species to meet minimum slope coverage requirements of City or County agencies or other Landscape or Hillside ordinances. In all cases the overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
- Plants in Zone C shall be spaced appropriately. Existing native vegetation shall be modified by thinning and removal of those species constituting a fire risk. These species include, but are not limited to charnos, sage, sage brush, and buckwheat.
- Annual grasses and weeds shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 3 inches.
- General spacing for existing native shrubs or groups of shrubs is 15 feet between canopies. Native plants may be thinned by reduced amounts as the distance from development increases.
- General spacing for existing native trees or groups of trees is 30 feet between canopies. This distance may increase or decrease depending on the slope, arrangement of the trees in relation to slope, and the species of tree.

Fire Access Road Zone

- Extends a minimum of 10 feet from the edge of any public or private roadway that may be used as access for fire-fighting apparatus or resources.
- Clear and remove flammable growth for a minimum of 10 feet on each side of Fire Access Roads. (Fire Code 325.10) Additional clearance beyond 10 feet may be required upon inspection.
- Fire access roads, driveways and turnarounds shall be maintained in accordance with fire code. Fire Access Roads shall have unobstructed vertical clearance for a width of 20 feet. (Fire Code 322.2.)
- Landscaping and native plants within the Fire Access Road Zone shall be appropriately spaced and maintained to provide safe access in wildland fire environments.
- All trees, unless otherwise approved, shall be planted far enough from structures and Fire Department accesses as to not overhang any structure or access at maturity.

Maintenance

Routine maintenance shall be regularly performed in all zones. Requirements include but are not limited to those items in the Fuel Modification Guidelines and those outlined below:

- Removal or thinning of undesirable combustible vegetation and removal of dead or dying landscaping to meet minimum brush clearance requirements.
- Pruning and thinning to reduce the overall fuel load and continuity of fuels.
- Fuel loads shall be reduced by pruning lower branches to the ground, to help prevent fire from spreading and make maintenance easier. Trees with undesirable plants should be limited up to at least three times the height of the underlying vegetation or up to a height of 40 feet, whichever is less, to help prevent fire from spreading upward into the crown.
- Accumulated plant litter and dead wood shall be removed. Debris and stumps produced by thinning and pruning should be removed from the site or disposed and evenly dispersed in the same area to a maximum depth of 6 inches.
- All invasive species and their parts should be removed from the site.
- Manual and automatic irrigation systems shall be maintained for operational integrity and programming. Effectiveness should be regularly evaluated to avoid over or under-watering.
- Compliance with the Fire Code is a year-round responsibility. Enforcement will occur following inspection by the Fire Department. Annual inspections for brush clearance code requirements are conducted following the natural drying of grasses and fire fuels, between the months of April and June depending on geographic region. Inspection for compliance with an approved Fuel Modification Plan may occur at any time of year.
- Brush Clearance enforcement issues on adjacent properties should be directed to the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Brush Clearance Unit at (805) 958-2375.
- All future plantings shall be in accordance with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Fuel Modification Guidelines and approved prior to installation. Changes to the approved plan which require an additional plan review will incur a plan review fee.
- Questions regarding landscape planning and maintenance with regard to the safety should be directed to the Fire Department's Fuel Modification Unit at (805) 958-6258.

Long Term Maintenance Agreement

The property owner(s) agree to be responsible for the long-term maintenance of this Fuel Modification plan, as described herein. A Covenant & Agreement identifying the applicable Fuel Modification Plan will be recorded on the parcel(s) or CCA's approval, prior to occupancy being granted. Notification of Fuel Modification requirements is to be made upon sale to new owners. Proposed changes to the Fuel Modification plan must be submitted to the Fuel Modification Unit for approval, prior to implementation. Plans will be reviewed based on the current plant list. Regular inspections will be performed by the Fire Department to ensure compliance with the approved plan. Failure to comply with the Fuel Modification Plan requirements may result in an Administrative Fine of at least \$500 per violation, as well as possible liens, assessments, and legal action. Violations may also be corrected at the owners expense with the cost passed on the property tax bill with the addition of an Abatement Enforcement Cost of \$648.

Name (Print) _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Name (Print) _____ Signature _____ Date _____

FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN # 6378
FFM # 201600543

Rev. #	Date	Signature
1	05-14-16	CT
2	06-28-16	MM
3	09-05-16	CT
4	10-29-16	CT
5	02-04-18	TH
6	02-05-18	MM
7	12-27-18	MM
8	12-50-18	MM
9	1-27-19	MM
10	1-28-19	TH
11	2-14-19	LO

FM-1

SHEET 13 OF 2

VITUS MATARÉ & ASSOCIATES, INC.
P.O. BOX 1004, MALIBU, CA 90265
P: 310.3707000
F: 310.3707021



4448-019-043

BALLET RESIDENCE ONE
21653 SADDLE PEAK ROAD
TOPANGA, CA 90290 - UNINCORPORATED L.A. COUNTY

FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN

PLANNING DESIGN TECHNICAL COORDINATION PERMIT PROCESSING

THE PRELIMINARY AND PROPOSED DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ALL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY VITUS MATARÉ & ASSOCIATES, INC. SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT AND SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT AND SITE IDENTIFIED HEREIN. ANY CHANGES TO THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL NOT BE USED OR REPRODUCED TO A THIRD PARTY FOR ANY PURPOSE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF VITUS MATARÉ & ASSOCIATES, INC. ALL COPYRIGHTS, PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS ARE RESERVED.

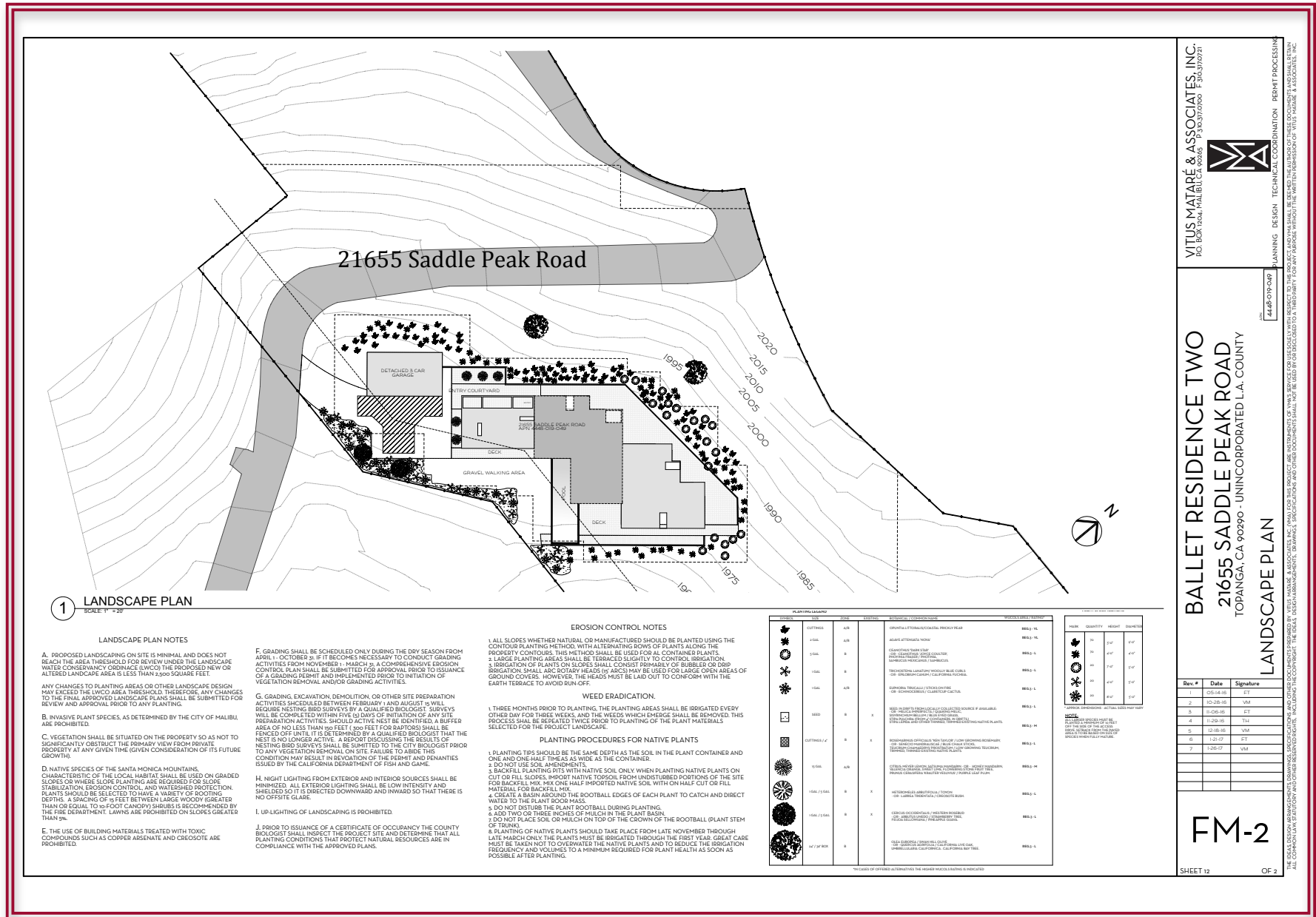
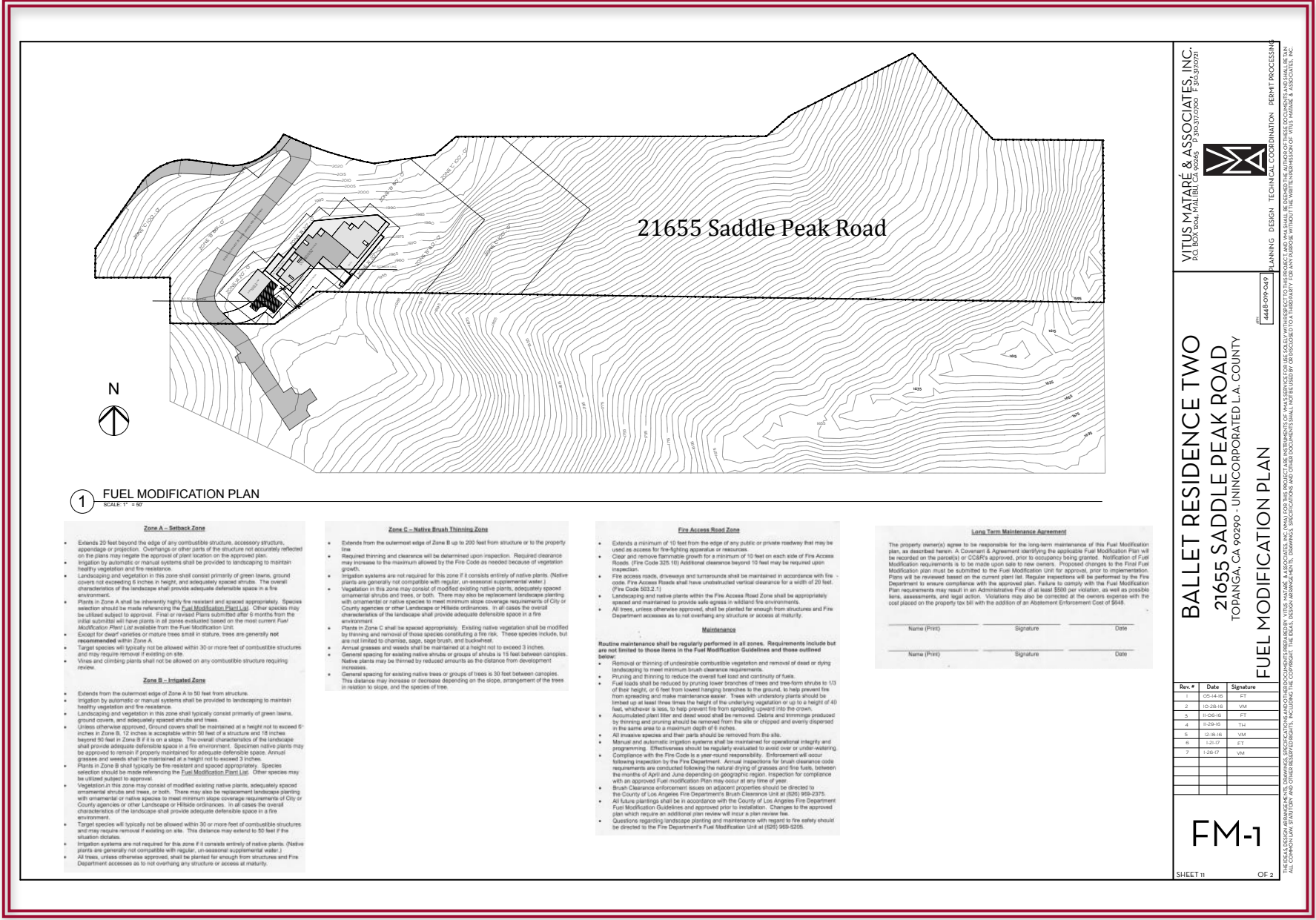


Exhibit D - Site Plan w/ Landscape Plan



VITUS MATARÉ & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 P.O. BOX 5046, MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 94541
 P: 925.979.0500 F: 925.979.0501



PLANNING DESIGN TECHNICAL COORDINATION PERMIT PROFESSIONAL
 4448-019043

BALLET RESIDENCE TWO
 21655 SADDLE PEAK ROAD
 TOPANGA, CA 90290 - UNINCORPORATED L.A. COUNTY

FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN

1 FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 60'

- Zone A - Setback Zone**
- Extends 25 feet beyond the edge of any combustible structure, accessory structure, appurtenance or projection. Overhangs or other parts of the structure not accurately reflected on the plans may require the approval of other agencies on the approved plan.
 - Irrigation by automatic or manual systems shall be provided to landscaping to maintain healthy vegetation and the resistance.
 - Landscaping and vegetation in this zone shall consist primarily of green trees, ground covers not exceeding 6 inches in height, and adequately spaced shrubs. The overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
 - Plants in Zone A shall be inherently highly fire resistant and spaced appropriately. Species selection should be made referencing the Fuel Modification Plant List. Other species may be utilized subject to approval. Fertilizer and/or Pesticides applied after 6 months from the initial submission will have plants in all zones established based on the most current Fuel Modification Plant List available from the Fuel Modification Unit.
 - Except for dwarf varieties or mature trees small in stature, trees are generally not recommended within Zone A.
 - Target species will typically not be allowed within 30 or more feet of combustible structures and may require removal if existing on site.
 - Vines and climbing plants shall not be allowed on any combustible structure requiring review.

- Zone B - Irrigated Zone**
- Extends from the outermost edge of Zone A to 50 feet from structure.
 - Irrigation by automatic or manual systems shall be provided to landscaping to maintain healthy vegetation and fire resistance.
 - Landscaping and vegetation in this zone shall typically consist primarily of green trees, ground covers, and adequately spaced shrubs and trees.
 - Unless otherwise approved, ground covers shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 6 inches in Zone B, 12 inches in an accessible within 50 feet of a structure and 18 inches beyond 50 feet in Zone B if it is on a slope. The overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment. Species native plants may be approved to remain if properly maintained for adequate defensible space. Annual grasses and weeds shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 3 inches.
 - Plants in Zone B shall typically be fire resistant and spaced appropriately. Species selection should be made referencing the Fuel Modification Plant List. Other species may be utilized subject to approval.
 - Vegetation in this zone may consist of modified existing native plants, adequately spaced ornamental shrubs and trees, or both. There may also be replacement landscape planting with ornamental or native species to meet minimum slope coverage requirements of City or County agencies or other Landscape or Hillside ordinances. In all cases the overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
 - Target species will typically not be allowed within 30 or more feet of combustible structures and may require removal if existing on site. This distance may extend to 30 feet if the situation dictates.
 - Irrigation systems are not required for this zone if it consists entirely of native plants. (Native plants are generally not compatible with regular, unseasonal supplemental water.)
 - All trees, unless otherwise approved, shall be planted far enough from structures and Fire Department accesses as to not overhang any structure or access at maturity.

- Zone C - Native Brush Thinning Zone**
- Extends from the outermost edge of Zone B up to 250 feet from structure or to the property line.
 - Required thinning and clearance will be determined upon inspection. Required clearance may increase to the maximum allowed by the Fire Code as needed because of vegetation growth.
 - Irrigation systems are not required for this zone if it consists entirely of native plants. (Native plants are generally not compatible with regular, unseasonal supplemental water.)
 - Vegetation in this zone may consist of modified existing native plants, adequately spaced ornamental shrubs and trees, or both. There may also be replacement landscape planting with ornamental or native species to meet minimum slope coverage requirements of City or County agencies or other Landscape or Hillside ordinances. In all cases the overall characteristics of the landscape shall provide adequate defensible space in a fire environment.
 - Plants in Zone C shall be spaced appropriately. Existing native vegetation shall be modified by thinning and removal of those species constituting a fire risk. These species include, but are not limited to, cholla, sage, sage brush, and bushbeet.
 - Annual grasses and weeds shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 3 inches.
 - General spacing for existing native shrubs or grasses of shrubs is 15 feet between canopies. Native plants may be thinned by reduced amounts as the distance from development increases.
 - General spacing for existing native trees or groups of trees is 30 feet between canopies. This distance may increase or decrease depending on the slope, arrangement of the tree in relation to slope, and the species of tree.

- Fire Access Road Zone**
- Extends a minimum of 10 feet from the edge of any public or private roadway that may be used as access for firefighting operations or resources.
 - Clear and remove flammable growth for a minimum of 10 feet on each side of Fire Access Roads. (Fire Code 325.10) Additional clearance beyond 10 feet may be required upon inspection.
 - Fire access roads, driveways and turnarounds shall be maintained in accordance with the code. Fire Access Roads shall have unobstructed vertical clearance for a width of 20 feet. (Fire Code 503.2.1)
 - Landscaping and native plants within the Fire Access Road Zone shall be appropriately spaced and maintained to provide safe access in wildland fire environments.
 - All trees, unless otherwise approved, shall be planted far enough from structures and Fire Department accesses as to not overhang any structure or access at maturity.

- Maintenance**
- Reaction maintenance shall be regularly performed in all zones. Requirements include but are not limited to those items in the Fuel Modification Guidelines and those outlined below:
- Removal or thinning of undesirable combustible vegetation and removal of dead or dying landscaping to meet minimum brush clearance requirements.
 - Pruning and thinning to reduce the overall fuel load and continuity of fuels.
 - Fuel loads shall be reduced by pruning lower branches of trees and tree form shrubs to 1/3 of total height, or 6 feet from lowest hanging branches to the ground, to help prevent fire from spreading and make maintenance easier. Trees with undesirable plants should be limbed up at least three times the height of the underlying vegetation or up to a height of 40 feet, whichever is less, to help prevent fire from spreading upward into the crown.
 - Accumulated plant litter and dead wood shall be removed. Debris and trimmings produced by thinning and pruning shall be removed from the site or disposed and properly disposed in the same area to a minimum depth of 6 inches.
 - All invasive species and their parts should be removed from the site.
 - Manual and automatic irrigation systems shall be maintained for operational integrity and programming. Effectiveness should be regularly evaluated to avoid over or under-watering.
 - Compliance with the Fire Code is a year-round responsibility. Enforcement will occur following inspection by the Fire Department. Annual inspections for brush clearance code requirements are conducted following the natural drying of grasses and fire fuels, between the months of April and June depending on geographic region. Inspection for compliance with an approved Fuel modification Plan may occur at any time of year.
 - Brush Clearance enforcement issues on adjacent properties should be directed to the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Brush Clearance Unit at (323) 258-2375.
 - All future plantings shall be in accordance with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Fuel Modification Guidelines and approved prior to installation. Changes to the approved plan which require an additional plan review will incur a plan review fee.
 - Questions regarding landscape planting and maintenance with respect to fire safety should be directed to the Fire Department's Fuel Modification Unit at (323) 258-2325.

Long Term Maintenance Agreement

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Name (Print)	Signature	Date
Name (Print)	Signature	Date

Rev. #	Date	Signature
1	05-14-16	ET
2	10-28-16	VM
3	11-03-16	ET
4	1-20-17	TM
5	10-18-16	VM
6	12-19-17	ET
7	1-26-17	VM

FM-1

Exhibit D - Site Plan w/ Fuel Modification Plan





Exhibit E - USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map

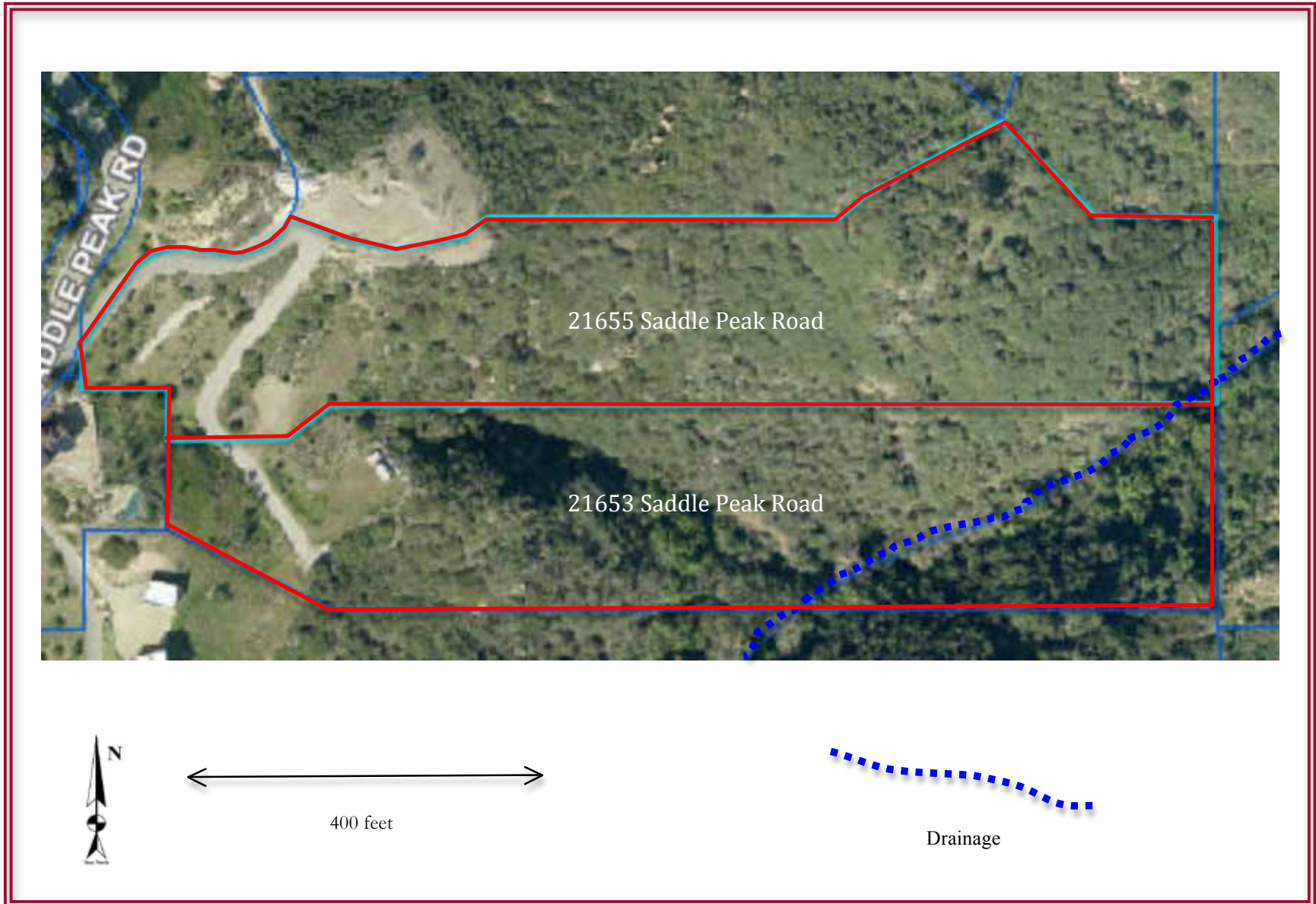
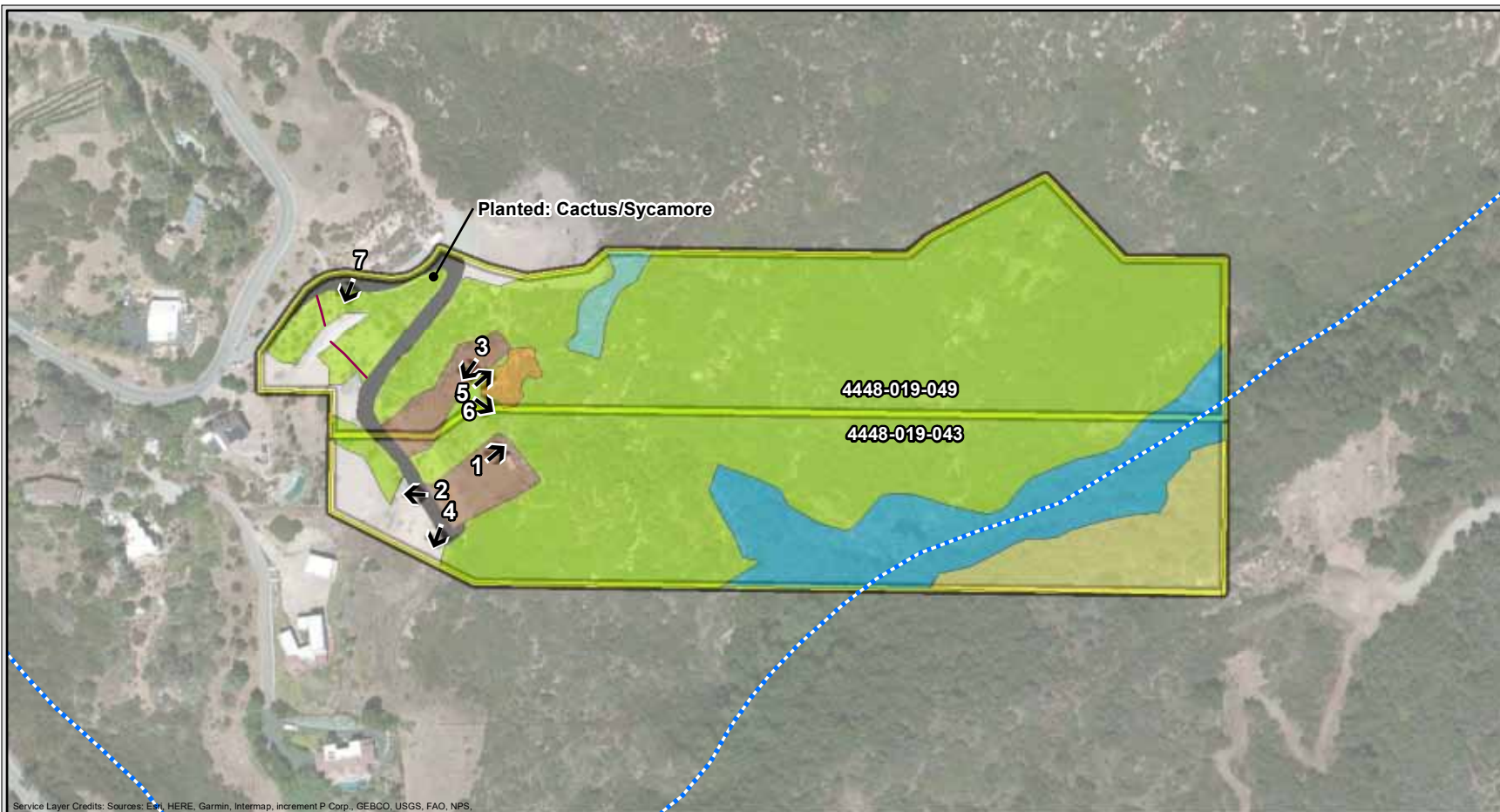














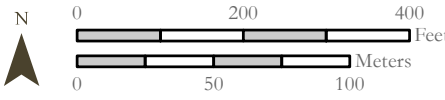
Exhibit F - SMM LCP-Net Drainage Map



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

Legend

-  Photo Points
-  Drain Pipe
-  Hydrology
-  Project Parcels
- Land Use: 13.31 Acres**
-  Bigpod Ceanothus Chaparral (0.89 Acres)
-  California brittle bush - Ashy buckwheat scrub (0.09 Acres)
-  Coast live oak woodland and forest (1.67 Acres)
-  Deerweed Scrub (0.14 Acres)
-  Asphalt driveway (0.32 Acres)
-  Laurel Sumac Scrub (9.22 Acres)
-  Modified/Landscaped (0.51 Acres)
-  Needle grass - melic grass grassland (0.47 Acres)



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

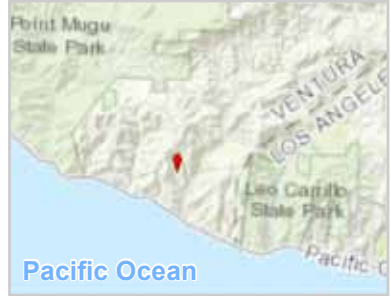


Exhibit G - Site-Specific Natural Resources Map

Photo 1

Description: *Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance and Rock Outcrop/Boulders

View: Northeast



Photo 2

Description: *Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance – fuel modified (background).
Avena semi-natural herbaceous stand (center)

View: West



See Exhibit G for photo point locations

Photo 3

Description: *Stipa* Alliance/*Avena* semi-natural herbaceous stand

View: Southwest



Photo 4

Description: *Avena* semi-natural herbaceous stand (Wild Oats Grassland),

View: South



See Exhibit G for photo point locations

Photo 5

Description: *Avena* semi-natural herbaceous stand and
Malosma laurina Shrubland Alliance

View: Northeast



Photo 6

Description: Drainage (at Center)

View: East



See Exhibit G for photo point locations

Photo 7
Description: Fuel-modified/Disturbed Areas
View: South



See Exhibit G for photo point locations

Eudicots	Flowering Plants	Presence	
		4448-019-043	4448-019-049
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family		
<i>Malosma laurina</i> (Nutt.) Abrams	laurel sumac	x	x
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family		
<i>Artemisia californica</i> Less.	California sagebrush	x	x
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> (Ruiz Lopez & Pavon) Pers.	mule fat		x
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> L.*	Maltese star thistle	x	x
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i> (DC.) Greene	common tarplant	x	x
<i>Encelia californica</i> Nutt.	coast sunflower	x	x
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> Nutt.	telegraph weed	x	x
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> (Nutt.) Torrey & A. Gray	cliff aster	x	x
<i>Pseudognaphalium beneolens</i> (Davidson) Anderb.	cudweed	x	x
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (L.) Lagr.-Fossat*	shortpod mustard	x	x
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> R. Br.*	Australian saltbush	x	
<i>Salsola tragus</i> L.*	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	x	x
Convolvulaceae	Morning Glory Family		
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> (Greene) Brummitt	wild morning glory	x	x
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> L.*	Geraldton carnation weed	x	
Fabaceae	Legume Family		
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> (Vogel) Brouillet	deerweed, California broom	x	x
Fagaceae	Oak Family		
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Nee	live oak	x	x
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Her.*	red-stem filaree	x	x
Lamiaceae	Mint Family		
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> Greene	purple sage	x	x
<i>Salvia mellifera</i> E. Greene	black sage	x	x
Lauraceae	Laurel Family		
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel	x	x

Platanaceae	Sycamore Family		
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nutt.	western sycamore	x	x
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family		
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i> Benth.	ashy-leaved buckwheat	x	x
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Benth. var. <i>foliolosum</i> (Nutt.) Abrams	leafy California buckwheat	x	x
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family		
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> Torrey	hoary-leaf ceanothus	x	
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> (Hook.) Nutt. var. <i>cuneatus</i>	buck brush	x	x
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> Nutt.	big-pod ceanothus	x	x
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> Nutt.	greenbark ceanothus	x	x
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> Hook. & Arn.	chamise	x	x
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindley) Roemer	toyon	x	x
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham*	tree tobacco	x	
Monocots	Grasses and Allies		
Agavaceae	Century Plant Family		
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (Torr.) Trel.	chaparral yucca	x	x
Poaceae	Grass Family		
<i>Avena barbata</i> Link*	slender oat	x	x
<i>Avena fatua</i> L.*	common wild oats	x	x
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth*	ripgut brome	x	x
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> J. Presl	giant wild rye	x	x
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> Huds.*	seaside barley	x	x
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L.*	foxtail barley	x	x
<i>Stipa cernua</i> Stebbins & Love	nodding needlegrass	x	x
<i>Stipa lepida</i> Hitchc.	foothill needlegrass	x	x

Asterisk (*) indicates taxon not native to California.

An "X" indicates taxon is present on the parcel.

INVERTEBRATES	
<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	Sara's orangetip
<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>	Anise swallowtail
<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	Sara orangetip
<i>Apodemia mormo</i>	Mormon metalmark
<i>Euphydryas chalcedona</i>	Variable checkerspot
REPTILES	
<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>	Western side-blotched lizard
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis longipes</i>	Great Basin fence lizard
AMPHIBIANS	
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	Pacific treefrog
BIRDS	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis*</i>	Red-tailed hawk*
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
<i>Cathartes aura*</i>	Turkey vulture*
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning dove
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis*</i>	White-throated swift*
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn woodpecker
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western kingbird
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub-jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree swallow
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	Bush tit
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House wren
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western bluebird
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher
<i>Sturnus vulgaris**</i>	European starling**
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Phainopepla
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted towhee
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow

<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed junco
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed grosbeak
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American goldfinch
<i>Passer domesticus</i> **	House sparrow**
MAMMALS	
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Procyon lotor</i> ****	Raccoon****
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> ****	Striped skunk****
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail
<i>Canis latrans</i> **	Coyote**
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> ***/****	Mule deer***/****
<i>Neotoma sp.</i> ****	Woodrat****
<i>Thomomys bottae</i> ****	Valley pocket gopher****

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

** = Non-Native Species

*** = Scat

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

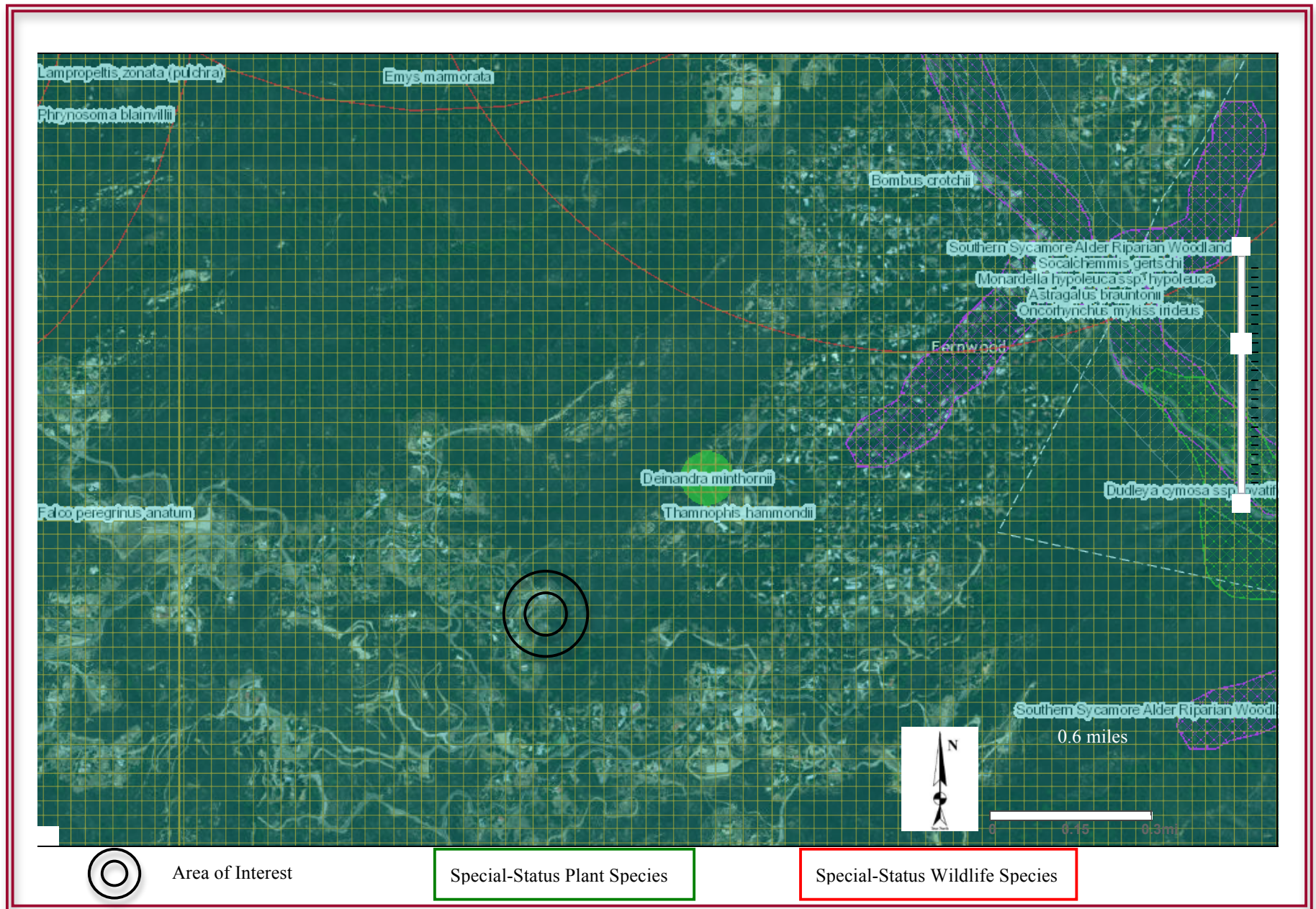


Exhibit K - Special-Status Species (BIOS) Map

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (June 2017)			ELEVATION, 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		
<i>Abronia maritima</i> Red sand verbena	--	--	4.2 G4/S3S4	0 m - 100 m Perennial Herb February - November	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species is found on coastal dunes. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no coastal dunes.
<i>Asplenium verspertinum</i> Maxon Western spleenwort	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	180 m - 1000 m Fern February - June	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species is found on rocky sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Parish Braunton's milk-vetch	FE January 1997	--	1B.1 G2/S2	4 m - 640 m Perennial Herb January - August	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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. Carbonate outcrops are extremely rare within its current range. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones may consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> Gray var. <i>titi</i> (Eastw.) Barneby Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE August 1998	SE February 1982	1B.1 G2T1/S1	1 m - 50 m Annual Herb March - May	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species is found in coastal bluff scrub with sandy soils, coastal dune, and mesic coastal prairie habitats. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

<p><i>Atriplex coulteri</i> (Moq.) D. Dietr. Coulter's saltbush</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G2/S2</p>	<p>3 m - 460 m Perennial Herb March - October</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Associated with coastal dune, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with alkaline or clay soils.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Atriplex parishii</i> Wats. Parish's brittle scale</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.1 G1G2/S1</p>	<p>25 m - 1900 m Annual Herb June - October</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pool habitats on alkaline substrates.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are acidic. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Atriplex serenana</i> A. Nels. var. <i>dauidsonii</i> (Standl.) Munz Davidson's salt scale</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G5T1/S1</p>	<p>10 m - 200 m Annual Herb April - October</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Associated with coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub on alkaline substrates. Known to occur in Malibu Canyon.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are acidic loams. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Baccharis malibuensis</i> Beauchamp & Henrickson Malibu baccharis</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.1 G1/S1</p>	<p>150 m - 305 m Perennial Shrub (Deciduous) August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland on Conejo Volcanics¹ in upper Malibu Creek watershed.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones appear to lack exposures of Conejo volcanics. The rock outcrops/boulders on the property are sandstones.</p>

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 hyalobrecias 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.

<p><i>Calandrinia breweri</i> S. Watson Brewer's calandrinia</p>	--	--	4.2 G4/S3S4	10 m - 1200 m Annual Herb March - July	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with sandy or loamy soils on disturbed or burned sites in coastal scrub and chaparral.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>California macrophylla</i> (Hook.&Arn.) Aldas, Navarro, Vargas, Saez & Aedo Round-leaved filaree</p>	--	--	1B.1 G2/S2	10 m - 1220 m Annual Herb March - May	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with clay soils in cismontane woodland and grassland. Grass cover is generally low.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Calochortus catalinae</i> S. Watson Catalina mariposa lily</p>	--	--	4.2 G4/S4	15 m - 700 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs on heavy soil in openings and slopes in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, and cismontane woodland.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Calochortus clavatus</i> S. Watson var. <i>gracilis</i> Ownbey Slender mariposa lily</p>	--	--	1B.2 G4T2T3/S 2S3	320 m - 1000 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs in shaded canyons and grassy slopes in chaparral and oak woodlands habitats, often associated with serpentinite soils.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>

<p><i>Calochortus plummerae</i> E. Greene Plummer's mariposa lily</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G4/S4</p>	<p>100 m - 1700 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) May - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> H. P. McDonald Late-flowered mariposa lily</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.3 G3/S3</p>	<p>275 m - 1905 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) June - August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE LOW POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland often on serpentinite.</p> <p>The property appears to lack serpentinite soils.</p>
<p><i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wagner & Hoch Lewis' evening primrose</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>3 G4/S4</p>	<p>0 m - 300 m Annual Herb March - May</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs on sandy or clay soil in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, grassland, and cismontane woodland. The only record in the Santa Monica Mountains is in Point Dume.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are described as loams.</p>
<p><i>Centromadia parryi</i> (Greene) Greene ssp. <i>australis</i> (Keck) B.G. Baldwin Southern tarplant</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.1 G3T2/S2</p>	<p>0 m - 425 m Annual Herb May - November</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs along margins of salt marsh and swamps, vernal pools, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> Torrey & A. Gray var. <i>blanchea</i> (C. Snyder) Little</p> <p>Island mountain mahogany</p>	--	--	4.3 G5T4/S4	30 m - 600 m Shrub February - May	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs in chaparral. It is distinguished from the more common mountain mahogany by its larger leaves. There are several collection records from the Santa Monica Mountains but otherwise its distribution is poorly known.</p> <p>The biologist did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> DC var. <i>orcuttiana</i> (Greene) H.M. Hall</p> <p>Orcutt's pincushion</p>	--	--	1B.1 G5T1/S1	< 100 m Annual Herb January - August	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs on coastal dunes and in sandy coastal bluff scrub.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no coastal dunes or sandy coastal bluff scrub habitats.</p>
<p><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> (Benth.) A. Heller ssp. <i>maritimum</i></p> <p>Salt marsh bird's-beak</p>	FE September 1978	SE July 1979	1B.2 G4?T1/S1	0 m - 30 m Annual Herb (Hemiparasitic) May - October	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This taxon occurs in coastal dunes, salt marshes and swamps.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no coastal dunes, salt marshes, or swamps.</p>
<p><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> Wats. var. <i>fernandina</i> (Wats.) Jeps.</p> <p>San Fernando Valley spineflower</p>	FC May 2004	SE August 2001	1B.1 G2T1/S3	150 m - 1035 m Annual Herb April - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs in open coastal scrub and grassland on sandy soil. There are no known occurrences in the Santa Monica Mountains south of Highway 101.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils are described as loams.</p>

<p><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> S. Watson var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.1 G3T3/S3</p>	<p>Wide Elevation Range Annual Herb May - June</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils are described as loams.</p>
<p><i>Convolvulus simulans</i> Perry Small-flowered morning glory</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G4/S4</p>	<p>30 m - 700 m Annual Herb March - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species occurs on seeps and serpentine ridges in coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no seeps or serpentine substrates.</p>
<p><i>Deinandra mintbornii</i> (Jeps.) B.G. Baldwin Santa Susana tarplant</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SR November 1978</p>	<p>1B.2 G2/S2</p>	<p>280 m - 760 m Shrub (Deciduous) July - October</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats in association with sandstone outcroppings and rocky areas. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. There is a population of this species within less than a 1/4 mile of the property, to the east and the rocky outcrop complex on which they occur also appears to be exposed at the property, albeit limited. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Didymodon norrisii</i> Norris' beard moss</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>2.2</p>	<p>600 m - 1973 m Bryophyte N/A</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in seasonally wet sheet drainages within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Delphinium parryi</i> Gray ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> (Greene) Lewis & Epl. Dune larkspur</p>	--	--	1B.2 G4T2/S2	0 m - 200 m Perennial Herb April - May	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Associated with maritime chaparral and coastal dune habitats.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. It lacks maritime chaparral and coastal dune habitats and the dominant soils that occur on the property are described as loams.</p>
<p><i>Ditlyrea maritima</i> A. Davids. Beach spectaclepod</p>	--	ST February 1990	1B.1 G2/S1	3 m - 50 m Perennial Herb (Rhizomatous) March - May	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Found in coastal dune and coastal scrub habitats with sandy soils.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur at the property are described as loams.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> (Eastw.) Moran ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya</p>	--	--	1B.1 G2T2/S2	5 m - 450 m Perennial Herb April - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>It mostly occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and grasslands on open, rocky slopes in shallow clays derived from ultramafic rocks, over serpentinite.²</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> (Lemaire) Britton & Rose ssp. <i>agourensis</i> K. Nakai Agoura Hills dudleya</p>	FT January 1997	--	1B.2 G5T1/S2	200 m - 500 m Perennial Herb May - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. Property is well outside the known range of this species.</p>

² Serpentine rock is apple green to black and often mottled with light and dark colored areas. It has a shiny or wax-like appearance and slightly soapy feel.

<p><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> (Lem.) Britt. & Rose ssp. <i>marcescens</i> Moran</p> <p>Marcescent dudleya</p>	<p>FT January 1997</p>	<p>SR November 1978</p>	<p>1B.2 G5T2/S2</p>	<p>150 m - 520 m Perennial Herb April - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> (Lem.) Britt. & Rose ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> (Britt.) Moran</p> <p>Santa Monica Mountains dudleya</p>	<p>FT January 1997</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G5T1/S1</p>	<p>150 m - 1675 m Perennial Herb March - June</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> (Rose) Moran</p> <p>Many-stemmed dudleya</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G2/S2</p>	<p>15 m - 790 m Perennial Herb April - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Occurs on clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Dudleya parva</i> Rose & Davids.</p> <p>Conejo dudleya</p>	<p>FT January 1997</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G2/S2</p>	<p>60 m - 450 m Perennial Herb May - June</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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 from the western Simi Hills, along the Mountclef Ridge north to the Conejo Grade, a distance of about 10 miles.</p> <p>The property is well outside the species known range.</p>

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<i>Dudleya verityi</i> K. Nakai Verity's dudleya	FT January 1997	--	1B.1 G1/S1	60 m - 120 m Perennial Herb May - June	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs on exposures of Conejo volcanics in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at Conejo Mountain. The property is well outside the species known range.
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i> A. Davids. Conejo buckwheat	--	SR September 1979	1B.2 G1/S1	50 m - 580 m Perennial Herb April - July	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES The known distribution of this species is limited to the Conejo Valley and surrounding regions in Ventura County where it is found in openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and grassland habitats on exposures of Conejo Volcanics. The property is well outside the species known range.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> Nevski Vernal barley	--	--	3.2 G3G4/S3S 4	5 m - 1000 m Annual Grass March - June	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in vernal pools, saline streambeds and alkaline flats in other habitat types including coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and grassland. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no vernal pools, saline streambeds, or alkaline flats.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> Lindl. var. <i>puberula</i> (Rydb.) Ertter & Reveal Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1 G4T1/S1	70 m - 810 m Perennial Herb February - September	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species is found in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats with sandy or gravelly soils. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> (H. & A.) G. Nesom var. <i>decumbens</i> (Greene) G. Nesom Decumbent goldenbush	--	--	1B.2 G3G5T2T3 /S2	10 m - 135 m Shrub April - November	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This taxon is associated with openings in chaparral and coastal scrub with sandy soils and in disturbed areas. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.

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<p><i>Juglans californica</i> S. Watson Southern California black walnut</p>	--	--	4.2 G3/S3	50 m - 900 m Deciduous Tree March - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE LOW POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in slopes, canyons, and alluvial substrates in coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland.</p> <p>The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> Lindl. ssp. <i>coulteri</i> (Gray) Ornduff Coulter's goldfields</p>	--	--	1B.1 G4T2/S2	1 m - 1220 m Annual Herb February - June	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, grasslands, and vernal pools, usually on alkaline soils.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. It lacks coastal salt marshes, swamps, playas, grasslands, and vernal pools.</p>
<p><i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> (Greene) Epl. Fragrant pitcher sage</p>	--	--	4.2 G3/S3	20 m - 1310 m Shrub March - October	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with chaparral.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Lilium humboldtii</i> Roetzl & Leichtlin ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> (Kellogg) Thorne Ocellated Humboldt lily</p>	--	--	4.2 G4T3/S3	30 m - 1800 m Perennial Herb (Bulbiferous) March - July	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. May occur along the drainage.</p>
<p><i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> (Rob.) Greene Davidson's bush-mallow</p>	--	--	1B.2 G2/S2	185 m - 855 m Perennial Shrub (Deciduous) June - January	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats.</p> <p>The property is well outside the known western limit of the taxon's distribution (east of the 405 freeway).</p>

<p><i>Mobergia caliculiformis</i> (W.A. Weber) H. Mayrhofer & Sheard</p> <p>Light gray lichen</p>	--	--	<p>3</p> <p>G1/S1</p>	<p>--</p> <p>Crustose Saxicolous Lichen</p> <p>--</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>On acidic basalt rocks in association with coastal scrub habitats.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i></p> <p>White-veined monardella</p>	--	--	<p>1B.3</p> <p>G4T2T3/S 2S3</p>	<p>50 m - 1525 m</p> <p>Herb</p> <p>April - December</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland in rich soil of shady canyon bottoms of the southern Santa Monica Mountains, often growing with <i>Lonicera subspicata</i>, <i>Baccharis plummerae</i>, and <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no shady canyon bottoms. May occur along the drainage.</p>
<p><i>Monardella sinuata</i> Elvin & A.C. Sanders ssp. <i>sinuata</i></p> <p>Southern curly-leaved monardella</p>	--	--	<p>1B.2</p> <p>G3T2/S2</p>	<p>< 300 m</p> <p>Annual Herb</p> <p>April - September</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species occurs on sandy soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and openings in coastal scrub. In the database search area the species is only known from Ventura County.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils occurring on the property are described as loams.</p>
<p><i>Nama stenocarpum</i> Gray</p> <p>Mud nama</p>	--	--	<p>2B.2</p> <p>G4G5/S1S 2</p>	<p>5 m - 500 m</p> <p>Annual/Perenni al Herb</p> <p>January - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in muddy margins of freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes, and rivers.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> Elvin, J.M. Porter & L.M. Johnson</p> <p>Ojai navarretia</p>	--	--	<p>1B.1</p> <p>G1/S1</p>	<p>275 m - 620 m</p> <p>Annual Herb</p> <p>May - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with openings in chaparral and coastal scrub, and in valley and foothill grassland habitats.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Nolina cismontana</i> Dice</p> <p>Chaparral nolina</p>	--	--	<p>1B.2</p> <p>G2/S2</p>	<p>140 m - 1275 m</p> <p>Perennial Shrub (Evergreen)</p> <p>March - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats on sandstone and gabbro substrates.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. There are sandstone substrates.</p>
<p><i>Orcuttia californica</i> Vasey</p> <p>California Orcutt grass</p>	<p>FE August 1993</p>	<p>SE September 1979</p>	<p>1B.1</p> <p>G1/S1</p>	<p>15 m - 660 m</p> <p>Annual Herb</p> <p>April - August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found in vernal pools.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no vernal pools.</p>
<p><i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Gray</p> <p>Lyon's pentachaeta</p>	<p>FE January 1997</p>	<p>SE January 1990</p>	<p>1B.1</p> <p>G2/S2</p>	<p>30 m - 630 m</p> <p>Annual Herb</p> <p>March - August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE LOW POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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. It occurs in the central Santa Monica Mountains along the northern slopes, through Thousand Oaks, around the western edge of the Simi Hills to the western edge of City of Simi Valley.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones appear to lack suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.</p>

<p><i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> (J.F. Macbr.) L.M. Garrison Hubby's phacelia</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G4/S4</p>	<p>0 m - 1000 m Annual Herb April - July</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is found on gravelly or rocky slopes in chaparral and grassland.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>australitoralis</i> South coast branching phacelia</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G5?T3/S3</p>	<p>6 m - 300 m Perennial herb March - August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Occurs in sandy, sometimes rocky soil in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Piperia michaelii</i> (Greene) Rydb. Michael's rein orchid</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G3/S3</p>	<p>3 m - 915 m Perennial Herb April - August</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Plagiobryoides vinosula</i> (Cardot) J.R. Spence Wine-colored tufa moss</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>4.2 G3G4/S2</p>	<p>30 m - 1735 m Moss N/A</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Usually occurs on granitic rock or granitic soil, sometimes clay, along seeps, streams, meadows, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and Mojavean desert scrub.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nutt. Nuttall's scrub oak	--	--	1B.1 G3/S3	15 m - 400 m Shrub February - August	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE LOW POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species is found on sandy soil and clay loam in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits.
<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i> A. A. Eaton Ashy spike moss	--	--	4.1 G3G4/S3	0 m - 640 m Perennial Rhizomatous Herb N/A	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Dry open places of clay soil, clayey-sandy soil, or in shade under shrubs and trees in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Greene Chaparral ragwort	--	--	2B.2 G3?/S2	15 m - 800 m Annual Herb January - April	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs within woodland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats on alkaline flats. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are acidic loams.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Gray Salt spring checkerbloom	--	--	2B.2 G4?/S2S3	15 m -1530 m Perennial Herb March - June	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Associated with mesic chaparral, coastal scrub, low montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas on alkaline substrates. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are acidic loams.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> Ferren & Whitmore Estuary seablite	--	--	1B.2 G3/S2	0 m -5 m Perennial Herb May - January	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This species occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

<p><i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i> (Fuck.) Nadv. ex Tibell & Hoffsten</p> <p>Woven-spored lichen</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>3 G3/S1</p>	<p>290 m - 660 m Crustose Lichen N/A</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Found on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and moss ferns (<i>Selaginella</i> spp.) in arid to semi-arid grasslands, shrublands, or savannas.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Thelypteris puberula</i> (Baker) C. Morton var. <i>sonorensis</i> A.R. Smith</p> <p>Sonoran maiden fern</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>2B.2 G5T3/S2</p>	<p>50 m - 610 m Perennial Herb (Rhizomatous) N/A</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with meadows and seeps.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. There are no meadows or seeps.</p>
<p><i>Tortula californica</i> Bartr.</p> <p>California screw moss</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1B.2 G2/S2</p>	<p>10 m - 1460 m Moss N/A</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This species is associated with sandy soil in chenopod scrub and grassland.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The dominant soils that occur on the property are described as acidic loams.</p>

STATUS KEY:

Federal	State	CNPS California Rare Plant Rank
FE - Federally Endangered	SE - State Endangered	Rank 1A - Plants Presumed Extinct in California
FT - Federally Threatened	ST - State Threatened	Rank 1B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
FC - Federal Candidate Species	SR - State Rare	Rank 2 - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
	SC - State Candidate	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 (June 2017)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY ¹
	Federal	State	CDFW Global Rank State Rank	
INVERTEBRATES				
<i>Helminthoglypta traskii traskii</i> Trask shoulderband	--	--	-- G1G2T1 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs from coastal Ventura County south into Mexico. Preferred habitat is coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Helminthoglypta tudiculata convicta</i> Southern shoulderband	--	--	-- G2G3 --	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs along Transverse Ranges (Ventura to San Bernardino), the Los Angeles Basin, & Peninsular Ranges to Baja California in annual grassland, coastal scrub, and riparian habitats under rock, leaf litter, decaying yucca, & woody debris. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Haplotrema caelatum</i> Slotted lancetooth	--	--	-- G1 --	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Known from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties, and Ventura County in palustrine habitat. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack 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 (June 2017)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY ¹
	Federal	State	CDFW Global Rank State Rank	
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> Mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	--	--	-- G2 S2	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs along the southern California coast from just north of San Francisco to Ensenada, Mexico in brackish salt marshes and estuarine habitats. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> Gertsch's socialchemmis spider	--	--	-- G1 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, generally in rocky outcrops or talus slope. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i> Santa Monica grasshopper	--	--	-- G1G2 S1S2	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs on bare hillsides and along dirt trails in chaparral. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Aglaothorax longipennis</i> Santa Monica shieldback katydid	--	--	-- G1G2 S1S2	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in the Santa Monica Mountains in chaparral and stream bottom vegetation. The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> Sandy beach tiger beetle	--	--	-- G5I2 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Coastal from north of San Francisco into Mexico in moist sand in swales, behind dunes, or upper beaches beyond normal high tides. Most common March through June and August through September. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (June 2017)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY ¹
	Federal	State	CDFW Global Rank State Rank	
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i> Senile tiger beetle	--	--	-- G2G3T1T3 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in coastal salt marsh, tidal mud flats, and interior alkali mud flats. Adults active February - June and August - October. They overwinter in shallow underground galleries, usually under flat rocks at the edge of salt marshes. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Cicindela gabbii</i> Western tidal-flat tiger beetle	--	--	-- G2G4 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES It occurs coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches from Ventura County into Baja California in dark mud of upper mudflats and salt-pannes. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Coelus globosus</i> Globose dune beetle	--	--	-- G1G2 S1S2	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Inhabits fore dunes, sand hummocks, and back dunes from Bodega Bay into Baja California, and some Channel Islands. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	--	--	-- G1G3 SH	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in conifer forests. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly (Overwintering Population)	--	--	-- G5 S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Critical features of winter sites are conifer and eucalyptus groves. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	STATUS (June 2017)			POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE, HABITAT NOTES, & LIFE HISTORY ¹
	Federal	State	CDFW Global Rank State Rank	
<i>Panoquina errans</i> Wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	--	--	-- G4G5 S2	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Occurs in central California and along the coast from Santa Barbara County south, in salt marshes near beaches and river mouths in stands of <i>Distichlis spicata</i>.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	--	--	-- G3G4/S1S2	<p>LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Open grassland and scrub habitats. Food plants include <i>Asclepias</i>, <i>Chaenactis</i>, <i>Lupinus</i>, <i>Medicago</i>, <i>Phacelia</i>, and <i>Salvia</i>.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>

FISH				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Southern steelhead	FE August 1997	--	SSC G5T3Q S2	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Hatches in freshwater, migrates to the ocean and returns to spawn. Young typically remain in freshwater for 1 - 3 years and upon smoltification swim to the ocean where they stay for 1 - 2 years before returning to their native streams. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Gila orcutti</i> Arroyo chub	--	--	SSC G2 S2	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, Santa Margarita Rivers, Malibu, and San Juan Creeks and introduced to the Mojave River system and other rivers and creeks along the coast. Most common in slow flowing or backwater areas with sand or mud substrate. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	FT May 2000	--	SSC G1 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. It requires permanent flowing streams. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i> Unarmored threespine stickleback	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	FP G5T1 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Restricted to the Santa Clara River and San Antonio Creek (Santa Barbara County). The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Encyclogobius newberryi</i> Tidewater goby	FE February 1994	--	SSC G3 S2S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in cool brackish water of lagoons; favoring salinities less than 10 ppt. Favorable habitat includes shallow open water with emergent vegetation. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

REPTILES				
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> Southern Western pond turtle	--	--	SSC G3G4 S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water bodies. May be active year-round. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	--	--	SSC G3G4 S3S4	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visit but it is very cryptic.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> San Diegan tiger whiptail	--	--	-- G5T3T4 S2S3	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in a variety of habitats including 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Anniella stebbensi</i> Southern California legless lizard	--	--	SSC G3G4T3T4Q S3	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe this species during the site visits; however, it mostly lives in loose soil and/or under leaf litter, and between the root systems of shrubs, and not readily detectable.

<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> Coast patch-nosed snake	--	--	SSC G5T4 S2S3	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs from San Luis Obispo County, south through the coastal zones, south and west of the deserts, into coastal northern Baja California in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	--	--	-- G5T2T3Q S2?	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES This small snake is found in a variety of habitats throughout the state including annual grassland and chaparral. It is usually found under the cover of rocks, wood, bark, boards and other surface debris, but occasionally seen moving on the surface on cloudy days, at dusk, or at night. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i> San Diego mountain kingsnake	--	--	SSC G4G5 S1S2	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Common in the vicinity of rocks or boulders near streams or lakeshores. May also utilize rotting logs and seek cover under dense shrubs. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> Two-striped garter snake	--	--	SSC G4 S3S4	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs from Monterey County west of the Coast Ranges south through the Transverse and Peninsular ranges into Mexico. Primarily aquatic; however, the biologist has observed it some distance from water in the Simi Valley area. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis ssp.</i> South coast garter snake	--	--	SSC G5T1T2 S1S2 (From Ventura to San Diego)	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Absent only from Alpine Co. southward (east of the Sierra crest), the southern desert regions, and coastally from northern San Diego Co. south to the Mexican border. Associated with permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

AMPHIBIANS				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> Arroyo toad	FE August 1995	--	SSC G2G3 S2S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in washes, arroyos and riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods along exposed sandy substrates. Tadpoles require fine sediments to sift for food. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT May 1996	--	SSC G2G3 S2S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 aestivate in moist refuges until the late fall rains. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Rana mucosa</i> Mountain yellow-legged frog	FE April 2013	SE August 2002	SSC G1 S1	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Ponds, lakes and streams at moderate to high elevations. Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto & San Bernardino Mountains only.
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i> Coast Range newt	--	--	SSC G4 S4 (Monterey County to South)	MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> Western spadefoot	--	--	SSC G3 S3	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs in grasslands, chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands preferring open areas with sandy or gravelly soils. It requires vernal or pools of intermittent streams for breeding. They are typically active October to May. Breeding occurs January - May, typically 1 - 2 days after heavy rains. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

BIRDS				
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> Eared grebe	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED A common winter resident in many aquatic habitats throughout California. Nests locally, and irregularly, in small numbers in marshy estuarine habitats of southern California. During migration, fairly common in marine pelagic waters.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	Delisted December 2009 FE February 2008 FE October 1970	Delisted June 2009 SE June 1971	FP G4T3 S1S2 (Nesting Colony & Communa l Roosts)	NOT EXPECTED Estuarine, marine sub tidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. Feeds on fish and occasionally on crustaceans, carrion, and young of its own species. Requires islands for nesting.
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> American bittern	--	--	-- G4/S3S4 LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED Distributed widely in winter in fresh emergent wetlands, primarily west of the Sierra Nevada. Less common on coastal slope, Rare August to May in saline emergent wetlands along coast. Elsewhere in lowlands, a rare transient and local winter resident. No longer breeds regularly south of Monterey County The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Exobrychus excilis</i> Least bittern	--	--	SSC (Nesting) G5/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED In southern California, common summer resident (especially April to September), at Salton Sea and Colorado River, in dense emergent wetlands near sources of freshwater, and in desert riparian (saltcedar scrub). Probably nests only in emergent wetlands. In deserts and coastal lowlands, quite rare, but breeds locally in the Owens Valley and Mojave Desert. Rare to uncommon April to September in large, fresh emergent wetlands of cattails and tules in San Diego county, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and where it nests. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.

<i>Ardea Herodias</i> Great blue heron	--	--	-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)	NOT EXPECTED 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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Egretta thula</i> Snowy egret	--	--	-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)	NOT EXPECTED 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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Ardea alba</i> Great egret	--	--	-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)	NOT EXPECTED 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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Black-crowned night-heron	--	--	-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)	NOT EXPECTED 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 sub-tidal habitats. Nests and roosts in dense-foliaged trees and dense emergent wetlands. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Plegadis chibi</i> White-faced ibis	--	--	WL G5 S3S4 (Nesting Colony)	NOT EXPECTED Uncommon summer resident in parts of southern California. It prefers to feed in fresh emergent wetland, shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands. Nests in dense, fresh emergent wetland. This species no longer breeds regularly in California. Local winter visitor along the coast. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

<i>Cathartes aura</i> Turkey vulture	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE OBSERVED FLYING OVER PROPERTY 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable nesting habitat elements.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	FE March 1967	SE June 1971	FP G1 S1	NOT EXPECTED Permanent resident of the semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges surrounding the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the Coast Ranges from Santa Clara Co. south to Los Angeles Co., the Transverse Ranges, Tehachapi Mts., and southern Sierra Nevada. Forages over wide areas of open rangelands, roosts on cliffs and in large trees and snags.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 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.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	--	--	FP G5 S3 (Nesting)	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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	--	--	FP/WL G5 S3 (Nesting)	POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY 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 nesting habitat elements.

<p><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle</p>	<p>Delisted August 2007</p> <p>FT (Rev.) August 1995</p> <p>FE (Rev.) March 1978</p> <p>FE March 1967</p>	<p>SE (Rev.) October 1980</p> <p>SE June 1971</p>	<p>FP (Nesting & Wintering)</p> <p>G5/S2</p> <p>LA County SBS (Winterin g)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC</p> <p>G5</p> <p>S3</p> <p>(Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Accipiter striatus</i> Sharp-shinned hawk</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>WL</p> <p>G5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>(Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION & WINTER</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>WL</p> <p>G5</p> <p>S4</p> <p>(Nesting)</p>	<p>POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>MAY NEST IN THE MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE & MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable nesting habitat elements.</p>

<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--	ST April 1983	-- G5 S3 (Nesting)	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.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	--	--	WL G4 S3S4 (Winterin g)	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION & WINTER Winter resident. Frequents grasslands and agricultural areas.
<i>Falco columbaris</i> Merlin	--	--	WL G5 S3S4 (Winterin g)	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY 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.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	--	--	WL G5 S4 (Nesting)	NOT EXPECTED Uncommon permanent resident that ranges from southeastern deserts northwest throughout the Central Valley and along the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada. Distributed from annual grasslands to alpine meadows, but associated primarily with perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, and desert scrub areas.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> Peregrine falcon	FE June 1970 Delisted August 1999	SE June 1971 Delisted November 2009	FP G4T4 S3S4 Nesting	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION Breeds mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats. Migrants occur along the coast in spring and fall.

<i>Porzana carolina</i> 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	--	ST June 1971	FP G3G4T1 S1	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.
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> 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.
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> Light-footed clapper rail	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	FP G5T1T2 S1	NOT EXPECTED Requires emergent or brackish emergent wetlands and tidal sloughs dominated by pickleweed, cord grass and bulrush. The areas it occupies are well documented.
<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i> 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.

<i>Rallus limicola</i> 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.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT April 1993	--	SSC G3T3 S2 (Nesting)	NOT EXPECTED Primarily occurs and nests on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparse dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. Less commonly, on bluff-backed beaches, dredged material disposal sites, salt pond levees, dry salt ponds, and river bars.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> Mountain plover	--	--	-- G3 S2? (Winterin g)	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 along the central Colorado river valley. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i> Black oystercatcher	--	--	-- G5 S4 (Nesting)	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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Numenius americanus</i> Long-billed curlew	--	--	WL G5 S2 (Nesting Colony)	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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

<p><i>Larus californicus</i> California gull</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>WL G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>It is abundant in coastal and interior lowlands in non-breeding 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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Sterna forsteri</i> Forster's tern</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>Common to abundant along the coast of California in marine sub-tidal 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.</p>
<p><i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian tern</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S4 (Nesting Colony)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>Common to very common along the California coast and at scattered locations inland, from April through early August. Nests in dense colonies on sandy estuarine shores, on levees in salt ponds, and on islands in alkali and freshwater lakes. Adults often fly substantial distances to forage in lacustrine, riverine, and fresh and saline emergent wetland habitats. Winters from southern California, where it is locally fairly common, south to Central and South America.</p>
<p><i>Thalasseus maximus</i> Royal tern</p>			<p>-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p>

<i>Thalasseus elegans</i> Elegant tern			WL (Nesting Colony) G2/S2 LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED Breeding individuals arrive in coastal southern 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.
<i>Rynchops niger</i> 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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE October 1970	SE June 1971	FP G4T2T3 Q S2S3 (Nesting Colony)	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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT November 2014	SE March 1988	-- G5T3Q S1 (Nesting)	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 foliated deciduous trees and shrubs, especially willows, for nesting and mature cottonwoods for foraging. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.

Biological Assessment

21653 (APN-4448019043) & 21655 (APN-4448019049), Saddle Peak Road, Topanga, Los Angeles County, California

<p><i>Geococcyx californianus</i> Greater roadrunner</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5/SNR LA County SBS</p>	<p>LOW POTENTIAL IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable nesting habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable nesting habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Asio otis</i> Long-eared owl</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S3? (Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY NEST IN THE MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE & MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Asio flammeus</i> Short-eared owl</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S3 (Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION & WINTER</p> <p>A 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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The species does not nest in Southern California.</p>
<p><i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i> Western burrowing owl</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G4 S3 (Burrow Sites & Winter Sites)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species, or any owl-modified burrows, or any other sign during the site visits.</p>

<p><i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G3T3/S3 LA County SBS</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>An uncommon, permanent resident in suitable habitat. In southern California, nearly always associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats. Breeding range extends west of the Cascade Range through the North Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and in more localized areas of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges. May move downslope in winter along the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and in other areas. Uses dense, multi-layered canopy cover for roost seclusion. Usually nests in tree or snag cavity, or in broken top of large tree. Less frequently nests in large mistletoe clump, abandoned raptor or raven nest, in cave or crevice, on cliff or ground. Does not occur in the Santa Monica Mountains.</p>
<p><i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i> Lesser nighthawk</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Coastal Slope)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>An uncommon summer resident in arid lowlands, primarily in desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert wash, and alkali desert scrub habitats. More common in desert areas of southeastern California. Also forages over grasslands, desert riparian, and other habitats with high densities of flying insects. Nests on the ground typically on alluvial fans characterized by sparse vegetation. Nests have been documented on the Santa Clara River (Per. Obs.), Castaic Creek (Pers. Obs.), San Francisquito Creek (Pers. Obs.), Big Tujunga Wash, San Gabriel River upstream of the Santa Fe Dam, and at San Antonio Wash upstream of Arrow Highway. Casual in winter. Transients sometimes noted on the Channel Islands in spring and summer.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S2S3 (Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G4 S2 (Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY DURING MIGRATION</p> <p>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.</p>

<p><i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S4 (Nesting)</p>	<p>LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Selasphorus rufus</i> Rufous hummingbird</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S1S2 (Nesting)</p>	<p>MAY OCCUR DURING MIGRATION & WINTER</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Selasphorus sasin</i> Allen's hummingbird</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S4 (Nesting)</p>	<p>HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>A common summer resident (January to July) and migrant along most of the California coast. 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. 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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Megasceryle alcyon</i> Belted kingfisher</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>Though widespread throughout North America and readily seen during the winter in Los Angeles County, it is 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 within the county.</p>

<p><i>Picoides nuttallii</i> Nuttall's woodpecker</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G4G5 S4S5 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>A common, permanent resident of low-elevation riparian deciduous and oak habitats. Occurs in the Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, in the Coast Ranges north to Sonoma Co. and rarely to Humboldt Co., and in lower portions of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada. Occurs as a vagrant in the Owens Valley. Forages mostly in oak and riparian deciduous habitats. Pecks, probes, drills for sap, and gleans from trunks, branches, twigs and foliage.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Picoides villosus</i> Hairy woodpecker</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Lowland)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE</p> <p>Although still a widespread resident in coniferous and mixed oak-conifer forest of the San Gabriel Mountains, occurring at lower elevations along deep, shady canyons (e.g., Arroyo Seco near Pasadena), true lowland populations have been virtually eliminated. This woodpecker once resided year-round in the willow thickets of the Los Angeles Basin nearly to the coast, particularly along major rivers including the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. A population occurs along the Santa Clara River and major tributaries including San Francisquito, Castaic Creek, and Soledad Canyons (Pers. Obs.).</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Contopus cooperi</i> Olive-sided flycatcher</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G4 S4 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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; also lofty perches, typically the dead tips or uppermost branches of the tallest trees in vicinity, for singing posts and hunting perches.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher</p>	<p>FE March 1995</p>	<p>SE January 1991</p>	<p>SSC G5T1T2 S1 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	--	--	SSC G4 S4 (Nesting)	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE – POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES – POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat; however, thorny shrubs (and barbed wire fencing) are lacking. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	FE May 1986	SE October 1980	SSC G5T2 S2 (Nesting)	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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	--	--	WL G5T3Q S3	LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT Frequents grasslands and other open habitats with low, sparse vegetation. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.
<i>Progne subis arboricola</i> Purple martin	--	--	SSC G5 S3 (Nesting)	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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow	--	SE June 1989	-- G5 S2S3 (Nesting)	MAY FORAGE OVER PROPERTY 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. There are occurrences within the area covered by the Newbury Park, Point Dume, Thousand Oaks, and Topanga quadrangles.

<p><i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> Oak titmouse</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G4 S4 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>The oak titmouse is a common resident in a variety of habitats, but is 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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> Coastal cactus wren</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC (San Diego & Orange counties) G5T3Q/S3 LA County SBS (Coastal Slope)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i> Marsh wren</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T2T3/S2S3 LA County SBS (Interior Breeding)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Poliottila californica</i> California gnatcatcher</p>	<p>FT March 1993</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G3T2 S2</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>Obligate resident of arid coastal scrub. California buckwheat, coastal sage, and patches of prickly pear cactus are favored. Species nests within the vicinity of California State University Channel Islands and there are occurrences within the area covered by the Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Camarillo, Newbury Park, and Van Nuys quadrangles.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements and the nearest known population is at the west end of the Santa Monica Mountains.</p>

<i>Sialia currucoides</i> Mountain bluebird	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Winterin g)	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. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Cathartes ustulatus</i> Swainson's thrush	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED West coast populations primarily occupy riparian woodlands, and our county birds were historically concentrated in willow-alder riparian thickets in the lowlands. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> Yellow warbler	--	--	SSC G5 S3S4	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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i> Wilson's warbler	--	--	-- G5/SNR B LA County SBS (Montane & Lowland Breeding)	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE The county's 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements. Dry Canyon Creek consists of habitat suitable for this species.

<p><i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>WL G5T3 S2S3</p>	<p>MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>Mixed chaparral and coastal scrub. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches; also grassy slopes without shrubs, if rock outcrops are present. There are occurrences within the area covered by the Thousand Oaks Quadrangle.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements at best. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits</p>
<p><i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>WL G5T2T4 S2?</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Chondestes grammacus</i> Lark sparrow</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S4S5 (Nesting)</p>	<p>MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>A common to fairly common 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. In woodlands, prefers younger stages and hardwoods (mostly oaks) rather than conifers.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones consist of marginally suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe the species during the site visits.</p>

<i>Spizella passerina</i> Chipping sparrow	--	--	-- G5 S4S5 (Nesting)	MAY FORAGE AT PROPERTY A common migrant and 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. Although apparently requires trees for resting and singing, and prefers trees for nesting, often forages in nearby herbaceous and open shrub habitats, including dry margins of wet meadows.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	--	SE January 1974	-- G5T3 S3	NOT EXPECTED Occurs year-round in salt marsh usually in the upper littoral zones. It nests in dense pickleweed. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> Grasshopper sparrow	--	--	SSC G5 S2 (Nesting)	NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> Lincoln's sparrow	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS (Breeding)	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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i> Western meadowlark	--	--	-- G5/SNR LA County SBS	NOT EXPECTED IN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED IN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zone lack suitable habitat elements.

<p><i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SE Emergency December 2013 Expired December 2014</p>	<p>SSC G2G3 S1S2 (Nesting Colony</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> Yellow-headed blackbird</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S3 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G3G4 S3 (Nesting)</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE – POTENTIAL NEST SITES ABSENT LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES – POTENTIAL NEST SITES PRESENT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consists of suitable habitat elements but it rarely breeds along the immediate coast.</p>

MAMMALS ²				
<p><i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> Southern California saltmarsh shrew</p>	--	--	<p>SSC G5T1? S1</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>The Southern California salt marsh shrew is confined to coastal salt marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat</p>	--	--	<p>SSC G4 S2S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>The California leaf-nosed bats preferred habitats are caves, mines, and rock shelters, mostly in Sonoran desert scrub. Roost sites are usually located near foraging areas. It does not hibernate. In the winter, they choose roosts that are geothermally heated. Mating takes place in the fall. For the first several months of gestation, the embryo develops extremely slowly. Development speeds up in the spring, and young are born in June.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat</p>	--	--	<p>SSC G5 S3</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>MAY ROOST IN MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE</p> <p>Found throughout California except high Sierra Nevada. Variety of habitats occupied including grassland, shrubland, woodland, and mixed 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 in hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be open sites, such as porches and buildings. Non-migratory but makes local seasonal movement. Birth occurs late June, nursing continues into August.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements, there are no potential roost sites.</p>

² Andrew McGinn Forde holds a CDFW MOU that authorizes capture of bats using a variety of techniques including hand-held nets, mist nets, and harp traps.

<p><i>Euderma maculatum</i> Spotted bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G4 S2S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE OVER DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE AND FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Found at 37 localities, mostly in the foothills, mountains and desert regions of southern California. 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S3S4</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY ROOST IN MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE The distribution of the silver-haired bat includes southern California from Ventura and San Bernardino Cos. south to Mexico and on some of the Channel Islands. During spring and fall migrations may be found anywhere in California. 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. Females may form nursery colonies or occur as solitary individuals in dense foliage or hollow trees. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements; there are no potential roost sites.</p>
<p><i>Lasiorus blossevillii</i> Western red bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S3?</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE AND FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES Occurs from Shasta Co. south into Mexico, west of Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest and deserts. Feeds over scrublands, grasslands, open woodlands, and croplands. Roosts in foliage of forests and woodland trees. Pups are born in June, nursing continues into August. Migrates to south of range to hibernate. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> Western small-footed myotis</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S3</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>MAY ROOST UNDER BARK OF MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE</p> <p>In coastal California it occurs from Contra Costa County south to the Mexico. It also occurs on the west and east sides of the Sierra Nevada and in Great Basin and desert habitats from Modoc to Kern and San Bernardino counties. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats, primarily in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water. This bat seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, and occasionally under bridges and under bark. Separate night roosts may be used, and have been found in buildings and caves. Maternity colonies of females and young are found in buildings, caves, and mines.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Myotis evotis</i> Long-eared myotis</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S3</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>MAY ROOST IN MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE</p> <p>Widespread but generally believed to be uncommon in most of its range. It avoids the arid Central Valley and hot deserts, occurring along the entire coast and in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Great Basin from the Oregon border south through the Tehachapi Mts. to the Coast Ranges. This species has been found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 2700 m (9000 ft), but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. This species roosts in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. Caves are used primarily as night roosts. Nursery colonies of 12-30 individuals are found in buildings, crevices, snags, and behind bark.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G4 S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT</p> <p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE AND FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Widespread in California, occurring 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. Separate day and night roosts may be used. Maternity colonies of up to 200 individuals are located in caves, mines, buildings, or crevices. Adult males are absent from maternity colonies, which are occupied from late April through September. Maternity group members may remain together during hibernation.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Myotis volans</i> Long-legged myotis</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>-- G5 S3</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY ROOST IN MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE It is absent only from the Central Valley, the Colorado and Mojave deserts (except in mountain ranges), and from eastern Lassen and Modoc cos. Most common in woodland and forest habitats above 1200 m (4000 ft). Also forages in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub habitats, and in early successional stages of woodlands and forests. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines, and caves. Trees probably are the most important day roosts. Caves and mines are used only as night roosts. There are a few records of hibernation in caves. This species forms nursery colonies numbering hundreds of individuals, usually under bark or in hollow trees, but occasionally in crevices or buildings. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G3G4 S2S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT 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 proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Greater bonneted bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T4 S3?</p>	<p>MAY FORAGE WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY FORAGE WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT MAY ROOST IN MATURE TREES ASSOCIATED W/ THE DRAINAGE Uncommon resident in southern California. Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban settings. Prefers open arid areas with high cliffs. Crevices, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting and maternal sites. Pups are born late June through September, nursing continues into early November. Does not migrate or hibernate. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> Pocketed free-tailed bat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G4 S3</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - POTENTIAL ROOST SITES ABSENT This species is rare in California. 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. Reproduces in rock crevices, caverns, or buildings. Gives birth to one young per year, usually in early July. The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Bassariscus astutus</i> Ringtail</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>FP G5 S3S4</p>	<p>LOW POTENTIAL WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - DEN SITES ABSENT MODERATE POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - DEN SITES POTENTIALLY PRESENT</p> <p>Ideal habitat consists a mix of forest and shrub land in association with rocky areas 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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The proposed fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements; the rock outcrops could potentially be used as den sites.</p>
<p><i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5 S4</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Prefers dry open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements. The biologists did not observe any badgers or large burrows during the site visits.</p>
<p><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T1T2 S1S2</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Occurs in lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T3? S3?</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE - WOODRAT HOUSES ABSENT HIGH POTENTIAL WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES - WOODRAT HOUSES PRESENT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope lacks suitable habitat elements. The fuel modification zones consist of suitable habitat elements.</p>
<p><i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> South coast marsh vole</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T1T2 S1S2</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>This subspecies occurs from Santa Barbara County south to Orange County in coastal salt marshes dominated by pickleweed.</p> <p>The proposed development envelope and fuel modification zones lack suitable habitat elements.</p>

<p><i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>SSC G5T3? S3?</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE NOT EXPECTED WITHIN FUEL MODIFICATION ZONES</p> <p>Abundant at lower elevations in herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open, early stages of forest and chaparral habitats.</p> <p>The biologists did not observe the species or any of its scat during the site visits.</p>
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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			WL:	Watch List

Potential for Occurrence: Based on professional experience, what is known about habitat associations of the species, and known occurrences in the region. All field surveys were objective in nature with the intent of detecting all species, regardless of occurrence potential.

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 CNDDDB; 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. 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. Q Designation denotes an element that is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.

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.

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.

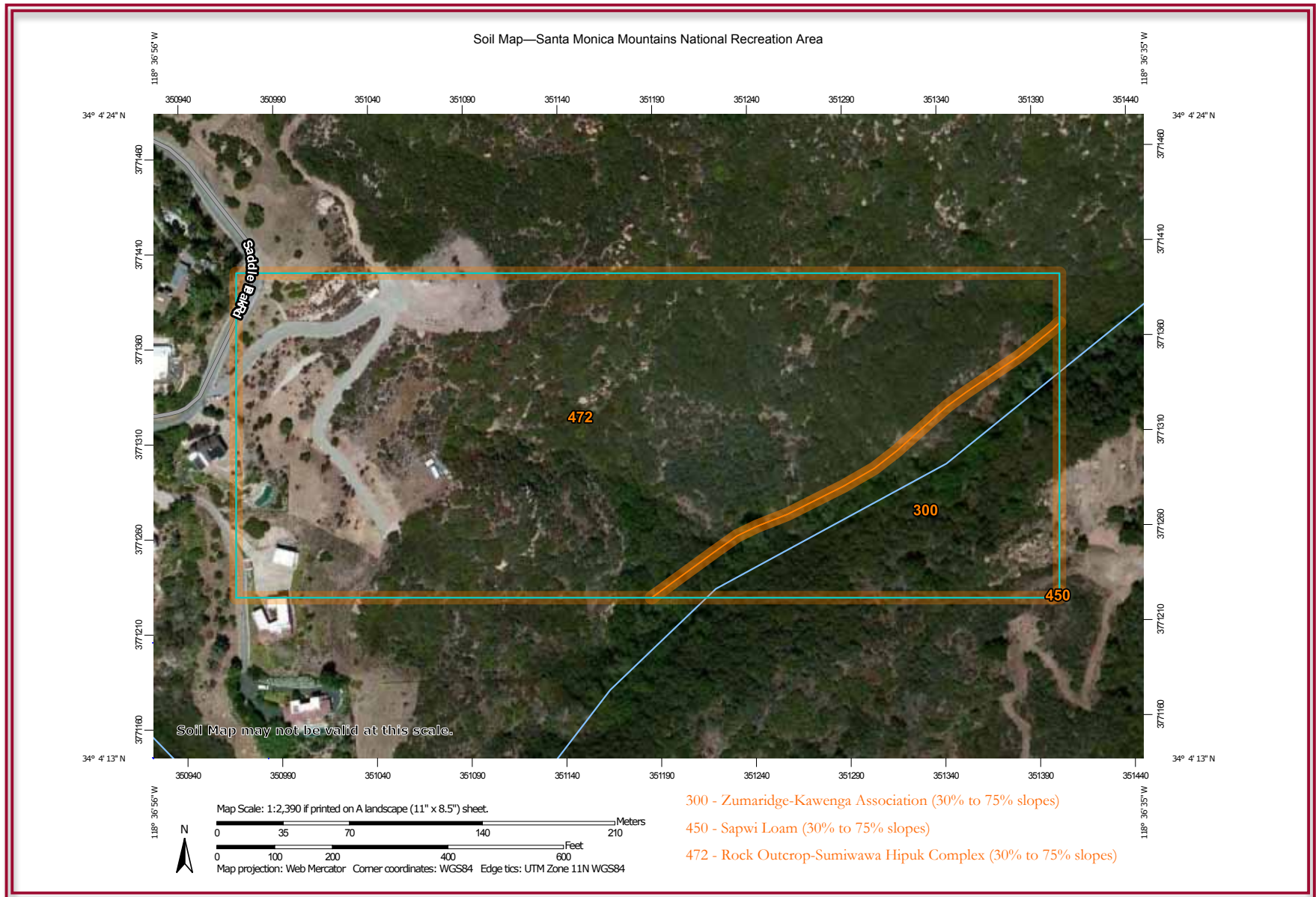


Exhibit M - Soil Map & Data

300 - Zumaridge-Kawenga Association, 30 to 75 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

- *Elevation:* 500 to 3,100 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 24 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature:* 57 to 64 degrees F
- *Frost-free period:* 290 to 350 days
- *Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

- *Zumaridge and similar soils:* 55 percent
- *Kawenga and similar soils:* 30 percent
- *Minor components:* 15 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Zumaridge**Setting**

- *Landform:* Hills, mountains
- *Parent material:* Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *Oe - 0 to 2 inches:* moderately decomposed plant material
- *A - 2 to 10 inches:* loam
- *Cr - 10 to 13 inches:* weathered bedrock
- *R - 13 to 23 inches:* unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 30 to 75 percent
- *Percent of area covered with surface fragments:* 15.0 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 7 to 16 inches to paralithic bedrock; 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
- *Natural drainage class:* Well drained
- *Runoff class:* Very high
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Available water storage in profile:* Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Description of Kawenga**Setting**

- *Landform:* Mountains, hills
- *Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope
- *Landform position (three-dimensional):* Mountainflank, side slope
- *Down-slope shape:* Convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Convex
- *Parent material:* Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *Oe - 0 to 2 inches:* moderately decomposed plant material
- *A - 2 to 27 inches:* gravelly loam
- *Bt - 27 to 37 inches:* clay loam
- *BC - 37 to 55 inches:* gravelly loam
- *Cr - 55 to 65 inches:* weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope*: 30 to 75 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature*: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
- *Natural drainage class*: Well drained
- *Runoff class*: High
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat)*: Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table*: More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding*: None
- *Frequency of ponding*: None
- *Available water storage in profile*: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Minor Components**Sapwi**

- *Percent of map unit*: 10 percent
- *Landform*: Hills
- *Landform position (two-dimensional)*: Backslope
- *Down-slope shape*: Convex
- *Across-slope shape*: Convex
- *Hydric soil rating*: No

Rock outcrop

- *Percent of map unit*: 3 percent
- *Landform*: Mountains, hills
- *Landform position (two-dimensional)*: Backslope

Typic argixerolls

- *Percent of map unit*: 1 percent
- *Landform*: Hills
- *Landform position (two-dimensional)*: Backslope
- *Down-slope shape*: Concave
- *Across-slope shape*: Concave

Typic haploxerolls

- *Percent of map unit*: 1 percent
- *Landform*: Hills
- *Landform position (two-dimensional)*: Backslope
- *Down-slope shape*: Concave
- *Across-slope shape*: Concave

450 - Sapwi loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

- *Elevation:* 30 to 1,880 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation:* 16 to 24 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature:* 62 to 66 degrees F
- *Frost-free period:* 290 to 365 days
- *Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

- *Sapwi and similar soils:* 85 percent
- *Minor components:* 15 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Sapwi**Setting**

- *Landform:* Mountain slopes, hill slopes
- *Landform position (two-dimensional):* Back slope
- *Landform position (three-dimensional):* Mountain flank, side slope
- *Parent material:* Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *Oe - 0 to 1 inches:* slightly decomposed plant material
- *A - 1 to 4 inches:* loam
- *Bt1 - 4 to 24 inches:* stony clay loam
- *Bt2 - 24 to 38 inches:* very stony clay loam
- *R - 38 to 48 inches:* bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 30 to 75 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock
- *Natural drainage class:* Well drained
- *Runoff class:* High
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Available water storage in profile:* Low (about 5.7 inches)

Minor Components**Kawenga**

- *Percent of map unit:* 10 percent
- *Landform:* Hillslopes, mountain slopes

Topanga

- *Percent of map unit:* 3 percent
- *Landform:* Hillslopes, mountain slopes

Mipolomol

- *Percent of map unit:* 2 percent
- *Landform:* Hillslopes, mountain slopes

472 - Rock outcrop-Sumiwawa-Hipuk complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

- *Elevation:* 890 to 2,260 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 24 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature:* 60 to 64 degrees F
- *Frost-free period:* 290 to 350 days
- *Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

- *Rock outcrop:* 45 percent
- *Sumiwawa and similar soils:* 30 percent
- *Hipuk and similar soils:* 15 percent
- *Minor components:* 10 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Rock Outcrop**Setting**

- *Landform:* Mountains, hills
- *Parent material:* Sandstone

Description of Sumiwawa**Setting**

- *Landform:* Hills, mountains
- *Landform position (two-dimensional):* Back slope
- *Landform position (three-dimensional):* Mountain flank, side slope
- *Down-slope shape:* Convex, concave
- *Across-slope shape:* Convex, concave
- *Parent material:* Colluvium derived from sandstone and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *A - 0 to 9 inches:* gravelly loamy sand
- *C - 9 to 13 inches:* loamy sand
- *Cr - 13 to 22 inches:* weathered bedrock
- *R - 22 to 31 inches:* unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 30 to 75 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock
- *Natural drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained
- *Runoff class:* Very high
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Available water storage in profile:* Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Description of Hipuk**Setting**

- *Landform:* Hills, mountains
- *Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope
- *Landform position (three-dimensional):* Mountainflank, side slope
- *Down-slope shape:* Convex
- *Across-slope shape:* Convex

- *Parent material:* Colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

- *A1 - 0 to 1 inches:* gravelly sandy loam
- *A2 - 1 to 4 inches:* sandy loam
- *Bt1 - 4 to 8 inches:* gravelly sandy clay loam
- *Bt2 - 8 to 18 inches:* sandy clay loam
- *Cr - 18 to 24 inches:* weathered bedrock
- *R - 24 to 33 inches:* unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 30 to 75 percent
- *Percent of area covered with surface fragments:* 2.0 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* 14 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
- *Natural drainage class:* Well drained
- *Runoff class:* Very high
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Available water storage in profile:* Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Minor Components

Lithic xerorthents

- *Percent of map unit:* 5 percent
- *Landform:* Hills

Typic haploxeralfs

- *Percent of map unit:* 5 percent
- *Landform:* Hills

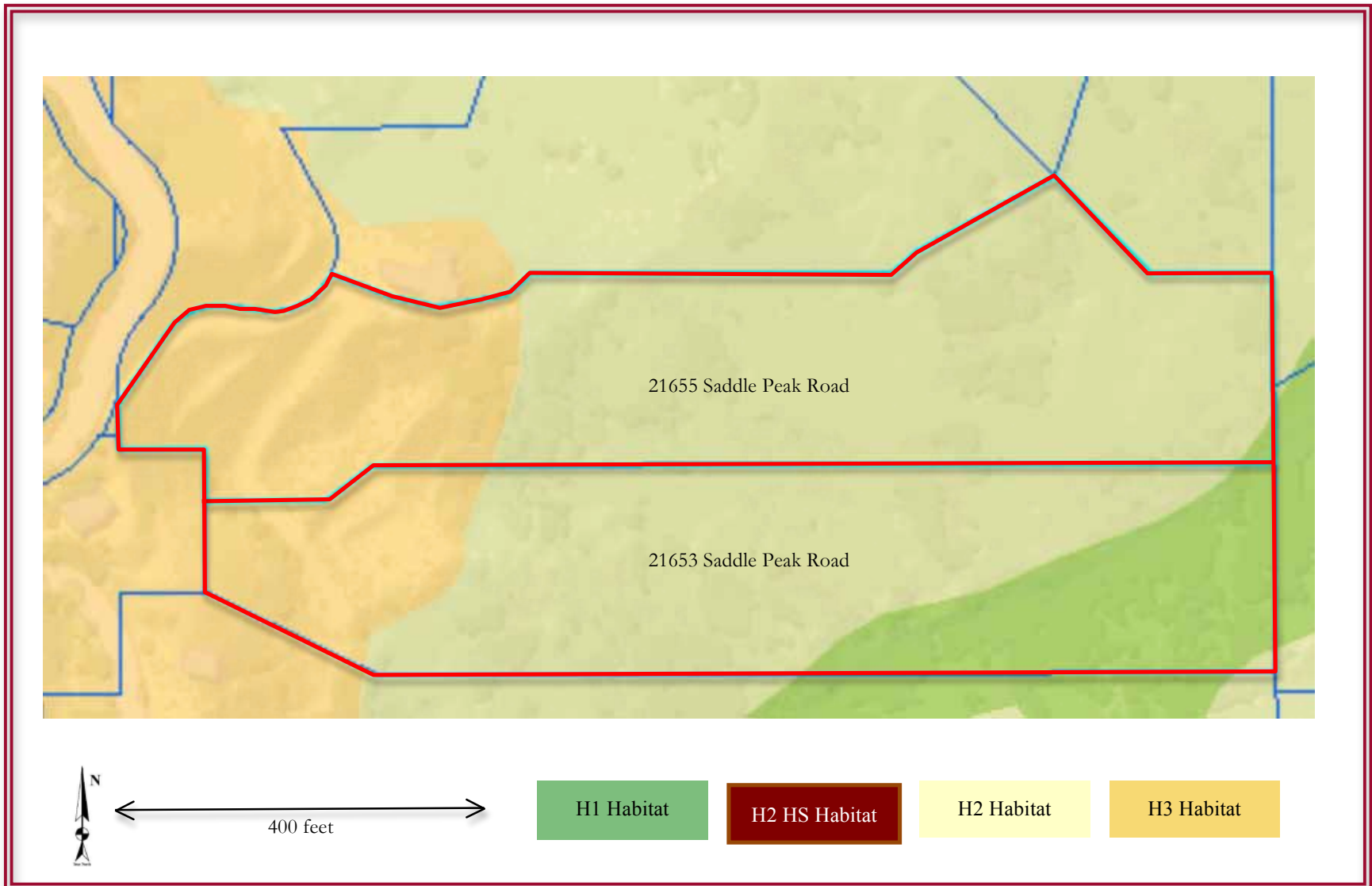
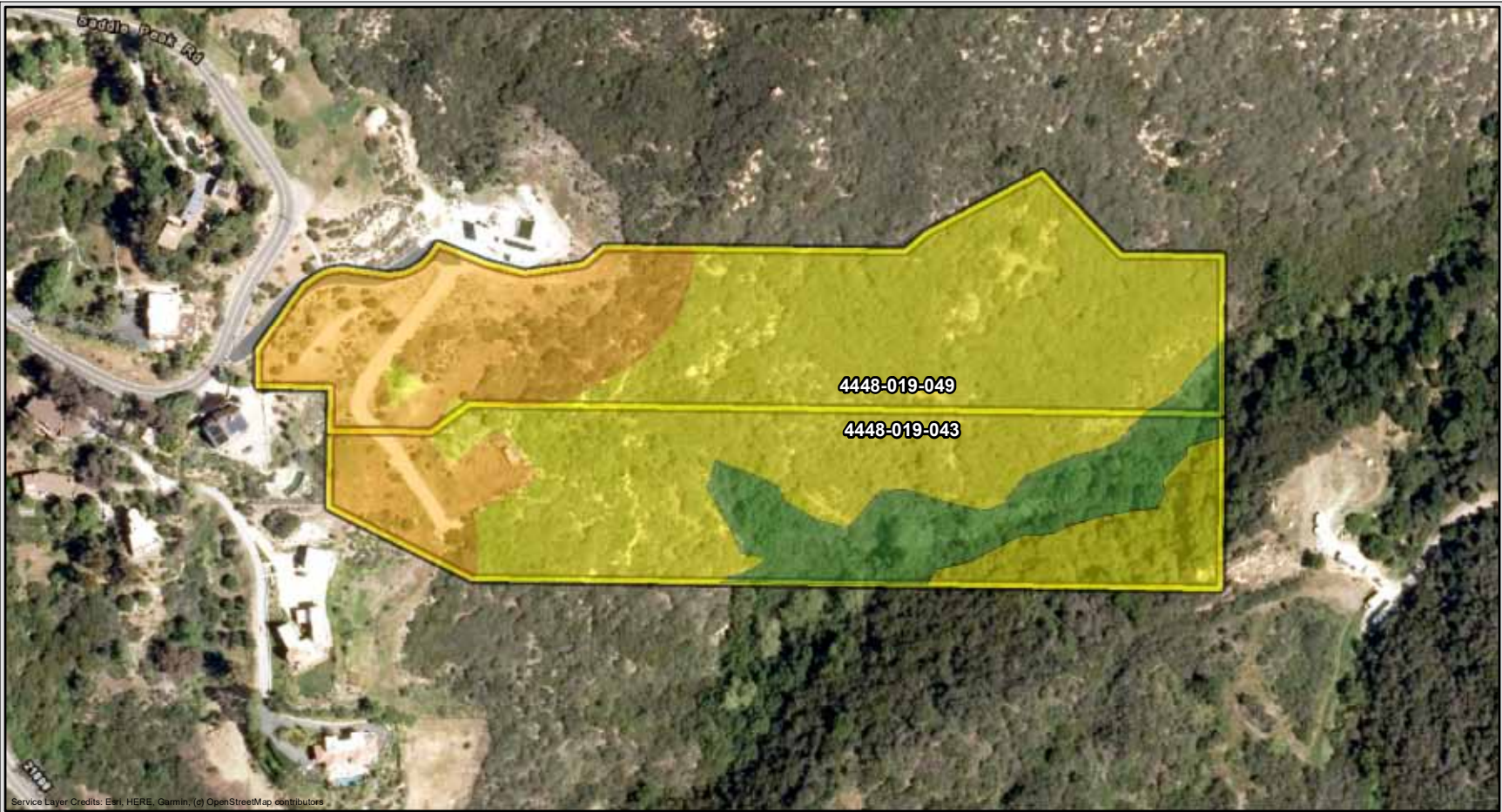




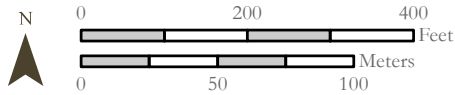


Exhibit N - SMM LCP-Net Habitat Map



Legend

-  Project Parcels
-  H1 Habitat (1.67 acres)
-  H2 Habitat (8.43 Acres)
-  H3 Habitat (3.21 Acres)



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

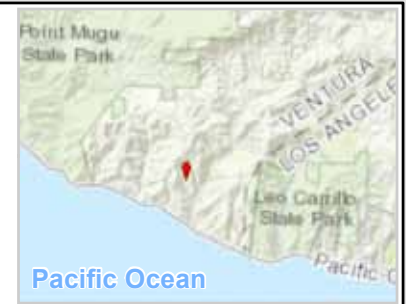
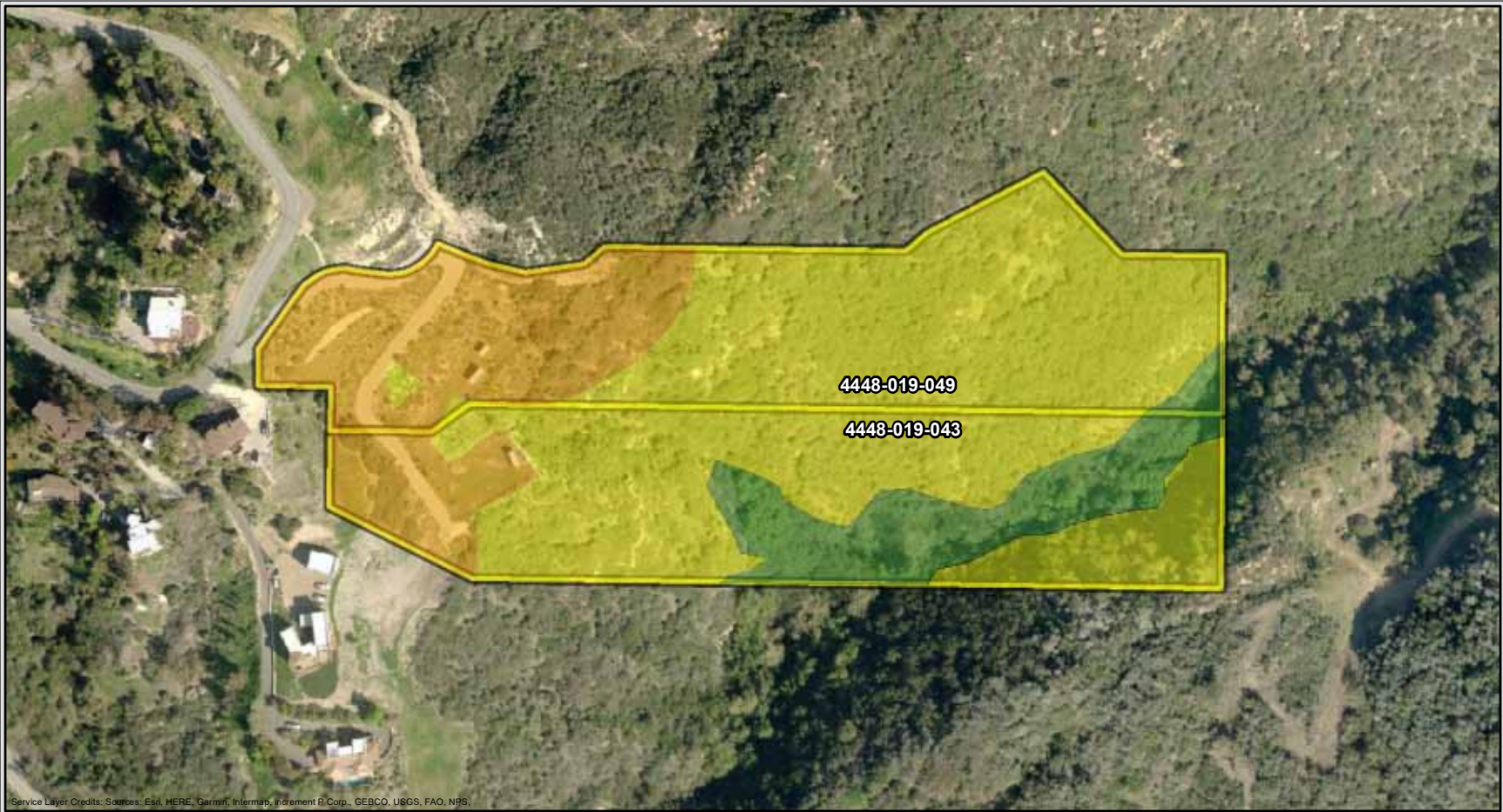


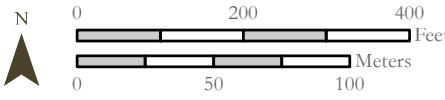
Exhibit O - Site-Specific Habitat Category Map



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

Legend

- H1 Habitat (1.67 acres)
- H2 Habitat (8.43 Acres)
- H3 Habitat (3.21 Acres)
- Project Parcels



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

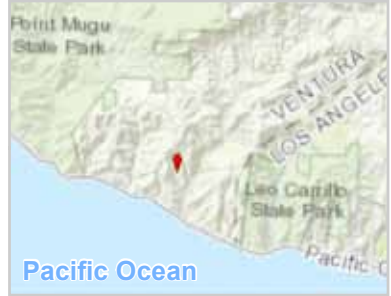


Exhibit P - Site-Specific Habitat Category Map w/ Site Plan Overlays (Approximate)

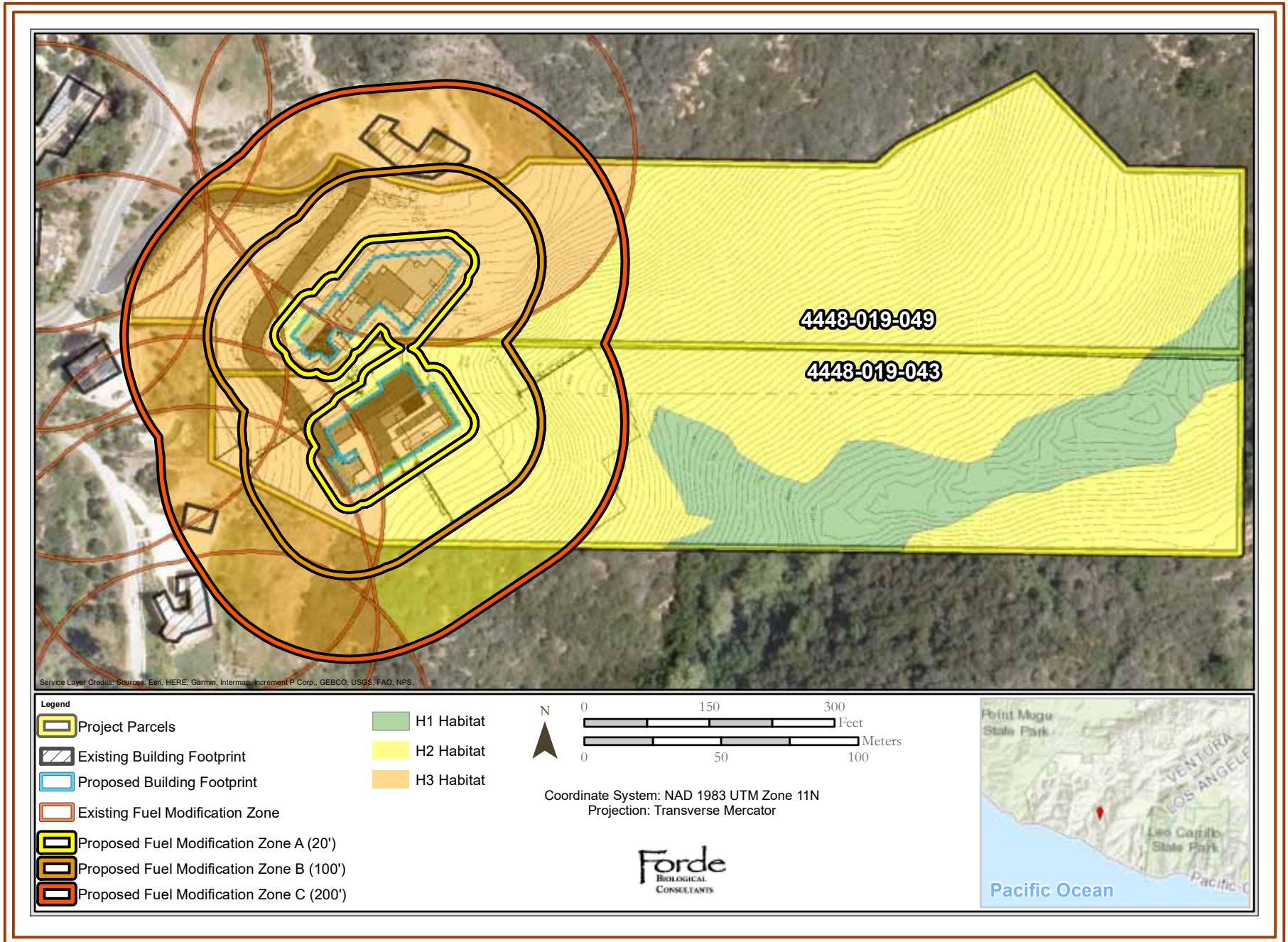


Exhibit Q - Site-Specific Habitat Category Map w/ Site Plan Overlay and Existing Fuel Modification Zones (Approximate)

Santa Monica Mountains Biological Assessment Checklist	Page	Initials
Title Page		
A. Project name.	Title	amf
B. County identification numbers (Project number, Permit number, APN's)	Title	amf
C. Applicant name and contact information	Title	amf
D. Name and affiliation of preparer.	Title	amf
E. Date.	Title	amf
I. Project and Survey Description		amf
A. Project description.	P 1	amf
1. Project name, type of report, address of project.	Title, P1	amf
2. County application identification numbers including APNs.	Title, P1	amf
3. Applicant name and contact information.	Title, P1	amf
4. Parcel and acreage information.	Title, P1	amf
5. Location.	Title, P1	amf
a. Map of regional features showing project location, including watershed boundaries, proximity to public lands, streams, drainages, and roads.	Exhibit A, B, C, E, F	amf
b. Color aerial photograph(s) showing regional context of project, project parcel(s), existing development, open space, etc.	Exhibit A	amf
6. Detailed description of proposed project, including area of vegetation removal, modification, or disturbance, grading volumes, etc.	P 1	amf
B. Description of major natural features.1. Landforms and geomorphology.2. Drainage and wetland features.3. Soils (soil/geological map optional).	P 3, 6, Exhibit M	amf
C. Methodology of biological survey.1. Date(s) of survey(s).2. Detailed description of survey methods.	P 1-3	amf
II. Biological Characteristics of the site		
A. Flora.	P 4	amf
1. Map of vegetation communities, specifying system used (the use of Sawyer et al. 2009 is recommended)	Exhibit G	amf
2. Map of project site showing the habitat areas (H1, H2, H2 "High Scrutiny", H3 Habitat) from the LUP Biological Resources map.	Exhibit F, N	amf
3. Vegetation cover table, with acreages of each vegetation type (can be a legend in map)	P 5	amf
4. Location, trunk, diameter, and canopy extent mapped for each protected tree (oak, sycamore, walnut, bay) that is within 25 feet of any portion of the proposed development (on-site or off-site). Note: for protected oaks (>5" DBH) on or within 200' of property, an oak tree report is required. Include oak tree reports in an appendix	No Protected Trees within 200 feet	amf
B. Fauna.	P 6	amf
1. Discussion of species observed; description of wildlife community.	P 5	amf
C. Sensitive species.	P 6-9	amf

1. Table of possible sensitive species and possible sensitive vegetation, including brief description of potential impacts to any sensitive species.	Exhibit L, P15	amf
2. Maps of occurrence for sensitive species observed	N/A	amf
D. List of flora and fauna observed or known from site	Exhibit I, J	amf
E. Survey Checklist (see Part B, Survey Checklist, above)	Appendix 1	amf
III. Bibliography		
A. Bibliography of references cited in text	Page 24 & footnotes	amf
IV. Appendices		
A. Site photographs (color)	Exhibit H	amf
B. Qualifications of biologists and other contributors	Appendix 2	amf
C. Oak tree report for sites with jurisdictional native oak trees	N/A	amf

Andrew Forde

Wildlife Biologist

Mr. Forde has a research degree in wildlife biology read for at the University of St Andrews, Scotland and has a higher national certificate in biology read for at Stow College, Scotland. He has more than 14 years consulting experience in southern California primarily as a wildlife biologist. He has participated in research projects with the United States Geological Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and has worked at University of California, Davis, Raptor Center. He has conducted countless surveys for special-status, threatened, and endangered species, written numerous biological reports and assessments, prepared and reviewed sections for CEQA documents, edited scientific papers for the United States Geological Survey, and has written communications for press release. He has also conducted botanical surveys, delineated wetlands, prepared reports, Section 404 and 401 applications, and Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreements.

He has held permits authorizing take of more than 10 threatened and endangered species. His current 10(a)(1)(A) Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit, TE-062907-8, authorizes take of quino checkerspot butterfly, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bells vireo, and California gnatcatcher throughout their range. Federal Bird Marking Permit 23529 authorizes capture, banding, and marking of willow flycatcher. CDFW Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 3-6-2012 and Scientific Collectors Permit (SCP) SCP-3750 authorize the above activities and authorization to take willow flycatcher and trap and sacrifice brown-headed cowbirds for the purpose of enhancing the survival of threatened and endangered species. CDFW SCP-3750 also authorizes survey and capture of invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals using a variety of techniques, including pitfall. CDFW MOU also authorizes capture of bats using mist nets, hand-held nets, and harp traps. He also uses acoustical equipment and sophisticated software to identify bats.



Education

Bachelor of Science, Honors, Biology, St Andrews University, Scotland, 1997

Higher National Certificate, Biology, Stow College, Scotland, 1993

Permits

10(a)(1)(A) Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit, TE-062907-6, authorizes take of quino checkerspot, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bells vireo, and California gnatcatcher throughout their ranges.

CDFW Memoranda of Understanding, dated March 2012, authorizes take of willow flycatcher, least Bells vireo, and California gnatcatcher throughout the state.

Federal Bird Marking Permit, 23529, authorizes capture, banding, and marking of southwestern willow flycatcher.

CDFW Memoranda of Understanding, dated March 2012, authorizes take of bats throughout California.

CDFW Memorandum of Understanding, dated March 2012, authorizes trapping and sacrifice of brown-headed cowbirds.

CDFW Scientific Collectors Permit, SCP-3750, authorizes activities listed in the above permits and MOU and includes authorizations to survey and capture invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals for the purpose of identification.

Special Training

Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, Bureau of Land Management, 2014

Bat Capture & Handling, National Trust Scotland, August 2012

Bat Ecology, Survey Techniques, & Guidelines, National Trust Scotland, August 2012

Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, Southern Sierra Research Station, June 2012

Bat Conservation and Management, Bat Conservation International, May 2012

Raptor Research Conference (Scotland), Raptor Research Foundation, October 2009

Bat Ecology & Identification, The Wildlife Society, August 2004

Bat Ecology, Identification, & ANABAT, Michael O'Farrell & Chris Corben, June 2004

Ecology of Vernal Pool Grasslands, University of California, Davis, 2004

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, The Southern Sierra Research Group, May 2004

Sensitive Butterflies of San Diego County, Faulkner & Klein, 2003

California Branchiopod, Mary Belk, 2003

Sensitive Reptiles & Amphibians, The Wildlife Society, 2003

Invertebrates

Mr. Forde has held permits authorizing take of at least 8 threatened and endangered invertebrates. His primary focus is butterflies. He has attended workshops hosted by the San Diego Natural History Museum and by Faulkner and Klein, studied specimens at museums, and has taken and passed the US Fish and Wildlife Service quino checkerspot butterfly exam on all three occasions that he has taken it. The exam requires the taker to be able to identify approximately 40 species of co-occurring butterfly. He has also passed the services branchiopod exam on multiple occasions, which requires the taker to be able to identify all 27 species that occur in California. He has conducted surveys for threatened and endangered invertebrates in San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties, and has assisted the USFWS in support of their long-term monitoring efforts of endangered and threatened species.

Reptiles & Amphibians

Mr. Forde has attended several workshops that focused upon ecology, life history, and distribution of reptiles and amphibians. His SCP authorizes take of numerous reptiles and amphibians for the purpose of identification. He has conducted surveys for reptiles in Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Kern, and other counties. He has detected numerous special-status species during these surveys including southwestern pond turtle, San Diegan tiger whiptail (100s of individuals), southern California legless lizard (100 of individuals), coast-horned lizard, San Bernardino ringneck snake, San Diego Mountain kingsnake, two-striped garter snake, south coast garter snake, western spadefoot, arroyo toad, and California red-legged frog.

Birds

Mr. Forde's Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit, CDFW MOU, and SCP authorize take (survey, locate nests, monitor nests, and remove brown-headed cowbird eggs and chicks from parasitized nests) of southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, and California gnatcatcher. Federal Bird Marking Permit, 23259, authorizes him to capture, band, and mark southwestern willow flycatcher. He has conducted surveys for flycatcher on Castaic Creek, Santa Clara River, San Francisquito Creek, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, Rio Hondo, Whittier Narrows, Salinas River,

Lower Colorado River, the Bill Williams River, the Gila River, the All American Canal, Imperial National Wildlife Area, Mittry Lake Wildlife Area, Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge, and Havasu National Wildlife Refuge among numerous smaller rivers, creeks, and wetlands. He has monitored their nests to determine reproductive success and collect other pertinent data and has captured individuals using calls and mist nets for the purpose of banding them, and collecting blood and feather samples for DNA analysis. He has conducted surveys for least Bell's vireo on Castaic Creek, the Santa Clara River, San Francisquito Creek, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, Rio Hondo, Whittier Narrows, and Salinas River among numerous smaller rivers and creeks. He has conducted surveys for California gnatcatcher throughout San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. He has found at least one nest in every territory established by these species in the areas that he has surveyed. His SCP also authorizes take (survey, locate nests, monitor nests) of burrowing owl. He has conducted surveys for burrowing owl in Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. He has observed hundreds of individuals and nest burrows.

Small Mammals

Mr. Forde has attended workshops hosted by Bat Conservation International, Michael O'Farrell, Chris Corben, The Wildlife Society, The Desert Institute, and the National Trust for Scotland that focused upon the ecology and identification of small mammals. He has conducted surveys for small mammals throughout southern California using a variety of methods to identify them including trapping, spotlighting, scent/track stations, and camera stations. He has also conducted surveys in Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and the west coast of Scotland using mist-nets, hand-held nets, harp traps, to capture and identify bats. He has captured and identified numerous special-status species including western small-footed myotis, long-eared myotis, fringed myotis, long-legged myotis, silver-haired bat, western red bat, pallid bat, greater bonneted bat, and state candidate, Townsend's big-eared bat. He also uses acoustical equipment and analytical software to identify bats using full spectrum, heterodyne, frequency-division, and time-expansion, and conducts emergence surveys using spotlights, infrared lights (IRLamp6), and night-vision cameras (Sony Night Shot, Samsung Nite Lite).

Special Training

Giant Garter Snake, The Wildlife Society, 2003

Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard Survey Technique & Identification, The Wildlife Society, 2003

Owl Survey Techniques, Kern River Preserve, 2002

Desert Tortoise Survey and Handling Workshop, The Desert Tortoise Council, November 2002

Desert Mammals, The Desert Institute, 2002

Desert Birds, The Desert Institute, 2002

Desert Reptiles & Amphibians, The Desert Institute, 2002

Springtime Desert Butterflies, San Diego Natural History Museum, 2002

Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, Bureau of Land Management, 2001

Arroyo Toad Handling Techniques, Authorized by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2001

Burrowing Owl Ecology, University California Davis, Raptor Center, 1999

Raptor Capture & Handling Techniques, University California Davis, Raptor Center, 1999

Bird Banding & Species Identification, Ventana Wilderness Sanctuary, 1998

Special Training

Environmental Law Conference, The State Bar of California, October 2014

Environmental Law Conference, The State Bar of California, October 2006

Advanced Wetland Delineation, Richard Chinn Environmental, 2003

Navigating Federal & State Permits for Developments in Waters of California, University of California Los Angeles, 2002

Wetland Delineation & Management, Richard Chinn Environmental, 2002

The Basics of the California Environmental Quality Act, Association of Environmental Professionals, 2002

Botanical Surveys

Mr. Forde has held CDFW State-Listed Plant Collection Permits authorizing him to collect state listed endangered, threatened, and rare plants in California. He has conducted botanical surveys in Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties. He has observed numerous special-status, rare, threatened, and endangered species including Catalina mariposa lily, slender mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, Lewis's evening primrose, southern tarplant, San Fernando spineflower, Parry's spine-flower, Santa Susana tarplant, Agoura Hills dudleya, Santa Monica Mountains dudleya, Conejo dudleya, Conejo buckwheat, and Lyon's pentachaeta,

Wetland Delineation

Mr. Forde has attended basic and advanced wetland delineation workshops and attended courses hosted by the University of California, Los Angeles that focused on federal and state permitting for development in waters of California. The workshops focused on the application of the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual and Regional Supplements used by the Army Corps of Engineers. During the workshops and courses, he gained valuable knowledge and experience of technical guidelines for wetland delineation, regional supplement field indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology, methods for making jurisdictional determinations, and the permitting process. Since that time, he has delineated streams and wetlands in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties including major portions of the Santa Clara River and the Ballona Wetlands. He has also prepared Section 404 (US Army Corp of Engineers), Section 401 (Regional Water Quality Control Board), and Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement (CDFW) applications.

Research Experience

Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento County, CA, 1999-2001

Participated in research that sought to identify habitat use by a range of waterfowl species including northern pintail, green-winged teal, mallard, and white-fronted geese. Responsibilities included capture using rocket-fired nets and box traps, age and sex classification, attaching transmitters, and tracking movements using aerial and land based telemetry techniques.

United States Geological Survey, Yolo County, CA and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento County, CA 1999 - 2001

Participated in research specifically aimed at developing a reliable methodology to index the Pacific Coast population of band-tailed pigeons and to document behavior associated with mineral gravelling and its relationship to nest site selection and nest success. Responsibilities included capture using rocket-fired nets and box traps, age and sex classification, attaching transmitters, tracking movements, and locating nests using aerial and land based telemetry techniques. Location data was determined by triangulation and by the use of Remote Data Systems, Global Positioning Systems, and Geographic Information Systems.

Big Sur Ornithology Laboratory & California Condor Recovery Program, Monterey County, CA, 1997-1998

Collected data related to demographic parameters, reproductive success, survival, and migration of riparian birds. Responsibilities included capture using mist-nets, species identification, age and sex classification, measuring morphological characteristics, behavioral observations, point counts, territory mapping, and habitat assessment. Responsibilities to the condor program included pre-release conditioning, release, tracking movements using land based telemetry techniques, trapping and handling for replacement of radio transmitters, and collecting blood samples, and assisting with the supplemental feeding program.